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SALT LAKE CITY, JULY 20, 1903.

AN IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.

The Irrigation Congress to be held at Ogden September 15-18 is of great importance to this entire State. The meetings of this Congress held formerly were all interesting and profitable, to Utah and to the whole arid and semi-arid region of the great West. The subjects discussed were of local application, and the benefits derived have been very valuable.

The Congress for 1903 is expected to be at least as interesting and important as any gathering of the kind in the past. Delegates from different points will be present and Utah ought to be fully represented. Steps should be taken in this direction without unnecessary delay. The National Irrigation law has been secured and manifold blessings will certainly result from its operations when brought into full effect. The Irrigation Congress was largely instrumental in procuring that desirable piece of practical legislation, and the subject of its application and the methods of appropriation of the funds that the government will furnish under its provisions, will doubtless be considered at the session in Ogden.

Utah has achieved a fine reputation for her hospitality and treatment of her guests at conventions that have been held within her borders. This ought to be maintained at the coming Congress, the care of which will be under the auspices of our neighbor on the north. Help should come from every part of the State. The Congress will cost a good deal of money. The Legislature made a handsome appropriation for the purpose, but that will not meet half the expense. The enterprising people of Ogden will certainly do their part and wealthy firms and individuals who have general interests in the State and personal interests in the Junction city, will no doubt aid in carrying the burden.

LAWLESSNESS RAMPANT.

The spirit of lawlessness that is spreading over the land ought to be discontinued by every lover of his country. It has received encouragement through expressions of approval that have been uttered, on the spur of the moment, by indignant persons when some colored ruffian has outraged public sentiment by the deeds of a brute that deserve the most extreme punishment. The press, in some instances, has voiced instead of guiding the feelings of the populace. This is to be regretted and ought to be corrected.

This is a government of laws. That fact ought never to be forgotten. The laws of the land are to be observed, not defied or evaded. It is true that their enforcement is often delayed, and that through technicalities that appear to the common mind flimsy and favorable to crime, culprits escape or justice is postponed until it is almost if not entirely defeated. The remedy for this, however, is not in lawlessness but in amendments to the law and its procedure.

In any event, the brutality exhibited in many cases of lynching, ought not to find excuse among civilized people. Such scenes as have disgraced some of them are worse than Indian tortures and indicate awful depravity. Mob violence is to be opposed by law-abiding people in every case. Public sentiment ought to be aroused against it. Criminal laws should be vigorously but fairly enforced. Loopholes now open should be closed or more closely guarded. And respect for the law should be promoted in every place, until the terrible reputation of the United States has been changed, and this nation is universally regarded as one that holds her own laws as sacred to all her citizens.

WHY CAN'T I GO IN THE TEMPLE?

The "News" is requested to answer a question that is asked by almost every company of tourists that pay our city a visit: it is, "Why is the Mormon Temple not thrown open to the public?" Some people want to know why they may not be specially favored by admission, even if the building is reserved from general inspection.

Answering the last query first, we will do so by asking another; that is, "Why should you be particularly accommodated, more than other folks equally anxious to indulge their curiosity?" If some are admitted just to see what is inside, why not throw the gates open to all comers?

The Temple is not erected for public worship. It is devoted to the adminis-

tration of sacred ordinances. That ought to be sufficient as a general reply. We will explain further: The ceremonies conducted in that House of the Lord are of such a character that they would be seriously interfered with and obstructed, by the presence of crowds of visitors and curiosity-seekers. The utmost decorum and solemnity are required for their performance, and none but those who are engaged therein can properly be present. And they are usually of as great a number as can be conveniently accommodated.

Those ordinances are solemnized, to a large extent, for and in behalf of the dead. No one can take part therein who has not received them for themselves. For instance, a person who has not been baptized by one having Divine authority, after faith in Christ and repentance of sin, cannot be baptized for the departed. Neither can a member of the Church officiate in that or other ordinance for the dead, without a recommendation from the local authorities of the Church, who are familiar with the worthiness of that member to enter the places consecrated for those holy purposes.

The endowments administered for the living or the dead are not to be exposed to the world. Those who receive them are under obligations to keep them sacred and secret. There is nothing in them that is not of the purest and holiest character and tendency, inculcating faith, honor, truth, chastity, love and charity. But they are specially and solely for Latter-day Saints, and must not be intruded upon by others. The Temple is not in any sense a public building, and tourists might as reasonably demand admission to a private home, as a right, to gratify inquisitiveness, as to resent exclusion from a building devoted to rites and ceremonies that are not for the public.

The people here, of all classes, and particularly the "Mormons," are willing and anxious that visitors shall enjoy everything of a public character that can be thrown open to their inspection, and to give them information on all things that concern mankind in general. They are pleased to answer reasonable questions and gratify curiosity to a very large extent. But our Temples are not open even to "Mormons," unless they come properly recommended and for the purposes for which those sacred edifices are specifically consecrated. We trust this explanation will be sufficient for all reasonable inquirers.

THE POPE NO MORE.

Leo XIII is dead. The long struggle for life, anxiously watched, from hour to hour, by the entire civilized world, is finally over. The last of the grand old men of the Nineteenth century has passed the dividing line between the seen and the unseen, and is gone to his reward. The message must be received with a sense of relief, that the painful conflict is over, that the august patient will suffer no more, but is at rest. For many years he has blessed the world. The world now blesses his memory.

As pope, Leo will be known in history as bridge-builder between the intolerance of his predecessors and the policy, and the world at large, by his bland, cautious and conciliatory diplomacy. He has been able to gain popular favor for his church, without abating any of the claims of Rome.

As a man he has acquired a reputation for pure morals and a gracious personality. That is the tribute given to him by those who claim to know him best. And it is a peculiar fact that the offerings of tribute to his qualities are coming from all parts of the world, Roman, Greek or Protestant.

These, it should be added, are tributes to the personality of the pope, not to the supreme office in the Roman church, or to papacy.

One great lesson the last struggle of his holiness should convey to the world, and that is the value of temperate habits in all things. Leo was physically frail when he, at the age of 68 years, was elected pontiff. But with his frail physique he has outlasted his contemporaries, and at 88, he astonishes his physicians and is able to fight for a long time a complication of disorders, for which younger men would speedily have fallen. His life and death prove the value of temperance.

Another lesson is also brought vividly before the world, and that is that the physical body is not all there is to man. The pope has proved account of age was falling, there dwelled within a will, an intelligence, a personality, that remained strong, clear, unconquered to the last. The physical frame was almost destroyed by the infirmities and disease, but the mind was as potent as ever, until the organism could work no longer, and the master spirit found itself without physical means of manifesting its presence, and left, as a captain leaves a stranded ship, which has been rendered useless.

And thus the very death of the pontiff is a sermon on temperance and immortality—a fitting end to a long and well spent life.

AT THE SOUTH POLE.

According to the account given by Captain Colbeck, who was sent to the Antarctic regions to find the Discovery, the conditions there are not very inviting. The temperature is in the Arctic, the thermometer will rise to about 50 or 60 degrees above zero, while in the Antarctic, 20 degrees below is summer temperature. A lot of new marine fauna, he also said, was discovered; also some marine flora, but they are very low type of organisms. Seals abound, but the polar bear and the walrus are not there. No new large animals were found.

Captain Colbeck found the Discovery, all right, but could not get her out of the ice. He left a year's supply with her, and will return next December. At that time he hopes to be able to liberate the imprisoned vessel.

The explorations in the South seas do not, so far, warrant the fanciful ideas that have been entertained of a warm country surrounded by an ice-wall. The

explorers of the Discovery went as far as 82 degrees 17 minutes, south latitude, which is the farthest south ever attained by man. They have located between 400 and 500 miles of new coast line. New land was found at 153 west longitude and south of Victoria land. The Discovery got as far as 77 degrees 50 minutes south latitude. Then, by sleds, the members of her party got to the latitude mentioned. The members of the party made tours on sleds for 94 days and went in various directions. They got on top of the so-called ice-cap, which is an immense ice plateau, 5,000 feet above the level of the sea, but they did not see any signs of a tropical continent, warmed by volcanoes and geysers, and sustaining a wonderful multitude of forms of life.

WHAT THEY DO NOT KNOW

It is evident that there is as much ignorant speculation concerning the affairs of the Roman church, as about the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, especially as regards the succession. Editors, who would be at a loss to name a small minority of the members constituting the sacred college, discourse upon the plans of the cardinal and that, the chances each one is supposed to have, and so on. In point of fact, no one knows anything about the turn affairs will take when the cardinals come together to select a successor. The unexpected is as likely to happen as that which is expected. A Paris reporter has gone to the length of making Cardinal Gregalia declare in favor of Cardinal Gibbons for the next pope. It is perfectly safe to say that no cardinal would commit the indiscretion of talking for publication on such a subject. Reporters who give alleged quotations of such a nature are counting too much on the credulity of their readers.

The cardinals who will elect the new pope are nearly all old men. One of them is 92, three are upward of 80. There are sixteen whose ages range between 71 and 80, there are thirty-two who are between 61 and 70, and there are eight whose ages range between 50 and 60. The ablest men are included in the ranks of those who are already past 60. It is quite likely that a statesman well along in years will be chosen, for the younger cardinals would probably rather than for a comparatively young candidate. Political pressure from outside may be applied, even if it does not come from the powers that have a right to veto the election.

In ten days from the death of the pope, the sacred college will convene, and then the world will soon know who the successor will be.

Spain has a new cabinet. Which is nothing new.

Even when they play with toy pistols pugilists never die of lockjaw.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The current number of The Juvenile Instructor contains some interesting articles: "Jim Bridger" (illustrated), "Youth's Companion: Names of Places and Their Origin," E. P. Perry, "The Builders" (poetry), Josephine Spencer, "Ten Present Day Proverbs," "Amateur Lion Hunting," Ellen Jakeman, "The First Pair of Frogs," "Honeybees and Danes," (illustrated), "The Tower of London," (illustrated), Lydia D. Alder, "The Stings in Little Things," (poetry), selected, "What It Costs to Drink and Smoke," Success, "A Boy's Prayer," (song), Archibald McKinnon, "Editorial Thoughts: A Special Season of Preparation—Religious Intolerance in Both Russia and the United States—More Premiums," "The Great Key—Special Providence, Frost Stayed—Good Sale for Fruit—Comforts Secured," "Selections: Two Kinds of Faith—Same Fellow—Homely Counsel," "Current Topics—Palestine and Zionism—Will the Peculiar Jewish Race Ever Disappear," "Poverty No Hindrance," "Some of Our Sunday Schools," "The Glendale Sunday School," (illustrated), "Our Little Folks—Halo and Others—The Letter Box," Smiles—Salt Lake City, Utah.

Harper's Weekly for July 11 publishes an amusing page of photographs taken by the cinematograph, which record every stage of a horseback tumble—from the time the rider, falling to see the ditch beyond the fence, awakes to the situation too late, until he finds himself on the ground tangled in the reins. It is said to be one of the first photographic series of the sort ever published.—Harper & Bro., New York.

Out West for July contains the following is its list of contents in part: "President Roosevelt at a Riverside," "The Far-And-Much Farther," summary of the work of the Landmarks Club; "Bullying the Quaker Indians," illustrated, by Chas. F. Lummis, "The Disappearance of A Man," biographical sketch of Irvine M. Scott; "In Canyon Diablo," story, by John Meacham Strobebridge; "The Lady of the Gallies," a serial story by Louise Herrick Wall; III; "The Landmarks Club," "In the Lion's Den," by the editor; and "The Twentieth Century West," conducted by Wm. E. Smythe.—Los Angeles, Cal.

The contents of Lee's Magazine for July is: "Influence," poem, S. Edgar Hughson; "Pride Philosophy," poem, Alonzo Rice; "Illustration," Gay Vandeleur; "Halifax," The Garrison City by the Sea; "Olive Lee," "To My Love," poem, L. Irene Davis; "Between the Lines," Adelyn Ruedel; "Romance of a Home," poem, Catherine A. Tierney; "Department of Literature," Emily Houseman Watson; Editorials and Book Reviews.—Dallas, Tex.

General Brugere, commander-in-chief of the French army, has been stepped on by a horse. He should be aware of horses. It was a black one that killed Boulanger.

Down in Evansville, Ind., eighty-eight people have been indicted for participation in the late riots. Indiana is going to establish a good name as well as a literary one.

The state department is prepared to give a conclusive answer to the British government should it make any representation regarding those islands off Borneo. It must be a mild one if it is to turn away wrath.

A New York minister says that the negroes are not a bit more brutal than the whites. The question is not open to discussion until the negroes have placed a number of burnings and torturings of whites to their account. As yet they are far from being in the same class.

SPEAKING OF RUSSIA.

Quintor's Magazine.

Russia is making good progress in extending her power on the Pacific, and the recent additions to her fleet of war vessels gives her a naval force said to be equal to that of Japan. Her recent advance in Manchuria, her building of the splendid commercial city of Dairen, her advent into the shipping trade, with a large and permanent fleet of good steamers for the coasting trade of China and Japan, together with her European fleet, are notices to the Japanese and British allies that Russia is

here for business as well as for the extension of her political authority.

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10-BIG ACTS—10

TIME CARD.

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