

## DESERET EVENING NEWS

Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

LORENZO SNOW, TRUSTEE-IN-TRUST.

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SALT LAKE CITY, OCT. 6, 1900.

## GENERAL PRIESTHOOD MEETING.

A general meeting of the Priesthood of the Church will be held in the Tabernacle, on Saturday evening, at half past seven o'clock. A full attendance of all who hold the greater or lesser Priesthood is requested.

LORENZO SNOW, President.

## SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION CONFERENCE.

The semi-annual conference of the Deseret Sunday School Union will convene Sunday, October 7, 1900, at 7 p. m. in the Tabernacle. It is desired that each Stake of Zion be represented at this meeting, and that Stake superintendents, officers and teachers attending the General Conference of the Church be present.

A cordial invitation is extended to the public.

GEORGE Q. CANNON, KARL G. MAESER, General Superintendency of Sunday Schools.

HORACE S. ENSIGN, General Secretary.

## Y. M. M. I. A. OFFICERS' MEETING.

A meeting of all Y. M. M. I. A. officers will be held on Sunday, October 7th, in the Tabernacle, immediately after the close of the morning meeting of the general conference. All officers are earnestly invited.

LORENZO SNOW, JOSEPH F. SMITH, HEBER J. GRANT, B. H. ROBERTS, General Superintendency.

THOMAS HULL, Secretary.

## CHRISTIAN EDUCATION.

One of the methods in vogue among the sectarian preachers and denominational school teachers in Utah, to obtain funds from religious people at distant points, is to appeal for their aid and sympathy in the work of "Christian education" in this State. It is represented that the masses of the people here have no Christian training, that their homes are "godless," and that no other part of the country, or any place outside of heathenism, is so destitute of Bibles as Utah.

This is not a new cry. It has been raised many times when needy or greedy subscription gatherings, in clerical garb and with the title of Rev. attached to their names, have gone forth with their tales of woe to work upon the benevolence of the good people in the east and in the west. Money is always wanted, and it has been found that the easiest means to obtain it, when there is no special anti-Mormon agitation, is to declare the absolute necessity for funds to promote "Christian education" among the "Mormon" population.

By the term "Christian education," as used by the class mentioned, is meant the promulgation of the tenets of the Protestant denominations, particularly those of the sect to which the itinerant Reverend is for the time attached. When confronted by the fact that the "Mormons" have schools in every part of Utah, and not only secular day schools but Sunday schools, and also Primary associations for children and Mutual Improvement associations for young men and women, as well as training academies in higher branches of learning and of all a religious tendency, they declare that these are for "Mormon" teachings and that does not, in their minds, constitute "Christian education."

We are sorry to say that in this they are not simply mistaken, but they willfully state what they know to be false. If "Mormon" education is not Christian education in its truest and fullest sense, then there is none in any country in Christendom. The very name of our Church denotes Christian faith. It is the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. It is founded on the revelations given through Jesus of Nazareth, in former and in latter days. His appearance in glory with the Father to the Prophet Joseph Smith, was the beginning of the so-called "Mormon" Gospel in this dispensation. He was made manifest to the Prophet as the Christ, the Son of the living God, and thus He is accepted and believed in by the Latter-day Saints. His name is the only one under heaven whereby mankind may be saved.

All "Mormon" prayers to God in public and in private, in the family circle or in religious assembly, are offered in the name of Jesus Christ. Little children are taught from their infancy to believe in Christ as the Savior. That is one of the duties required of all Church members. It is in the Church

covenants. Here is the commandment given by revelation in November, 1831:

"And again, inasmuch as parents have children in Zion, or in any of her stakes which are organized, that teach them not to understand the doctrine of repentance, faith in Christ the Son of the living God, and of baptism and the gift of the Holy Ghost by the laying on of the hands when eight years old, the sin be upon the heads of the parents;

And they shall also teach their children to pray and to walk uprightly before the Lord.—Dec. and Cov., p. 261, v. 2, 28."

In all the Sunday schools of the Saints, the children are systematically taught the precepts of Jesus Christ as given in the New Testament. These schools are organized throughout the State and wherever the Church is established. They are equal if not superior to any system of Sunday schools in the United States. The teachings of the Book of Mormon are eminently Christian. They are founded on the revelations of Jesus Christ to the inhabitants of this continent, through His Prophets and by His personal ministrations after His resurrection from the dead in Palestine. The Doctrine and Covenants, containing modern communications from Heaven, are all from Jesus Christ and are identical in principle and in spirit with His instructions to His disciples at the opening of the Christian era.

The Bible, the Book of Mormon and the Doctrine and Covenants are the chief theological text books in "Mormon" classes, societies, schools and colleges, and the name of Jesus Christ is held sacred, while His example is held up for emulation and practical imitation. There is not a precept of His on record but is embodied in "Mormon" education for young and old. This is Christian education or the term is a misnomer.

But mere belief in Christ is not held out as sufficient for salvation. The keeping of His commandments is included among the essentials. Obedience is taught as the effect and evidence of faith. The dogma of the modern sects, that faith alone is enough and that personal righteousness is unnecessary, is repudiated by "Mormon" teaching, and in that respect it is not in accord with what those sects set up as Christian doctrine. But the Christianity of Christ, as promulgated by Him and His Apostles and explained in the New Testament, is as different from the Christianity of modern contending sectaries, as the unity of the first Christian Church is from the division and strife of the multitudinous denominations, as the clear light of heaven is from the fogs and mists of earth, and as the revelations of God are from the guesswork and notions of human creeds.

"Mormon" education is Christian education on the basis of the New Testament, if not on the ground of the hirelings who have perverted the teachings of the Nazarene, and substituted the errors and vagaries of the schools for the pure Gospel that He proclaimed as coming from the Father. The "Mormons" believe in Christ, they serve Christ, they are baptized into Christ, they preach Christ, they train their children in the doctrines of Christ. They are looking for His coming, and they are preparing for His kingdom and glory. Let no one be deceived on this point. The "Mormons" are but fallible human beings, making no great pretensions of personal superiority over others, but their entire religious system is founded on the revelations and precepts of Christ, and its promulgation is in the very nature and essence and power of Christian education.

## BODY AND SPIRIT.

A writer in the Liverpool Post gives a list of notable men and women in history, who have been sufferers from physical infirmities, and yet acquired immortality in the annals of man. Here are some of the names mentioned in the Post:

Demosthenes was a stutterer. He overcame the infirmity, according to tradition, by practicing with pebbles in his mouth. Milton suffered from gout, which finally made him blind. Alexander Pope was made a hunchback. It was to his angry demand of a soldier what he knew about interrogation points that called forth the famous retort: "A mark of interrogation is a crooked little thing that asks questions." Dr. Samuel Johnson, the inventor of the dictionary, suffered from scrofula. Cowper was affected by a religious melancholia which amounted to insanity. Byron mentions his deformity, a club foot, several times in his verse, though it did not prevent him from swimming the Hellespont. Sir Walter Scott, as a child, had infantile paralysis, which left him with a limp. Compe, the philosopher, was often affected with a mania; Carlyle suffered from chronic dyspepsia.

Dr. Billroth, the famous Vienna surgeon, and a most daring operator, had an affection of the nerves which made his hand tremulous. He could not hold his fingers steady enough to draw a straight line slowly, yet he achieved pre-eminence in a profession that requires the steadiest of nerves. He cultivated such rapidity of manipulation that his hand barely had time to shake during each incision. Mohammed is supposed to have been an epileptic, as were also Julius Caesar and Napoleon Bonaparte. Joan of Arc suffered from a form of insanity and W. T. Stead, the English editor, is, according to the writer in the Post, subject to a common nervous disorder, on account of which his hand writes independently of his conscious brain.

The conclusion drawn from all this is, that genius must pay for its existence by some physical weakness. The author quoted thinks that "if a man is pre-eminently gifted in any respect, the likelihood is that he pays a penalty for this endowment by being deprived of some faculty which men of lesser talents possess, or by being the victim of some bodily deformity or disease."

But this conclusion is evidently too hasty, since a much longer list of prominent men and women might be given, whose physical powers were as perfect as their mental faculties. But the lesson to be drawn is this, that intellectual and mental excellence does not necessarily depend on physical health. The body and the personality that dwell within are not identical. A

genius may accomplish with a poor instrument, what an ordinary mortal cannot do with the best of facilities, just as a skillful mechanic may do more with a primitive tool than an unskilful laborer with the best appliances invented. Even the physically weak are not barred from performing the mission of their life on earth, if they set about to do it with due diligence. And thus the materialistic idea that the physical functions of the body are identical with mental and intellectual activity, is seen to have no basis in facts.

## LOYALTY A CHRISTIAN DUTY.

To those who are familiar with the sacred Scriptures, there is nothing new, or strange, in the doctrine so often emphasized by the speakers of the Latter-day Saints, concerning the duty of citizens to loyally uphold the hands of the civil governments in the various countries in which they live. The Apostle Paul, writing to the Saints in Rome, told them to be subject to the "higher powers," for "there is no power but of God; the powers that be are ordained of God."

The Roman "powers," or authorities, at that time were occasionally engaged in cruel persecutions, and the Apostle could not have been ignorant of the fact that finally he, himself, should be required to give his life on the altar of imperial intolerance; yet he penned these words: "Whosoever therefore resisteth the powers, resisteth the ordinance of God."

In this spirit he gave instructions through Timothy, his co-laborer, that supplications, prayers, and intercessions be made "for kings, and for all that are in authority (or eminent place) . . . for this is good and acceptable in the sight of God, our Savior."

As for the too common practice of denouncing men who have been clothed with authority, the Apostle Jude has a striking word of rebuke. He calls those who "despise dominion and speak evil of dignities," "dreamers." They are speaking in their sleep, as it were. He contrasts their conduct with that of Michael, the archangel, who in a dispute with the prince of darkness, refrained from bringing against him "a railing accusation," but contented himself with the remark: "The Lord rebuke thee."

This is the spirit of Christianity. It is the spirit of "Mormonism." "We believe in being subject to kings, presidents, rulers, and magistrates; in obeying, honoring and sustaining the law."

"We believe that every man should be honored in his station; rulers and magistrates as such, being placed for the protection of the innocent and the punishment of the guilty."

These are principles with which all Christian citizens should be as thoroughly familiar, as are the members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

## TO THE POLE AGAIN.

New interest in Polar explorations is being awakened by an announcement that Dr. Nansen and the Duke of Abruzzi contemplate making a trip together to the far north. These two men hold the records in Arctic explorations, and it is supposed their joint efforts would bring satisfactory results. It stands to reason that with their combined experience and resources they would be able to reach a higher latitude than each of them has done by himself. Lieutenant Peary should be a valuable addition to the party. No living man knows more about the Arctic regions than he does, and none has displayed more perseverance than he.

Both Nansen and Abruzzi have reached so high a latitude as to demonstrate the possibility of reaching the Pole. But the question seems to be of finding the vessel after it has been abandoned. Still, the Pole being reached, the return would be undertaken. Dr. Nansen has already shown what a human being, full of resources and not too delicately constructed, can do in those frozen wilds.

But, then, after the goal has been reached, what is the practical use of the achievement? The supposition now is that there is no continent at the Pole; probably only water covered with a mantle of ice. Should this prove correct, the discovery of the fascinating spot would merely amount to a confirmation of the prevalent impression that the place is one to keep away from, the farther the better.

General Priesthood meeting this evening at 7:30 in the Tabernacle.

In the Chinese situation Germany continues to be facile princeps.

Perhaps one reason why a sermon so upsets some people is that they read one so seldom.

The proposition to open the State Fair on Sunday is a disgrace to those who started the movement.

To open the State Fair on Sunday would be an act in violation of State laws, and an insult to all the religious institutions in the city.

A reform wave has struck Dawson. But it is doubtful if anything less than a tidal wave from the sea can reform it.

There is only one thing more undesirable than a weather bureau forecast, and that is a political headquarters forecast.

The United States is about to send an ultimatum to Turkey. It is almost certain this will not alarm the sultan, he having been reared on ultimatums, so to speak.

Mrs. David Crockett has been placed in jail at Pendleton, Ore., charged with murder. Old David's motto was: "Be sure you are right, then go ahead."

It is a good one but seems not to have been heeded in this case.

Do not fail to register, or you will lose your vote at the November election. Go to the office of the registration officer in your voting district on Tuesday, October 9, or Wednesday, the 10th, sure. He will not call at your house.

Elsewhere in today's imprint of the "News" will be found the last will and testament of the Late Dr. John R. Park. It will be read with much interest. Dr. Park's life has been devoted to the educational interests of the State, and his property is set apart for the benefit of

the University and worthy students. Thus his memory will live, though he himself has passed beyond view.

There are mysterious rumors in London that Mr. Arthur Harnsworth is negotiating for the purchase of the Times. If he secures it, he will secure the most famous and powerful newspaper in the world. When "Bull Run" Russell was introduced to President Lincoln as its correspondent after greeting him and expressing his pleasure in meeting him, Mr. Lincoln remarked: "I don't know anything so powerful as the London Times unless it is the Mississippi river."

If the managers of the State Fair want to break the law of God and the laws of Utah in relation to the Sabbath day, or Sunday, they will open the Fair, as proposed, tomorrow, and thus compete with the General Conference of the "Mormon" Church and the worship in the different churches in this city, and show utter disregard for both law and religion. Shame!

Gov. Roosevelt's campaigning tour is beginning to tell on him, and he shows signs of fatigue and exhaustion. He certainly has lived a "strenuous life" during the past few weeks and it is not to be wondered at that he finds his political work beyond his physical endurance. Presidential campaigns are very exhausting, and one of the most marvelous things in American politics is the wonderful one made by Mr. Bryan four years ago. No candidate has ever shown such endurance and recuperative power as he did in the memorable campaign of 1896. Wonderful as are Governor Roosevelt's powers of endurance, they seem to be surpassed by Mr. Bryan's, and both are remarkable.

## THE FUTURE OF TRANSVAAL.

San Francisco Call.

As to the attitude the British authorities ought to take toward the conquered people there is a wide difference of opinion. Some of the correspondents who have followed Lord Roberts in his march, assert that the leniency of Roberts has encouraged the Boers to resist and to continue their guerrilla raids, while others maintain that the harshness displayed by British troops in raiding farmhouses and villages has aroused a personal desire for vengeance and provoked the wrath of the Boers. One set demands that stern measures be taken against the guerrillas, and the other asks that a more humane treatment be shown to all classes of Boers in order that they may be more readily reconciled to the new government which is to be imposed upon them.

## Chicago Record.

That the Boers should have entertained the heroic idea of fighting to the point of extermination rather than accept British rule was what one might expect of those fearless patriots. But they have done all that brave men ought to do. They have resisted with their utmost strength so long as the exertion of that strength promised to be of avail. Here and there scattering bands of Boers may continue to wage a guerrilla warfare, but the majority may be expected to accept the situation. Unlike the Philippine insurgent or the Spanish-American revolutionary, the burgher is eminently practical in his ideals. It will not be surprising, therefore, if from this time on the burghers begin to accept the situation as something that cannot be altered by either side. Here and there a few individuals of heroic sacrifice and is therefore to be the best of.

## Boston Herald.

The most that can be hoped for is that these two British colonies as they will be in the future, shall have accorded to all classes of their people full and equal civil and political rights. That there are at present given to the descendants of the Dutch in Cape Colony is made evident by the political ascendancy in local affairs of the colony that has been for the greater part of the time held by the members of the Afrikaander Bond organization made up almost exclusively of the descendants of the original Boer settlers.

## GEN. JOHN M. PALMER.

Boston Herald.

The late Gen. John M. Palmer was one of those legislators of the State of Illinois who had agency in bringing Lyman Trumbull into national public life. He did it when the alternative opposition candidate to the Democratic party candidate for the United States Senate was Abraham Lincoln. At first it seemed a misfortune that Mr. Lincoln was defeated, but it in time appeared that a truly great senator had been chosen in Mr. Trumbull. A more important place was later found for Mr. Lincoln, and in giving Lincoln and Trumbull simultaneous service to the nation, Illinois did a public service which has seldom been equalled.

## Boston Transcript.

He was the last of the major-generals of the civil war to be mustered out, and he was frequently appealed to by those in authority to assist in solving the problems growing out of it. His honest, unapproachable, disinterestedness of justice was strong and keen. He followed his own convictions with conscientious loyalty, no matter what ties might be sundered by such a course; but whatever he might call himself for the time being, his personality still commanded in unstinted measure the confidence and affection of those among whom he lived.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The International Monthly for October is a most excellent number. The leading article is on "The Expansion of Russia: Problems of the East and Problems of the Far East," by Alfred Ranby. He tells intelligently and interestingly of the policy pursued by Russia in Asia, from the earliest times, and thus furnishes the reader with a key to the present attitude of that country to both China and Japan. "Primitive Objects of Worship," is another contribution by a French author, M. Marillier. He cautions the reader against forming his ideas of primitive worship from the religious views of the uncivilized world at the present time, and his reasoning on this point is clear and forcible. "The New Italy," is the subject of a paper by Salvatore Cortesi, Rome. Andrew C. Lawson writes about "Recent Progress in Geology," and Senator Hoar about "Party Government in the United States." The concluding article is on "The Significance of the Democratic Party," by A. D. Morse, of Amherst College.—Burlington, Vermont.

The October number of The Cosmopolitan opens with an illustrated article by H. C. H. Rivers, of the United States army, on the organization of the Russian army. In the present troubled state of the world, the information conveyed cannot fail to interest a wide circle of the reading public. "The American Colony in Paris" is the subject of a sketch by Walter Germain Robinson. "The African Boer," by Olive Schreiner, is concluded in this number. Among other features, there are papers on "Our Navy Fifty Years From Now," "Some Members of the Comedie Francaise (illustrated); on "Whaling in the Gulf of Monterey," "How Indian Baskets are Made," "The Care of Teeth" (prize essay); "The

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Hygiene of Sleep," and "How Honor and Justice May be Taught in the Schools."—Irvington, New York.

The October number of McClure's opens with an article on "The Strategy of National Campaigns," illustrated by Jay Hambridge. Mr. A. Conan Doyle is a contributor to this issue. His "Some Lessons of the War," which is a critique of the bearing of the British troops in the South African campaign, exposes the faults of the various branches of the service, and advances a somewhat startling plan for the re-organization of the army. The fiction of the number includes stories by Anita Fitch, Gelett Burgess, E. Hough, Edith Wyatt, Annie Webster, Myra W. Jarrell, and Josiah Flynt and Francis Walton. "The Horse Thief," by E. Hough, is a Western story. The Rev. John Watson and the Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady are also contributors to this number.—New York.

In the October Review of Reviews, the editorial department entitled "The Progress of the World" contains a review of the presidential campaign down to its present stage. Mr. Charles R. Flint, in reviewing the new book by Professor Jenks on the trust problem, offers several suggestions on the financing of industrial enterprises. A character sketch of the Democratic and Populist candidate for Vice President is written by an old friend and law partner of Mr. Stevenson, Judge James S. Ewing, of Chicago. Mr. W. T. Stead contributes a character sketch of the late Lord Chief Justice of England, Lord Russell of Killowen, who was well known in the United States. "Does Jamaica Contain a Lesson in Colonial Government?" is the title of an illustrated article by Julius Mortimer. Mr. Fricke Collier writes an account of "The Rise of Golf in America."—New York.

The leading article in the October number of Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly is "The Revolt of Russia." It gives a dramatic and interesting account of the system of Siberian exile. The author of the paper is a native of Russia, a liberal in politics, but not an extremist. "China, the Survival of the Fittest," is the title of an article by a man who for ten years has held a confidential position in the Imperial government of China. "The Race for the Chinese Market," by John Ford, secretary of the American Asiatic association, shows what are the great trade routes to China, and what the possibilities of each. An article in this number certain to attract attention, is an autobiographical story, taken from the diary of the late Rear Admiral John W. Philip, the "hero of the Texas." Stephen Crane has a story in this number entitled "The End of the Battle." "Granny," is a story of the love of a little child and an old woman, while "A Spoke in the Wheel," gives a picture of courtship and revolution in South America. "A Panther in the Pulpit," is a reminiscence of a strange and picturesque adventure, and "The Buffalo Skull," the tale of a fortune which is yet to be realized. Among the most beautiful illustrations in the October number are those reproduced from photographs, by Mr. Clifton Johnson, to illustrate his article, "The Home of Joanne D'Arc."—Fifth Avenue, New York.

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