

DESERT EVENING NEWS
Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of
Latter-day Saints.
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING
(Except Sunday and
Public Holidays)
Office: 100 South Main Street,
Salt Lake City, Utah.
Editor
Charles W. Penrose, Business Manager
Kearse G. Whitney, Editor
Subscription prices
In Advance
One Year, \$3.00
Six Months, \$1.50
Three Months, .75
Single Copies, 10c
Foreign, per post, 2.00
SALT LAKE CITY, DEC. 23, 1901.

A NOTABLE ANNIVERSARY.

Nineteen years ago today Joseph Smith, son of Joseph and Lucy Mack Smith, was born at Sharon, Windsor County, Vermont. Of humble parents, coming into the world in a secluded village and reared in a farmer's home, his name today is known in every nation. By hundreds of thousands he is revered as the greatest Prophet who ever walked the earth with the exception of Jesus of Nazareth, the angel of God, and the Redeemer of the world; by countless numbers as a hero; by many as a seer; by others as a prophet; and by still others as a savior. His life was a life of sacrifice, of suffering, of persecution, and of triumph. His death was a martyr's death, and his resurrection a glorious one. His life was a life of service to his people, and his death a sacrifice for the redemption of the world.

On Sunday, the 22nd inst., services were held throughout the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in honor of this great man. They cannot fail to have a good effect, particularly upon the minds of the young people of the Church. The arguments advanced, the facts related and the testimonies borne, formed a strong array of evidence establishing the divinity of the mission of the Prophet Joseph Smith, the purity of his motives, the goodness of his character, and the completeness of his work which was sealed with his own blood as a martyr to the truth.

These commemorative services should be held annually, as near as possible to the day of his birth. Whatever an unbeliever may think of the life and labors of this notable personage in the most notable of centuries, it must be conceded that the work he performed has had a great effect upon the religious thought of the period. Doctrines, which he advanced from 1830 to 1844, which were then ridiculed and derided and denounced as heresies, are now held by many thousands of professed Christians who do not believe in the divinity of his mission, and taught by preachers of different denominations which reject him as a Prophet. A great and growing ecclesiastical system has been established upon the foundations which he laid and on the which he marked down. It is recognized everywhere as a masterpiece of organization.

The book of Mormon which he, when an untutored youth, translated by the gift and power of God from reformed Egyptian hieroglyphics into the English language, has been printed and published in many tongues, and offers the only consistent explanation of the antiquities of this western continent. Discoveries of ruins and relics in different parts of America, harmonize with the theory of that record, and the doctrines which it contains agree with those of the Bible and proclaim the divinity of Jesus of Nazareth as the Son of God, the Creator of the world, "the very Eternal Father of heaven and earth." Every attempt to account for this volume on the basis of an imposture has signally failed, and the work is a puzzle to those who do not accept it in the light in which it is presented. To believers in the mission of the Prophet Joseph Smith, it is a treasure of knowledge both historical and theological.

The influence wielded by Joseph Smith during the few years of his earthly ministry, is also something amazing. It not only roused to enthusiasm the followers who gathered around him while he lived, and followed his fortunes wherever he went, ready to suffer all kinds of persecution for the faith which they had in the principles he advanced, but it continues to the present time with equal if not greater force, and bolter in his divinity and in the truths which he advanced, has drawn together in these mountain valleys many thousands of earnest, honest souls, who have not the shadow of a doubt as to his prophetic calling. These are not mere religious fancies holding to wild theories and mystical speculations, but a practical, industrious and thrifty class, who believe in manifesting their faith by their works, and who are building up a commonwealth that bids fair to be a pattern to other states in this republic and indeed to all the world. They are not perfect by any means. They are but human beings subject to the same weaknesses and failings as their fellows. But it is a fact that when they follow the teachings and counsel of their departed Prophet and Seer, repeated by his successors in office, they offer to mankind an example of faith, fortitude, honesty, fidelity, chastity, purity of motive and of act and a unity that is remarkable, setting an example worthy of universal imitation. It is also a fact that when any member of this Church falls into iniquity of any kind and does not repent and turn from evil ways, faith in the divine mission of the Prophet Joseph fades from his soul, the light that was in him becomes darkness, and with but few exceptions those who thus turn from the truth become angry and embittered, and their path is speedily downward toward destruction.

The whole career of Joseph Smith was that of an inspired and lofty leader of men. His heart was tender to his fellow creatures. He was sympathetic towards the poor and also towards the erring who desired to repent.

but he was stern against evil, oppression and hypocrisy. He was gentle as a little child to the good and true. He was like a lion roaring from the forest against the corrupt, the slanderer and the trickster. His mind soared to the highest heavens yet he was eminently practical as to things on earth. He unfolded the future, yet he made provision for the present, and while teaching his people how to pray, he also showed them how to work in building cities and Temples and providing for the needs of the body. The grand work achieved by President Brigham Young in leading the way to these mountains and building up this community, was accomplished under the spirit and directions of the great Prophet of the nineteenth century.

The Latter-day Saints, therefore, do well to honor his name and reverse his word, yet they will tell a story to the world which is worthy of attention, and which will aid the work of carrying the Gospel to the ends of the earth and the gathering in of the elect of God, preparatory to the coming of Him whose right it is to reign, when Joseph the Seer and all the Prophets and Apostles of ancient and latter days will stand in their proper places and receive their reward. Let the name of Joseph the Prophet and of Hyrum the Patriarch, be ever honored in Israel, and may the day soon dawn when their work for the benefit of fallen humanity will be fully known and appreciated!

DIVINE SEAL ON THE TESTIMONY.

There are several characteristics of the life and work of the Prophet Joseph which will appeal strongly to the intelligent investigator and searcher for truth, who approaches that subject without prejudices.

One is the fact that that work developed gradually, each succeeding feature following naturally those already established, until the entire structure assumed a perfection and grandeur admitted even by opponents. It is perfectly clear that the building, from the very foundation, was superintended by a superior intelligence, that could "see a building from the beginning," just as an architect lays his plans and directs every part of the work towards one grand end, no matter who is employed to execute the details.

It was so with the Prophet. He was a builder, a faithful laborer, but the plans were Divine. At the time he had the glorious vision in the seclusion of the woods, he no more knew what that would lead to, than did Luther fathom the consequences of nailing his famous thesis to the cathedral in Wittenberg. He could not then have predicted the subsequent developments, any more than could John Wesley, when the latter conceived of the idea of reducing religious life to a system, or a method. He was an inexperienced youth.

He desired a satisfactory answer to the question that has echoed throughout all ages: "What is truth?" But he had no more idea of receiving a call to this prophetic office, than had, probably, the Prophet Elisha, previous to the memorable day when Elisha found him ploughing in the field. But he had vision, and testified thereto. He continued to listen to the voice of God, and was led step by step, receiving line upon line and precept upon precept, gradually understanding the full truth as revealed to him. He was well aware that earthly honors and emoluments could not be won by his testimony. From the first persecution raged against him. There were more enemies than friends, more scoffers than admirers. He knew that there was no earthly glory for him to gain. But he could not deny the fact that God had called him, any more than could Paul, after he had seen the heavenly vision. In the face of ill treatment by mobs, notwithstanding imprisonment, hardships of every kind, and finally martyr death, he firmly testified to the fact. In all this, the seal of truth was placed upon his testimony. The fact stands out prominent, that the Prophet was, what he claimed to be, an instrument in the hands of the Almighty, to lay the foundation of a most glorious work.

Another notable feature is this, that the honest heart who had the privilege of knowing the Prophet loved him and honored him. And those who knew him best loved him most. The enemy he provoked can be traced to his love for truth. The world hated him, as it hated Christ, and for similar reasons. Hypocrites hated him, because he saw through them, and rebuked their wickedness, with the greatest impartiality. Apostates were numerous at times. And they denounced Joseph. They were individuals who thirsted for honor, or for gain, and would sell religion for such base purposes. They were persons who refused to repent of sins, which they loved more than righteousness. They could not remain in the presence of the man whose motives were pure and so different from theirs. But the honest heart, the pure, the noble of all nations, clung to him, and would willingly have died for him. This is a matter of history. It is a fact still notable, whenever the few survivors of the primitive days of the Church stand up in the congregations of the Saints and speak of the Prophet. It is also a fact that God has blessed those who befriended His servant, while his persecutors have died in misery.

To anyone who will consider these features, it must become clear that the testimony of the Prophet bears the seal of divine approval, as it bears the seal of martyrdom. The world has little excuse for rejecting a testimony so amply confirmed.

THE COLD WAVE.
Reports indicate that the cold wave has swept an unusually large portion of the northern hemisphere. While the United States was suffering from blizzards, Great Britain and France were swept by snow storms. The southern states were also touched by the wave. In Georgia the temperature fell lower than it has been since 1882.

In Utah there is much satisfaction over the meteorological conditions. The frost came, purifying the air, and solidifying the snow in the mountains for use when needed the coming year. The snowstorms were preceded by copious rains, which prepared the soil to retain the snow that fell later. Every sign indicates that the agriculturist will be well satisfied with the wealth that snow and frost together store up in the mountains.

In eastern states, strange for this season of the year, blizzards and floods have done much damage. Human lives have been lost, a vast number of animals have perished, and much property has been destroyed. In Pennsylvania 60,000 miners are said to have been thrown out of employment, and the losses to property are estimated at from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000. It is represented that \$1,000,000 will barely cover the losses to Pittsburgh's interests alone. Railroad traffic was suspended for some time. Utah has many things to be thankful for, as the first year of the century is drawing to a close, and the climatic conditions are among these.

BOTH ARE PROTESTING.
The two naval officers chiefly interested in the Sampson-Schley controversy, protest against the findings of the court of inquiry. Both are dissatisfied. Admiral Sampson requests the naval department to strike out the portion of Admiral Dewey's opinion, that relates to the command of the squadron at Santiago, and Admiral Schley's counsel are said to contemplate a suggestion that three eminent lawyers be appointed to weigh the evidence and report to the President. Clearly, it is as difficult to bring a war among naval officers to an end, as it is to finish a conflict with guerrillas.

But do the navy officers consider that by their prolonged quarrels about "honor," they are materially hurting the navy? The Sampson-Schley controversy has left an impression among the public that naval heroes are but too willing to run one another down. Then the revelations as to charts and log books, which it appears, can be sited to suit individual taste, with the ease with which the first Napoleon is said to have tampered with the official reports, for the evident purpose of deception, have not heightened those concerned, in public estimation. It all has a bad effect.

A writer in the New York Independent calls attention to this fact. He says, last spring an association undertook to collect money for the construction of a naval academy in New York. It was to be the greatest single monument the world has ever seen in honor of a navy. It had selected and secured, with full official approval, the most commanding site on the magnificent bay of New York. It had completed its organization, chosen its design and figured out its estimates. It had assurances of the strongest municipal and private support. There was nothing further to be done but arrange for collecting of funds. This branch of the work began promisingly, but as one thing after another developed, and especially after the charges of cowardice began to be rife in the clubs of New York, the public interest perceptibly weakened, and at the present time it is necessary to wait, though hopefully, for the tide to turn again, necessary for the men who from patriotism and civic pride have labored for the great enterprise to divert their work from an effort to honor the navy to an effort to defend it—and because of the public misapprehensions, apparently against itself.

That is but one effect. Another will be widespread opposition to unusually large naval appropriations, at a time when many believe that such appropriations are demanded by the contingencies that have arisen in recent years. It would be excellent policy at this time to bury the hatchet, forget the differences that have sprung up, and lay a more solid foundation for harmony among chiefs and commanders. Petty jealousies might become dangerous in times of war. For where they exist, the country cannot count on perfect co-operation, when unity of purpose and action means everything. The contestants had better let the case rest where it is. Nobody has been injured by the findings of the court. The evidence has been heard and sifted. There is, practically, unanimity on the statements that both officers, notwithstanding minor mistakes, did their duty. What more do they want? Does either of them expect a certificate for infallibility?

NEW BIBLE TRANSLATION.
A cable dispatch from London says that English scholars, headed by Samuel Lloyd of Birmingham, have about completed a new translation of the New Testament. The work was commenced in 1893, and it is expected that a few copies will be ready for distribution before Christmas.

Mr. Lloyd, the dispatch states, has always had grave objections to the so-called revised version. He urged upon the Bible society the necessity of issuing a new revision, but this idea was not entertained. So he determined to make a translation of his own. He has been assisted by the famous philologist Washington Noan.

Some of the changes in the new version, we are told, are made clearer than they are in any other translation. As an illustration Romans xii. 19 is quoted. That reads at present: "Avenge not yourselves, beloved; but give place unto wrath, for it is written vengeance becometh unto me." The new rendering is: "But give place unto the wrath of Him who hath said, vengeance becometh unto me." The question is, though, whether that rendering is not rather a paraphrase than a translation.

Another innovation is that the text is broken up in paragraphs with appropriate headlines, and the words of our Lord are printed in fullface type, making those words prominent and easily seen at a glance, as the leaves are turned.

The translators hope to win the encomiums of the educated classes, and if they are not disappointed in this respect, they may also offer a translation of the Old Testament.

The need of Bibles in modern languages, free from obsolete words and constructions, has often been felt. But the ablest scholars, when undertaking the task have always been struck with the immense difficulties of materially improving the old translations, and substituting acceptably new expressions

for those with which the public has become familiar. The revisers were conscious of this, and so have other scholars been. It is pretty clear that the public will not accept a paraphrase instead of a translation.

Argentina is all ready for war. Now let the parade go on.

The Boers are preparing for a summer campaign. The British may expect a hot time.

Everybody praises the Christmas edition of the Deseret News. We appreciate their appreciation.

Uncle Sam finds his treasury surplus a burden. He is the only ruler in the world who has any such trouble.

Chili and Argentina are doing as much quarreling and talking as though they were professional pugilists.

It begins to look as though Santa Claus would have to substitute an automobile for a sleigh this year.

Senator Dewey's courtship will have a very nice ending. He is a nice sort of man and deserves a nice wife.

W. E. Curtis says that Serbia is the poor man's paradise. It may be, provided a poor man can have a paradise.

John De Witt Warner has attacked the ship subsidy bill. This means that it is in the Frye-ing pan but not yet in the fire.

General Miles should have used the "round robin" method of expressing his views as Lieutenant-Colonel Roosevelt did in Cuba.

Secretary Root does not mince words in his reprimand of General Miles. If the general's offense was grievous, grievously halt he paid for it.

There is no war but the country still has war taxes. Which shows that while a man may cease from his labors his works do follow him.

Selections from the poems of Elder Henry W. Naisbitt are published in book form, and make a splendid Xmas volume suitable for a holiday present.

The closing days of the first year of the new century find many people striving to get rich. And now as ever the great thing is to get understanding.

The Sampson-Schley controversy seems destined, like the little brook, to go on forever and forever. It is time that this particular little brook became an underground stream.

An "earnest Christian Scientist" has undertaken to cure a jaguar in the Chicago zoological gardens of rheumatism. According to the last accounts the jaguar still had the rheumatism.

It is said that Senator T. C. Platt is going to sue William Allen White, "What's the Matter With Kansas" White, for libel. The story may only be a white lie.

In transmitting a message across the Atlantic by wireless telegraphy, Marconi accomplished a great feat, but now those whose business may be injured thereby are trying to jump on him with both feet.

SOUTH AMERICAN SENTIMENT.

New York Mail and Express.
A war between Chili and Argentina would be an ugly and deplorable affair, the advantage of which would probably lie with Chili. Although the boundary line between the two countries runs as nearly as possible along the crest of the dividing Andes range, Chili is essentially a country of mountains and highlands, while Argentina is essentially a country of plains and lowlands, lying up against the great mountain range which Chili dominates. On the water the countries are nearly equally matched, but the Chileans have better organization and better maritime capacity. A victory of Chili over Argentina would mean a still further disturbance of the balance of power in South America in the interest of Chili.

Boston Herald.
It is certainly satisfactory that Chile, which seems to have the better chance of winning in a war, even though Argentina may be supported, if a resort is had to arms, by some of its neighbors, should be willing to arbitrate rather than fight, and if Argentina is not equally conciliatory, it will look as though the government of that country considered that it had, through the possible assistance to be given by Bolivia, Paraguay and Uruguay, the best opportunity it was likely to have to pull down, and possibly industrially ruin, its exceedingly able neighbor and rival.

Springfield Republican.
The United States government can do nothing as a mediator unless its good offices are requested by both governments. It is well known in Washington that any step indicating that this country presumes to exercise a suzerainty over South America, in affairs between American states, would be bitterly resented. Neither Argentina nor Chili would recognize the right of the United States, as a tutelary or protecting power, to intervene in their quarrels. The Monroe doctrine, as a matter of fact, has never been pushed by American statesmen to such an extreme, and it could not be without denying to such countries as Argentina and Chile complete sovereignty under international law, is always at liberty to make it known that it would gladly tender its good offices if they desired, and intimations to that effect have already been sent to Buenos Ayres and Santiago.

Chicago Record-Herald.
Nothing short of an international court of arbitration and an actual federation of nations could compel the independent states to apply for arbitration to settle their disputes. As the states which have reason to suspect a design on the part of the stronger ones to "benevolently assimilate" them will never assent to any such arrangement, it was inevitable that the dream of the late James G. Blaine was not to be realized this early in the twentieth century.

New York Evening Post.
A German warship is said to be on her way to collect a Venezuelan debt, and our Jingoes are ruffling with displeasure. Has not the day come, however, to take a business view of these business matters? Are we going to let the South Americans think they can safely, in our shadow, play fast and loose with their European obligations, while not even desmelling their aver-

SOME THINGS NEEDFUL

the finest selection in the city of really useful home-beautifying articles.

A NAVAJO BLANKET is a splendid present, and we have a new and specially made supply.

INDIAN BASKETS are likewise very pretty, and we have some of the prettiest specimens of the Red Man's art.

ORIENTAL AND DOMESTIC RUGS always have been a specialty at Z. C. M. I., and we now have the choicest selection in the city, at the lowest prices.

FUR RUGS. For the next ten days, commencing Dec. 23rd, we will dispose of our magnificent stock of Fur Rugs at

We also have a beautiful line of Foot Stools, Hassocks, Floor Cushions, Carpet Sweepers, Curtains, etc., all of the best makes and finish.

Come and SEE OUR WINDOW it will give you an idea what to buy for holiday presents.

Z. C. M. I.
T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

What is Christmas WITHOUT SOME KOLITZ CANDY . . . ?

TELEPHONE NO. 428.

For some Italian or Sweet Chocolates, Klondike Nuggets, Nougats, Candied Fruits, Log Cabin Goodies, Ices, Fancy Creams, Nut Candy, Caramels, Mixed Candy, Nuts, etc., etc.

Have your order put up in a Fancy Box, Basket or some one of our Pretty Xmas Novelties.

Kolitz & THE CANDY FURNISHER.
60 and 272 MAIN STREET.

Holiday ALL KINDS. Slippers

RIGHT PRICES.

Open Evenings Until Christmas.

Robinson Bros. Co.,
SHOE BUILDERS. 124 MAIN STREET.

BUY YOUR XMAS PRESENTS

At the Factory.

A Large Line of TOY TRUNKS, Suit Cases, Pocket Books, Purse, Card Cases and Bill Books. FINEST LINE IN THE CITY.

Oliver R. Meredith,
155-157 Main St.

GARDNER DAILY STORE NEWS.

Last call on the Christmas Goods.

Tomorrow will be the last chance you will have to get what you want for the man or boy.

Don't leave your choosing till the last minute. Come as early as possible. Don't know as we can add anything to what we have already said.

Useful presents for man, or boy.

Hats, Caps, Overcoats, Suits, Handkerchiefs, Neckwear, Hosiery, Umbrellas, Canes, Suspenders, Shirts, Mufflers, House Coats.

Any one of these we know he would be glad to own. We forgot Gloves, one of the most popular of all gifts, And Sweaters for man, little man and boy.

Store open late tonight.

COAL
Burton Coal & Lumber Co.,
60 W. 2nd South,
Phone 808. Yard, 5th South & 3rd West.

J. P. Gardner, 136-138 MAIN ST.

HOLIDAY BARGAIN SALE!

Sam Kee & Co.

Full stock Chinese and Japanese Fancy Goods, Chinaware, Silks, Robes, Embroideries, Toys, Cloisonne Ware, Bamboo Furniture, Novelties, Etc.

No. 82, 3rd St.

Great Bargains in Portrait Frames This Week.

If you want a portrait enlarged, remember it pays to deal direct with the artist. If portrait don't suit pay nothing. Bring your order in today. We make cabinet photos from any old picture or tintype. Entirely new process.

I. BEUTLICH,
Successors to Acta Port. Co.,
271 S. West Temple.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

Watches, Rings, Clocks, All Kinds of Jewelry at

REASONABLE PRICES.

When Selecting Presents, call at my store.

Henry Reiser, 12 E. 1st St.

JOHN C. CUTLER, JR.,

Investment

STOCKS & BONDS

Bought and Sold.
Bank and Commercial Stocks, Securities.
36 Main St. Tel. 137

Prent. Cannon's epi. are photographs by the Johnson & Sons, Salt Lake City, Utah. Views \$1, or entire set of 11 for \$1.50 by mail. Cab. Int. Tab. 15c. Grave 15c. The Johnsons & Sons, Salt Lake City, Utah. You see Johnson all over the World!

Have You a Private Savings Bank?

Zion's Savings Bank and Trust Co., No. 1 Main street, the largest and oldest savings bank in Utah, will furnish you, free of cost, a small stock savings bank upon deposit of \$1 or more. Your deposit draws interest. You have the bank and we keep the key.

JOSEPH F. SMITH, President.
GEORGE M. CANNON, Cashier.

B. H. SCHETTLER,

BANKER.

22 MAIN ST. - OPPOSITE CO-OP.

THE STATE BANK OF UTAH,

SALT LAKE CITY.

JOSEPH F. SMITH, President.
W. M. B. PIERSON, Vice-President.
CHAS. S. BURTON, Cashier.
HENRY T. McEWAN, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
Heber J. Grant, Heber M. Wells,
Joseph F. Smith, Byron Grace,
Charles F. Johnson, P. T. Fairweather,
Wm. B. Preston, Isaac Hatten,
C. W. Carter, A. C. Carlson.

Commercial Banking in all its branches.
ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.
Special attention given to country trade.

T. R. JONES & CO., BANKERS

150 South Main Street.

L. A. MILLER, President.
MONROE THATCHER, Vice-President.
H. S. YOUNG, Cashier.

U. S. DEPOSITORY.

DESERT NATIONAL BANK,

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

CAPITAL \$100,000
RESERVE \$100,000

Safety Deposits Boxes for Rent.

M'CORNICK & CO.,

BANKERS,
Salt Lake City, - - - Utah

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

U. S. DEPOSITORY.

Frank Knox, Pres. Geo. A. Lowe, Vice-Pres.
W. F. Adams, Cashier.

CAPITAL PAID IN - - - \$300,000

Banking in all its branches transacted. Exchange drawn on the principal cities of Europe. Interest paid on time deposits.

THE DESERT SAVINGS BANK

DIRECTORS:
W. W. Ritter, President.
Monroe Thatcher, Vice-President.
James Sharp, John R. Barnes, John C. Cutler, David Eccles, A. W. Clesinger, George Romney, John R. Winder, Fred Smith & Co. Editors, W. F. James.

Four per cent interest paid on savings.

Commercial National Bank.

CAPITAL PAID IN, \$200,000.

General Banking in all its branches. Directors—Dr. Theodore Meyer, John J. Daly, O. J. Salisbury, Moylan O. Fox, Thomas Marshall, W. F. Noble, George M. Dornett, John Donnellan, A. E. Holden.

WALKER BROS., BANKERS.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.
Established 1850.

A General Banking Business Transacted. SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

WELLS FARGO & CO'S BANK

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.
Established 1852.

Transact a General Banking Business.
A. E. DOOLY, Cashier.

Established 1851. 150 Offices.
THE OLDEST AND LARGEST.

R. G. DUN & CO.,

THE MERCANTILE AGENCY.

GEORGE RUST, General Manager.
Utah, Idaho and Wyoming.
Office in Progress Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.