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SALT LAKE CITY, - FEB. 14, 1903.

ANTI-MORMON INTOLERANCE.

Santa Barbara, California, papers are endeavoring to stir up popular furore against a "Mormoa" missionary who is performing the usual work of our traveling Elders, in delivering tracts at the homes of the people and endeavoring by lawful means to inform the publie concerning the doctrines of the Church. We regret the course of the Daily News in that beautiful California town, for the people of the Golden State are generally broad-minded and liberal. and willing to permit the discussion of subjects of importance, even though they may strongly dissent from the views of their advocates.

The Santa Barbara News informs the public that "An Elder is Here," and jumps to the conclusion that this is a "Scheme of the Church to Take Young Women From their Homes." It admits that the tracts which are being distributed "have a right religious sound," that "hardly a house is skipped." that the literature is "thrown broadcast upon the lawns and over garden fences," and yet says: "If there is any other purpose in their distribution than the leading off of young men and women to a life that is worse than rotten, the NEWS does not know what It is." Just so. That paper is densely ignorant of the subject on which it attempts to treat. The reasoning in the foregoing quotations from its columns shows that it is lacking as much in logic as in information. It is un-

able therefore to see any other purpose in the unselfish and generous work of the "Mormon" Elder, than the evil that exists only in its own imagination. That paper does not comprehend the devotion and self-sacrifice of men and women, who seek to enlighten their fellow creatures on principles that exalt and ennoble those who receive and live

fort has been made but it has not suceeded. It appears that the only course to be pursued to settle the difficulty, is for the Legislature to take the matter in hand. A bill has therefore been introduced by Representative Willard Done, intended to define the several ocurses to be had in each institution

and, so far as we can see, it meets the stuation and is fair and equitable However, both sides to the controversy should be patiently heard and investigated before final action is taken, Foilowing is the fuil text of the Done proosttion

> An act prohibiting the unnecessary implication of courses of studies at the iniversity of Utah, including its variand the Agriciltural Cole of Utah respectively, and defining reach, each, Re it enacted, etc. Section 1. The State School of Mines

department of the University of Utal hereby made the sole school, colleg tution of learning in the Stat inh, in whole or in part under the of of the Legislature thereof. h is authorized to offer students es and courses of instruction in eering leading to any kind of a e in engineering, except that the mitural College of Utah may give iction in such subjects of study in

engineering as pertain to land ying, irrigation, and the making ads, canals, and reservoirs, maka course in engineering for which gree may be given.

Section 2. Nothing in this act shall construed as prohibiting the Agricul-tral College of Utah from offering to ulents courses of instruction in sho work and such studies as are neces-sery to make good mechanics. Section 3. The University of Utah shall not*offer to students courses of istruction leading to any kind of a logree in agriculture, horticulture, for-

degree in agriculture, northendae, bor-estry, animal industry, veterinary sci-ence, or domestic science and art. Section 4. It is hereby made the daty of the governing board of the University of Utah and of the Agricul-tural College of Utah, respectively, to read as much as possible dualizating rvoid as much as possible duplication paralleling the courses of instruction

hat properly belong to the one school Section 5. Courses of instruction in griculture in all it branches, including orticulture and forestry, animal in-ustry, mechanic arts, hereby under-

ood as pertaining to the training o is are hereby declared to belong proto the Agricultural College of While course of instruction in engineering, language, fine art, litera-ture, advanced science and history, and those studies necessary to train teach-ers for the public school service are hereby declared to belong properly he University of Utah and its school Section 6. This act shall take effect 1, 1904, except that courses y leading to any kind of a degr mining or electrical engineering snal at be offered to students at the Agriultural College of Litah after July

DIVINITY OF CHRIST.

A somewhat heated controversy has een going on lately in religious circles in New York. It is rather strange how religious controversies that one would suppose extinguished long ago. suddenly blaze up anew, whenever anyone care to fan the ashes and embers. This time the controversy again turns upon the question of the divinity of Christ-a subject that has been discussed throughout all the centuries. since His first appearance among men. Dr. Minot Savage started the discussion by declaring in a sermon on

that there is any gulf of separation between the divine nature and ours that needs to be bridged by any un-natural and stupendous miracle." Does he not in this way call attention to a generally forgotten truth,that but for the renewal of this contro-

versy he would not have had any ocasion to state? The relationship between God and man is almost lost in the unscriptural, pagan ideas of God, that have been branded as orthodoxy. The controversy proves again how much the Christian world needs the ever guiding light of revelation. For

without it, there can be no certainty even concerning the fundamental truths of Christianity. A controversy like that could never rage in a church, where the Spirit of God is permitted to lend into all truth.

The rationalism that finds expression in Dr. Savage's arguments, is a little too late for our age. It has been tried and found a great foe to arts, culture and religion, because it leads consequently to the materialism that knows no higher gratification than that of the animal nature. Science, too, is commencing to take a stand against it. It is too late to revive the old infidelity, even in the pulpit.

SALT FOR OLD AGE.

A European physician, Dr. Trunecek, is quoted as having asserted that the characteristic of old age known as irteriosclerosis, and which consists of hardening of the arterles, is due to deficiency of salt in the blood. Consequently he treats it by injection of a saline solution.

A contributor to the Cosmos, quoted in the Literary Digest, discusses the results he is said to have obtained. He says:

"Arteriosclerosis is a malady that is almost universally present with persons of a certain age, and it is difficult to avoid; its importance in the treatment of numerous diseases of old age wil be evident when we consider that we can study no invalid who has passed his fiftieth year without taking into account the possibility that arterial clerosis exists and is the principal or condary cause of the morbid symp-

> 'As we have said above, a deposit of lcareous salts, and particularly of hosphate of lime-a compound insolu-le in distilled water, but soluble in a olution of chlorid of sodium [common ail] . constitutes the principal fac-tor of arterioscierosis. The presence of chiorid of sodium in considerable uantity in the blood and humors of , . explains how the he organism hosphate of lime remains in solution the blood during the first part of life. for Eurge, who has noted the richness

chippld of sodium of all young mamnals, has demonstrated that with age this reserve of salt diminishes; it is therefore not rash to suppose that . . . rtariosclerosis is the natural conse-uence of the insufficiency of chlorid of odium in the organic liquids. In fact, he treatment originated by Trunecek o remedy this insufficiency has given

meauraging results. "Trunscek's inorganic serum, which us been widely discussed in the medonl press, is made by dissolving in disilled water the different salts compos-ng the mineral part of blood-serum but in proportions ten times greater than the normal. . . Injected into the velue the saits diffuse rapidly through issues and are generally eliminated hrough the kidneys."

The writer concludes

een used ad nauseam against Cathqics. Fifty years ago William H. Se-ward was teaching our people to obey higher law." Similarly, the San Francisco Monitor

(Rom. Cath.) observes: "Apostle Smoot will represent Utah in he Senate of the United States, in the face of vociferous ministerial opposihome and abroad. The influ ice of the preacher body in politics is ecessarily, and fortunately, small. It s rendered smaller than it might othwise be by the absurd tendency

the brethren to project themselves hys. rically into controversies without th lightest excuse of rime or reason. The rouble with most of this element is at in political affairs they overlook Fact that the constitutional prohioftion of religious tests for public office applies to all citizens alike, and was not invented solely for the benefit of their own number. Smoot, the Mormon, provided he is otherwise eligible, is no less qualified before the law to a seat in the Senate, than if he was a Metho-dist or a Baptist or a Presbyterian or an atheist. A man's religious opinions and professions are not supposed to have anything to do with his political rights in this republic."

THE BIBLE IN SCHOOLS.

A congress of more than usual interst convened last Tuesday in Chicago. Its object is the discussion of religious education, or "to take the next step orward in religious education," as in ons expressed by the speakers. It is stimuted that 4,000 people attended the opening session in the Auditorium, and Pat about 400 of these were distinuished leaders in secular or religious ducation. Their desire is to form a national organization for the improvement of religious and moral education through the Sunday school and ther agencies. Among those booked for addresses vere the following: President Angell,

t the university of Michigan; Dr. Francis E. Clark, president of the Christian endeavor societies; W. D. t over all. Harvey, an examiner of the New York City board of education; President Bashford, of Wesleyan university at Delaware, O., and Dr. Hillis, of Plymouth church, Brooklyn; Prof. George A. Coe, of the Northwestern university of Evanston, and Prof. E. D. Starbuck f Leland Stanford university: President King, of Oberlin college, and Prof. Dewoy, director of the school of educaion at the university of Chicago; President Rhees, of the university of Rocheser, and Prof. Willett, of the university of Chicago; also President Butler, of Columbia university; Dr. Gunsaulus and others.

A quite remarkable feature of the adresses was the earnest expressions in favor of Bible reading in the schools. Dr. J. W. Bashford, president of the Ohio Wesleyan university, said that the ordinance of 1787 for the Northwest territory makes provision that the Bible can be read in the public schools. As a first step he urged all teachers, preachers and the press to rouse the people in the home to a sense of responsibility; as a second, improvement of the Sunday school; as a third, the private coleges, and for the fourth he said: "The teaching of our state and common schools can do much for moral and religious education. Eventually we shall

reach a science of religion which will not be taught in the name of the church, but of science."



Declaration will ever lose its primacy among the political state papers which have been produced since the beginning of time. To find its superior or its equal we must search the inspired pages of our venerable scriptures. There have been times, and there will be again, when the great truths on which our fathers planted the republic, as ipon a corner stone, will be denied or corned or scoffed at by men or parties who, in some fancied stress or political necessity, will endeavor to escape their obligations. That is true, unhappily, of the Ten Commandments and of the ermon on the Mount. It is true of very moral and legal obligation, whether of divine or human sanction. The seneration and the party and the inlividual who have disobeyed these high ommands perish and are forgotten, while the eternal law of rectitude ibldes forever. The commanding authority of our great Declaration and the pure fame of the men who framed It and who signed it and who pledged o it their life, fortune, and sacred onor will remain so long as the repubc shall endure." It is good to hear nd dwell on such sentiments in this day when commercialism tries to lord

ON RELIGICUS TOPICS.

Elmira Gazette. When John Alexander Dowje and 5,000 onites invade New York city in an atmpt to secure 109,000 converts the ectacle will be worth watching. Reent church statistics give New York 6,000 people without any religious tatus whatever. Dowle, therefore, will nd a field where he may plant withou irst uprooting.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.

According to the advance sheets of the Catholic Directory for 1903 there is a total Catholic population of 11,289,710 in the United States proper, or oneeventh of the total population. Taking ato consideration the newly acquired essions, the Catholic population un-the flag is: United States. 11,289,-Philippines, 6,585,398; Hawaii, 33,-000: American Samoa, 3,000; Guam 0.000: Porto Rico, 953,243. Total, 18,853,-51. The total population of this whole erritory is \$4,233,069, which makes the 'atholic population under the Stars and Stripes between one-fourth and one-fifth of the total. There are 100 prelates in this country-one Cardinal, 13 Archbishops and 86 Bishops. The figures, the compiler says, are obtained in each instance from the Bishop of the

Kansas City Star.

There was a time when all the ills of nediaeval times were attributed to the baleful influence of ecclesiastical super-stition and opposition to progress. But



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m, and therefore it attribute evil motives as the only incentive to the missionary who endeavors to proclaim them.

Are there no openings in Santa Barbara for "young men and women to a life that is worse than rotten?" Does the News mean to say it is ignorant also of conditions right under its own nose? That town is a lovely place in many respects, and can boast of some most excellent people and institutions. But persons who have lived there for a time or have paid it a visit cannot be blind to what it contains, or be oblivious to the fact that life in Utah may be very favorably compared with the social situation in Santa Barbara.

The S. B. News gives place to suggestions of mob violence from an "Anti-Mormon" which are simply execrable and are a disgrace to any public journal that prints them. They are not only lawless and un-American but inhuman and atrocious. They are the arguments of the incendiary and assassin. They are the expressions of the anarchist and the coward. If the "Mormon" Elder who is distributing tracts-not merely to young women or young met but to everybody, "broadcast"-does anything unlawful or improper, let him be treated as he deserves but in a lawful manner. If he advocates falsehood let his heresies be met by fair argument and the power of truth. But before the Santa Barbara News assails him or his motives, let his doctrines, his actions and his purposes be investigated. Let every mobocrat beware how he invades the personal rights of any American citizen, and let every American newspaper pause before lending it-SUYS: self to the senseless fury of religious bigotry and the violence of howling in-

tolerance. We assure our California contempo rary that there is no endeavor on the part of our missionaries to induce men or women, young or old, either to change their residence for Utah or to do onything that the most prudent and chaste mind could object to as improper. They are engaged solely in preaching the Gospel in its primitive simplicity, and we challenge the Santa Barbara News to show to the contrary. In repeating the old state standers about the "Mormons," and allowing brutes to advocate personal violence against unpopular teachings, that paper shows that it is wofully out of date and laggingly behind the times.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE.

The general sentiment among legis fators and their constituents, is one of regret that there is in any degree a lack of harmony between the State University and the Agricultural Col kge. They are both public institutions under State support, and each has it : special educational sphere. It is desirable that duplication of studies in the two institutions should be avoided as much as possible. Complaints have come from both that the other is encreaching upon the special work of the one. It was hoped that the faculty or the boards of the two very excellent establishments would come together, and make mutual satisfactory arrangements on this point. But it seems that this has not been accomplished; the ef-

Christmas day, that there is no good reason in the New Testament or in the early church history, for the belief that Jesus was God. The Rev. gentleman emphatically declared that Jesus was born in Nazareth, and that His father was Joseph, and His mother Mary. He said that all the best scholarship of the world is back of this statement.

Naturally such an announcement from a "Christian" gulpit, would shock the sensitiveness of orthodox ministers, and a number of replies were received. Dr. Savage then challenged anyone to show any authentic text, written by one "whose authorship we know," which can "be properly interpreted" as teaching that Jesus is God.

That challenge is perfectly safe. It cannot be taken up. For if a text is produced, which teaches the divinity of Christ, the challenger can always reply, either that the authorship is not certainly known, or that the interpretation is not proper. Dr. Savage's posltion is thus unassailable behind one or the other of the two subterfuges.

But notwithstanding this, a number of replies have been given. One says: "In answer to Dr. Savage's double two small peobles chosen from the Gon-pel evidences of the Truth he flouts: "First-The testimony of Jesus Him-lf: 'I and my Father are one. -John iv. xxvi.

"Second-The testimony of St. Paul: "Who, being in the form of God, thought it not robbery to be equal with God, -Philippians II, 5."

election of United States cenators a grievous error would be committed was settled at the trial of our Lord. He our great national institutions would undermined by honesty and chaos

charge that He was an impostor was guilty, or not mill'y. Before the court of Pilate the people said, 'Wa have a law, and according to the law He ought to die, because He made Him-self the Son of God.' Before the caust f Calphas, the high priest, the question cas put to Him directly, 'I adjure The by the living God, that Thou tell us i on be the Christ the Son of God And Jesus said, 'I am. And you shall see the Son of Man sitting on the right hand of the power of God, and coming with the clouds of heaven.' Jesus is God, the light of the world, or a loath-

The Jews have ever sinc ome flar. egarded Him as an impostor, the invisions adore Him as God incarnate f the Jews are right, Dr. Savage is rong, and the Christians also are The entire question is as old as the Jospol of Jesus, and it was settled by

rong.

one of His disciples, who was most intimately acquainted with the Master The Apostle John says he who denies the divinity of Jesus, is an Anti-Chirat and a liar. Of course, Dr. Savage will say that John never wrote that; or that it should be understood different from what is generally supposed. And that ends the controversy. For when the authority and credibility of the Scriptures are disputed, there can be no further discussion of Scriptural dogmas. Even the existence of Jesus may then be denied, and who

can prove it? Still, the controversy may lead to tome good. Dr. Favage says he be leven in the divinity of man, and in he humanity of God. He snys: "I believe that Jesus was man; I be-

lieve in the divinity of man; I believe in the humanity of God; I do not believe

salt, when injected directly into the veins, is a specific for the characteriste troubles of old age. Man, it seems, never gives up the

search for an elixir of life. Formerly this search was conducted on less seientific principles than at present. It was conducted in the dark. The prospect now is that research will reveal all that man is capable of knowing of the secrets of nature.

SPEAKING OF REED SMOOT.

The following comments on the senatorial election in Utah are from Truth a bright journal published weekly in this city, edited by Mr. John W. Hughes. Truth voices in this instance the sentiment of a large number of the

people of Utah, both outside and inside the Church: "Queer, indeed, must the election of Senator Reed Smoot seem to the po litical swashbucklers of the nation. The choosing of a United States senator has come to be loked upon as the primal opportunity for bribery and corruption. Like buzzards hover over

corruption. Like buzzards hover over a dead carcass, the heelers and grafters scent the political carrion from afar off. So open and outrag-eous has the system become that deicy has been shocked, and politi-integrity despaired of. But Utah has elected a senator with no mor suggestions of bribery than might b ected in the choice of a Sunday superintendent or the selec m of a leader for a Methodist re

Of course the politi

vival meeting. lans cannot understand it because it is so foreign to modern politics Should decency intrude itself into the Another points out that the question

"Jeaus was crucified on the specifi

would come again. Now, therefore let all the grafters and confidence operators assemble and proclaim to a the world that Senator Reed Smoot was not properly elected. Let them affirm as just cause for complaint that no bribe money was circulated. Let them also insist that no corrupt alliances were formed whereby the senator-elect is pleaged to distribute fa vors and emoluments as a reward for fraud and trickery. Let them point with pride to the corruption attendant upon the election of other senators nd by this evidence annul the select ion of Senator Reed Smoot, Let them show by multiplied example hat when a senator is unwilling to end himself to political baseness he unfit to mingle with his confreres the national capital and should be allowed to take his seat. And on this is done let them call the

inisterial association to invoke the ath of God upon the head of a man

ngress. senator.

good reason why Hon. Reed Smoot should not be seated in the senate. That paper says:

The tendency toward the return of the Bible to the daily school is one of the signs of the time. It is quite generally "cognized that morality cannot be built up upon any other foundation than religion. It is understood, in othr words, that the conduct of man toward fellow-men, cannot be quite correct at all times, unless his relation to his God first be correctly adjusted There will be much opposition on the part of those who do not believe in the Bible; but a national organization, poster

led by prominent educators, should have some influence.

Cold. colder, coldest. It is a long negotiation that has no urning.

The Reform school seems to be in eed of reform.

Osteopaths have no rights that a reglar is bound to respect.

When the blockade is lifted it will be pulte a load off Venezuela.

In this Venezuela business every ma proposes but no one disposes. The protocols are more numerous

han the codicils to a rich man's will. Yesterday was not quite so cold as

iquid air but it seemed to approach it. So long as the country has General

Miles what does it need of a General Staff?

It is one thing to pass an anti-rebate oll and quite another to abolish rehates

Some loquacious legislators might learn much by a visit to the deaf and and theology are discussed and taught as diligently as ever, and Hebrew and

The house has passed the Elkins inti-trust bill. All trust that it will ac omplish its object.

Having been signed in three languages, the protocols may be said to be couched in sign language.

For ten days past the song of the obin has been heard in our city. They have been singing to keep up their ourage during the intensely cold weather.

The New York Journal, the Chicago American and the San Francisco Exminer are all for William Randolph Hearst for Democratic candidate for President In 1904.

The Butte police are said to be hot on the trail of the Burlington express robbers. One would think it a very cold trail this kind of weather.

Senator Depew does far better as an after-dinner speaker than as an exponent of "Mormon" doctrine and practices. Let him stick to his trade.

Governor Mickey of Nebraska says that the dance, cards and the theater are "breeding disaster for future gen erations." It is to be hoped that they are not breeding the numerous railroad. disasters that are occurring almost every day.

The Western Christian Advocate prohigher power than the federal govern-ment. So does every good man who has any religion. That argument has

faults of the church were simply thos of the times and that superstition is a phenomenon to be explained, not con-demned. To Voltaire Dante was a monstrosity and his great poem little more than the rhythmical ravings o a man gone mad over scholastic theol ogy. Dante's theory of rewards and punishments was beyond the great French critic's comprehension. Voltaire could conceive of Mohammed only as a charlatan because, as some one has re marked, if a Frenchman of the Eigh teenth century had done what Moham med did, he would have been an im-The Congregationalist. What is a friend? We often speak the vord lightly, not realizing how much it

means. A friend is one who needs us and one whom we need. Around us may be many whose companionship we enjoy, but were they to suddenly drop out of their places there would be no soreness, no sense of deprivation, no lack of comfort elsewhere. We do not need them; neither do they need us. A friend is one to whom we cling though many leagues of space separate us, whose fellow-feeling we never doubt, though years pass without sight of his face or word from his pen. We know our friend loves us and that when meet again it will be on the same old terms: we shall begin where we left off. A friend is one in whom we confide. The secret chambers of our soul open to his touch on the latch; we give and take tenderest confidences. Noting these three characteristics of friendship.

New York Independent.

The most important subject which ought to interest religious circles is not that of theology, but that of education for religious service. While secular education has been improved and the greatest attention is paid to it, the religious education, except in its theological and scientific side, has been allowed to lag far in the rear. Questions of criticism Greek exegesis are by no means neg-lected: but when we pass out from these lines we come to a mass of undi-gested and often ignorant instruction which is very sad. There is no general system for the education of the Sunday school teacher. We have a Bible school at Hartford, which is doing intelligent work, and a school of evangelism with Mr. Moody's name, at Chicago. But these are utterly inadequate.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The National Geographic Magazine for February has a pilot chart of the North Atlantic Ocean for February; also articles on "The Great Turk and his Lost Provinces;" "The Work of the United States Hydrographic Office;" "Why Great Salt Lake Has Fallen;" "Geographic Notes," and "Geographic Literature,"-McClure, Phillips & Co. New York.

Special articles in Medical Talk for February are: "To Cigarette Smok-ers:" "A Race of Dodgers;" "Suggestions as to Dress;" "Our State Hos "Tissue Remedies Prescribed; pitals:" and "A Thermometer in the House." An article on "Medical Use of Olive Oil," will also be read with much interest .-- Columbus, Ohio,

The New Year's edition of the Chines. laily paper, published in San Francisco, Cal., is an illustrated publication. no doubt highly interesting to those who can read it. The title page, which by the way, is the last, is adorned by a pagoda. Among the halftones that fill the pages are portraits of the emperor and empress of China, the emperor and

the sought an election to the United tates Senate and scorned to make use declare that dishonor, pollu-n shame, ignorance or degrada-n diaqualify a man for a seat in ngress. Perhaps the test is about come at last. Sensitor Reed Sinoot was elected without bribery, without fraud, His integrity may make him ineligible to the office of United States

The New York Independent sees no

'It is very hard to see how a good argument can be made against giving Apostle Smost a seat in the Senate if he should be elected. The main charge is that he recognizes in the Church a