

DESERT EVENING NEWS

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

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her untruthfulness and showed that she was a proper subject either for a lunatic asylum or a penitentiary. Since then we have received several communications in regard to the flights of fancy and lurid stories indulged in by this female, and also some clippings from eastern papers. Dispatches from Philadelphia, by various newspapers throughout the country, carry reports of her mad rantings at the annual meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which roused her hearers to a fever heat, she described the "dreadful existence of some of the Mormon wives, and pictured scenes of oriental extravagance as daily occurrences in the homes of Mormon Elders." This stirred up other speakers, and it was announced that "whole carloads of pretty girls were being sent into Utah, where they figure as secret palanquin wives or worse under the protection of the Mormon Church." Resolutions were afterwards adopted denouncing "Mormonism," and a demand was made for "the banishing of Mormons and Mormonism from the country."

Our agent in Cache valley, who lives at Hyrum where Mrs. De Vore was a school teacher, and where she declared she was in danger of her life because she hosted a United States flag, sends us a communication referring to the complete refutation of her falsehoods which was furnished some time ago by leading citizens of that town. He now speaks of the assertion which she recently made in the east, which was as follows:

"I have a price set upon my head, and even in your city do not dare to pass a dark alley for fear of attack by 'Mormon' agents. My predecessor was driven insane by their attacks on her school. When I left they drove me to the train amid a shower of bricks and stones. 'You will never live to tell tales about us at home,' was their parting salute."

Our agent, Mr. C. C. Shaw, thus responds:

I have made it my special business to hunt up the person who took Mrs. De Vore from here last June when she went to Logan to take the train. I found the young gentleman and he then carried the United States flag. "Mr. Albertson," I asked, "did you take Mrs. De Vore last June to Logan when she left Hyrum for the East?" "Yes sir, Mrs. De Vore," he answered, "I took her to the train, and she was very much excited. She was saying that she was going to throw bricks or stones."

"No sir," he answered, "I have proved this woman to be a wicked and dangerous falsifier, and now after seeing her safe and sound out of Hyrum I leave her to the rest of the world to care for."

As for a price being put on her head, and "Mormon" agents wanting to murder her, I am satisfied there is no "Mormon" on earth that would know her on the Deserts of Arabia. I knew her, the former preacher at Hyrum, a nice lady, Miss McCracken. She was perfectly sane when she left here, and if living today is, I have no doubt, much sadder in the upper floor than is Mrs. De Vore.

I read the dispatch to the young lady who is now being treated in a lunatic asylum. She said it was a pity and an injury to the cause of Christ, but that her church should not be blamed for the folly of one believe the woman. Our people here would make up a story to do duty in the East for the purpose of not intended. I am not trouble your readers further on this matter.

If the hysterical ladies and excitable gentlemen who are so much concerned about what is said to exist in this far off region, would take the trouble to investigate and obtain correct information from reliable sources, they would soon discover that they are being made a prey to a few designing persons, whose sole purpose is to make money out of the sensations they are manufacturing concerning "Mormonism" and the "Mormons." It is strange that they cannot find a field for their exertions in those populous cities of the East, where crime is rampant, and ignorance and poverty and filth too vile to mention abound, right under their very noses and within the shadow of the halls where they meet, but must spend time and money to listen to wild and suggestive romances about the people of Utah. But it is the old story told again, showing the disposition of many pious people to send Bibles, Bannekett and woolen stockings to heathen in the heart of Africa, while they pay no attention to the heathens with bare heads and feet, who roam the streets of their own cities and feed out of garbage barrels, or steal their living from stalls where edibles are exposed, and to whom the teachings of the scriptures are as little known and understood as the principles of algebra or geometry.

As to Mrs. De Vore, we once again inform the people and press of this country, that the stories she is relating to Christian assemblies in different cities are absolutely without foundation in truth. This can be verified by any person or paper that desires to be correctly informed concerning the matter. There are ladies and gentlemen in this State who have resided here for many years, and are not connected with the "Mormon" Church in any way, who would truthfully respond to inquiries from responsible parties. There are also a few honorable ministers of other denominations who, while dissenting from the doctrines of the Latter-day Saints, would testify to the general worthiness of the "Mormon" people, and of the perfect freedom of belief and worship which is enjoyed by all sects and parties in Utah without exception. To those who have an inordinate appetite for scandalous tales, it will be useless to offer this suggestion. There are those who love a lie as well as those who make a lie, and their fate is portrayed in the closing chapter of the Apocalypse. We leave them in the hands of the Omnipotent Judge, who will render unto every one "according to his works."

SEEKING WHOM TO DEVOUR

We have to refer once more to the falsehoods which are being told in prominent places throughout the eastern states, by the woman who is named by the newspapers as Mrs. Mary Clarke De Vore, but whose real name we suppose is De Vore. The change of name is probably due to the reporters, but they might with greater propriety have changed it to Devour. We reproduced a dispatch to the San Francisco Chronicle, a short time ago, giving an account of statements she made at a meeting of Presbyterian ministers in Philadelphia. We gave evidence of

HYGIENE AND CONSUMPTION.

A contributor to the American Medicine calls attention to the fact that the Hebrews, according to statistics, are remarkably free from the ravages of tuberculosis. Upon investigation it was found that among 4500 Jews in New South Wales there was only one death from consumption in three years, whereas, if the proportion had been the same as among other nationalities, there would have been thirteen or fourteen. In Tunis it has been found that the annual average mortality among the Arabs in five years was 11.30 per

thousand; among the Europeans, 5.13, but among the Jews only 0.55. In the United States the same fact has been ascertained. Here the death rate among Jews, of consumption, is for males: 56.67 per 1000 for females, 34.02, as compared to 106.79 and 161.02 for males and females respectively of other races.

This comparative exemption from the grasp of one of the most dreaded diseases is all the more remarkable, because so many of the Jews are living under conditions supposed to be favorable to the spread of that malady. A great proportion of them are second-hand clothing and they are naturally exposed to infection. Conspicuous marriages are not infrequent among them. They often live in overcrowded districts of large cities, and are not always too scrupulous as to the observance of sanitary regulations. To what, then, do they owe their immunity from a malady that annually carries off so many victims?

To this question the answer is given, that they generally engage in occupations that do not expose them to the inclemency of the weather. They always wear their garments with damp cloths, and hence do not run so much risk of inhaling germs; and nothing of it is eaten unless preceded by alcoholism, it being rather exceptional to see a Jew under the influence of liquor. To the excessive use of intoxicants the spread of the tubercle germ is in many cases supposed to be due.

If this explanation is correct, it is clear that the observance of the hygienic regulations of the law of Moses, as to food and drink is to this day a shield against a disease which for ages has baffled science. It appears also that those ancient sanitary rules are as effective, in this respect, as any laid down by the most advanced hygienists, with all their modern experiments and discoveries. If the Hebrews, living under less favorable conditions than many of their neighbors, are less subjected to the deadly consumption, through their temperate habits and attention to the quality of the meat they consume, science has something to learn from the law that first laid down these rules. Pure air, pure water, exercise, etc., are no doubt essential to perfect health. But unless attention is paid to food and drink, they will fail.

It is singularly significant that the Word of Wisdom, as revealed in this age to the Church, pays special attention to this feature, as did the law of Moses. It was given at a time when hygiene was much less understood than it is today. It is a most admirable revelation, bearing in every line evidence of the source whence it emanated. There can be no doubt that its observance would result in a strong race, physically and intellectually.

GOLD PRODUCTION.

A writer in the International Monthly calls attention to the fact of the cost of extracting gold from lodes and veins is now reduced to about one-third of what it was half a century ago. The reduction is due to modern processes and improved machinery. The result is that enormous quantities of the precious metal are now extracted, which formerly went to waste, and the writer estimates that within twenty years, the production of gold from quartz will reach a total of \$500,000,000 annually. The principal gain is to come from placer mining. It is estimated that through the use of dredges and the cheapening of other processes of handling "pay dirt," placer mining alone will yield within twenty years, not less than \$500,000,000 annually, or about as much as the total gold production of the world at the present time. This, with the \$500,000,000 from quartz, would bring the aggregate gold production of the world, twenty years hence, up to a grand total of \$500,000,000 per annum.

PERPLEXING QUESTIONS.

Professor Bucken of the Jena university has recently given an outline of the present condition of religion in Germany. His article on the subject, which appears in the Forum, is of general interest, because the condition in Germany is in the main the condition all over the world. He believes that there is at present a revival of interest in religious matters, owing in part to the disappointment in the modern ideals of life, which the development of modern culture has produced.

But this reawakening is attended with perplexities and difficulties. The great question is, whether the old religious ideas can be reconciled with the results of independent investigation. Is it possible to unite religion with general culture? What about the assertions of critics, that there are contradictions and discrepancies, earlier and later writings in the same books of the records, and that doctrines long regarded as eternal truths are merely human inventions, gradually found through long processes of reasoning?

Is it enough to say that the recent conclusions of students of natural sciences, as to the infinitude of the universe, the laws of evolution, the dependence of the spiritual upon the material, are not true? Or that they, if accepted, do not affect the essential part of religion, but it, in fact, present a larger and grander view of life? Such are the questions that naturally suggest themselves, and to which the perfectly satisfactory answers are sought. It should be apparent to anyone who gives the matter a serious thought that human wisdom and human theology have lately wandered so far apart, that they never again can hope to meet, unless by the aid of power and wisdom that are more than human. Some discard religion altogether for that reason, regarding it as composed of fables, although that course is clearly irrational, in view of its potent influence in the world. Others are disposed to deny the evidence of scientific research, though this, too, is not easily done in this enlightened age. Others are searching for a compromise, but with very indifferent success. Two truths cannot conflict. If two propositions are both true, there need be no effort at harmonizing them. If one is false, there can be no compromise. If both are

THE MESSAGE.

Human wisdom has come to its limit, as to finding the truth in the conflict that is raging between ancient revelations and modern thought. To bring peace and harmony, to clear up that which is dark and obscure, new light from the true source must be obtained. The world again needs prophets and revelators, as of old—men who, like Moses and Elijah, can open to the view of man both the past and the future, and reveal the mind and will of the Originator of the universe and the Father of all. Past light is not enough for present puzzles, any more than the rudimentary instructions in mathematics are sufficient for the solution of a complex problem in algebra. Scientific research needs divine revelation, too, so as not to go off into speculation and give opinions for facts. And yet revelation must not be expected as a substitute for research. It can be depended on as a guide, but not to do the work intended for man, and clearly indicated by the faculties with which he is endowed. Revelation will sometimes give truths that otherwise cannot be found, and lead to discovery of others. It will spread new light over facts already ascertained and present all in their proper relations to man's mission and destiny.

That is the object of religion. It can never conflict with anything that is true, and the very fact of a conflict is proof of error somewhere. It is encouraging to find that this conflict is becoming perplexing to the thoughtful observer of existing conditions, for this may lead them to seek for that wisdom which will not be withheld.

THE SENATE SHOULD MAKE HAY-PUNCE-FOTE TRENTY WHILE THE SUN SHINES.

Can it be that the purpose of the "Kearns Rifles" is to kill all opposition? There is not enough snow nor is the air of night icy enough yet for the merry tinkle of the bells. Reciprocity is the golden rule of commerce—to see which nation can get the most gold from all the others.

THE FRENCHMAN WHO PROPOSES TO CROSS THE ATLANTIC IN A BALLOON SHOULD Ponder well the fate of Andree before he starts.

And now it is said that Byron never had a club foot. It has taken a great many years to straighten the matter out.

EMPEROR WILLIAM SAYS THAT DUELLING IN THE GERMAN ARMY MUST STOP. IN THAT COUNTRY WHAT THE KAISER SAYS GENERALLY GOES.

The ship subsidy bill provides for a big merchant marine, and a big merchant marine will have to be provided to carry the subsidy.

BURGARS ARE WORKING THE OHIO BANKS VERY SUCCESSFULLY. THE BANKERS OF THAT STATE WANT TO KEEP A SHARP LOOKOUT FOR THEIR BUCKEYES.

The northwest squash market has been cornered by a Boston man. He must be going to run a pie counter in opposition to the President's.

THE PEOPLE OF MASSACHUSETTS ARE BIPARTISAN. IN NOVEMBER THE REPUBLICANS CARRIED EVERYTHING. YESTERDAY THE DEMOCRATS HAD THEIR OWN WAY.

When it comes to reciprocity the people of New England do not want it in hides. Which shows that their love of fair play is only skin deep.

IT WILL BE A GREAT RELIEF TO "SOCIETY" TO KNOW THAT KING EDWARD HAS DEFINITELY DECIDED THAT HIS CORONATION SHALL TAKE PLACE JUNE 28, 1902. FINAL ORDERS MAY NOW BE GIVEN TO DRESSMAKERS AND COSTUMERS.

Sir Henry Irving is now on a tour of this country. He will have to be careful lest he become "coarsened." But it may be that he is too old to run that risk.

IF THE ANARCHISTS WERE ALL BANISHED TO SOME LONELY ISLAND IN A DISTANT SEA, WOULD THEY SAY: "WHAT IS IT TO BE BANISHED BUT TO BE SET FREE FROM THE THINGS WE LOATHE?"

A congressman who has recently returned from the Philippines declares that Aguinaldo is a "dead issue." If he were allowed to issue from his prison he might prove to be a very lively issue.

ANTHONY HOPE, THE ENGLISH NOVELIST, SAYS BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES ARE SO CORRALLED IN THEIR RELATIONS THAT THEY CAN UNDERSTAND EACH OTHER'S JOKE. ANTHONY MUST BE JOKING ELSE THERE IS NO UNDERSTANDING HIS REMARK.

Governor Dole of Hawaii deems it necessary to make a second announcement that he does not intend to re-annex. In the United States one such announcement is always sufficient, and in the case of the great, big majority of officeholders it goes without saying that they will not resign.

SPEAKING OF HIS RETIREMENT FROM THE LEADERSHIP OF TAMMANY, MR. CROKER GROWS RATHER PATHETIC. HE SAYS: "I DIDN'T MIND THE ABUSE A FEW YEARS AGO, BUT IT IS GETTING TOO MUCH FOR ME NOW, BECAUSE I AM GROWING OLD, AND MY HEALTH IS NOT WHAT IT USED TO BE. THE WORK AND THE ABUSE KILLED JOHN KELLY. THEY WOULD KILL ME, TOO, IN A SHORT TIME IF I STAYED IN HARNESS. I CAN NEVER GO THROUGH THE WORK OF ANOTHER CAMPAIGN. BEFORE I FINISHED THE LAST ONE I MADE UP MY MIND THAT, IF I SURVIVED, I WOULD NOT TAKE THE CHANCE AGAIN. WHEN YOU ARE OLD, YOU DON'T MIND THINGS; BUT, AS YOU GET ALONG TOWARDS SIXTY, EVERY BLOW AT YOU TELLS." THAT SOMEWHAT RECALLS THE LAMENT OF WOLFEY AND THE TREATMENT HENRY GAVE HIM.

STILL TALKING OF THE MESSAGE.

New York Times.

Certainly no President's message has ever contained better writing than some passages in the state paper sent to Congress yesterday. He writes with the lucidity and the power of a man who commands his subjects and has matured ideas to express and positive beliefs and opinions to present. Moreover, he does not misuse the English language, a fault from which some very great men among our presidents have not been free. The whole range of affairs to which the President may or should invite the attention of Congress appears to have been swept by the con-

PHILADELPHIA PRESS.

Criticism there will be. Personal and political interests will be asked. Trust breeders will be equally opposed and irritated at this time, just, equitable treatment of the great economic issues of the day, but the great body of the people will instantly respond to this message. Men may agree or disagree, but all know that not one of these issues is left as it was before. President Roosevelt spoke. He has appointed the way to the solution of a great group of issues which are crowding on the political stage and which politicians have feared to discuss openly and candidly and with an eye single to the public good, and such an attitude is in the highest sense of the word true Americanism.

HARTFORD COURANT.

The message is written not so much for encyclopedic purposes as to carry the idea of the President to the people over whom he presides. We began with the feeling that a message of 16 columns was inexcusably long, but read this one and see what you would cut out. That is the test.

BOSTON POST.

What President Roosevelt has to say is said in admirable form and in accordance with the times. But throughout the whole document there is an absence of the direct application of general principles to concrete questions. The things in which he believes are set forth sufficiently when they are clearly stated, and want Congress to do about them. It would be possible for Congress to fit any manner of legislation to the broad recommendations of the President.

BOSTON GLOBE.

Grover Cleveland in his unique message on the need of tariff reform, blazed the way for the inspiring Roosevelt, who now sweeps aside matters of form which presidents of by-gone days deemed it "etiquette" and "essential" to consider in the course of their annual "deliverances."

BOSTON JOURNAL.

The message as a whole will disappoint those who looked for an impulsive expression of individual opinions. It is clearly thought out and written in style, but its temper is conservative. It is plain that the President has not ignored the suggestions of his advisers. The frequent conferences which he has had with members of his cabinet and others have enabled him to take a broader view than otherwise would have been possible of the various aspects of public questions.

NEW YORK PRESS.

In brief, the first word to our people of our rugged rider chief magistrate is that of a sagacious, self-restrained, well-balanced American statesman. It justifies the numerous dispositions which have considered Theodore Roosevelt a leader rather than a follower of public opinion. But it reveals him as selecting for his leadership those ways wherein public opinion is prepared to follow. He puts himself at the head of the body of the army, not of those forlorn hopes and explaining expectations which all the autumn long, in mistaken reliance on the adventurous disposition of the new commander, have been eagerly awaiting the word to march.

NEW YORK HERALD.

The message as a whole leaves the impression that the President, in his desire to be conservative, consulted so many persons and took so much advice that there is comparatively little of Theodore Roosevelt left in it. Later on, however, as has happened with other chief magistrates, he is likely to "find himself."

HARTFORD TIMES.

It is not a politician's message. Yet it is by no means destitute of political wisdom. In some parts it may be pronounced the most intelligent discussion of our national affairs which has been written in the autumn long, in mistaken reliance on the adventurous disposition of the new commander, have been eagerly awaiting the word to march.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The December number of The Black Cat is at hand with its usual number of short stories, all written in the piquant style peculiar to that publication. The stories are: "The Mystery of the Savage Swamp," by Sam Davis; "An Arabian Night," by James Raymond Perry; "A Buckskin Messenger," by Henry Adelbert Thompson; "In the World's Gate," by Frank Little Pollock; and "The Lady and the Law," by J. J. T. Bishop. Short-story Publishing Co., Boston, Mass.

In the December number of the National Magazine, there are fine portraits of Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt and the White House baby; of Miss Blanche Alaire, said to be one of the most beautiful women of Washington; of W. H. Loeb, Jr., the President's private secretary; of Senators Foraker, Clark, Dewar, Burrows, Foster, Spooner, and Nelson; of President McKinley and a party at his Ohio farmhouse, and many others. Handsome examples of the architecture and sculpture of the Charleston winter exposition are given. There are a number of stories, poems, and papers on various topics.—Boston.

The announcement is made that "Under the Hood" a new book rather long novel, will be commenced in the January number of The Era. The author says of this work: "The book is not precisely autobiographical, but it is something more than reminiscence. I have put myself into it in the most unreserved way. When I decided to quit newspaper work, I turned to this work, and when I began it, I determined to write it in my own way, without regard to models, standards or formalism of any kind. I determined to write something to please myself. The result is what you have. It is mine; it is me."—Philadelphia.

The Christmas number of Collier's Weekly is a strikingly handsome publication. The cover is a very artistic design, in gold and color, and among the contents there are stories by Rudyard Kipling, Richard Hardie Davis, Robert R. Siskton. The illustrations are fine.—New York.

The December magazine number of The Great Round World gives in a comprehensive form the progress of events, editorial views, summarized, magazine articles, and special articles. Among these there is one on "The Present Feeling in China" by Arthur J. Brown.—Fifth avenue, New York.

The current number of The Living Age presents a splendid list of contents. It opens with an article on "Mr. Gladstone," by John Morley, from the London Times. "In Modern Spain" is continued. Then comes "A Father of the Fields," by Jean Rameau, (to be continued); "Sketches in a Northern Town," by Mabel C. Birchenough. Nineteenth Century and After; "A Half-crown Fortune," III, IV, by Mary Stuart Boyd, (concluded); Chambers Journal; "Notes in a Bantay Convent," by Charlotte M. New, (concluded); "A Londoner's Log-Book," VIII, by Cornhill Magazine; "Some Experiments with Jane," by M. A. Curtiss, Gentleman's Magazine; "Too Late," by Cornhill Magazine; "Ten Months of Fletton," by "Whither Away," by Anodos, Spectator; "Dream Meadows," by Fiona Macleod.

Come With THE Children

To Z. C. M. I., on Monday, Dec. 9, and each day thereafter till Christmas, and enjoy the most delightful

Holiday Exhibition

Ever seen in any store in Salt Lake City. On that occasion our great Dry Goods Department will be a typical Beauty's Realm in its marvelous display of lovely Xmas Presents, suitable to every person and condition. The extensive rooms will be magnificently fitted up, and the scene be made resplendent with multi-colored lights to make it a perfect Fairyland.

DON'T DISAPPOINT THE CHILDREN.

But bring them early. They will want to come often. Grown-up folks, too, will be made happy in viewing the lovely display. ALL THE HOLIDAY PRESENTS YOU CAN ASK FOR are there, and at prices below competition. Whether you want Jewelry, Dress Goods, Notions, Ornaments, Novelties, or anything useful and beautiful, you will find it in the great Holiday Display at

Z. C. M. I