

DESERT EVENING NEWS

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

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SALT LAKE CITY, - SEPT. 30, 1904

CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The Seventy-fifth Semi-annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will be held in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, commencing on Thursday, October 6, 1904.

A general attendance on that day of the officers and members is requested and expected.

JOSEPH F. SMITH,

JOHN R. WINDER,

ANTHONY H. LUND,

First Presidency.

CONFERENCE NOTES.

The General Priesthood meeting will be held in the tabernacle on Friday night, commencing at 7 o'clock.

The special Priesthood meeting usually held on the day after conference consisting of the General Authorities, Stake Presidents and Bishops, High Councilors, Patriarchs, Presidents of temples and Presidents of missions, will be held in the Assembly hall on Saturday, the 8th, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m.

The members of the General Boards of the Sunday School Union and Y. M. M. I. Association are also invited to this meeting.

The General Conference will adjourn on Friday afternoon to Sunday morning at 10 o'clock.

Sunday School Union will convene in the Tabernacle on Sunday night, commencing at 7 o'clock.

THE STATE EXPOSITION.

The State Fair of 1904 promises to be one of the best, if not the very best ever held in Utah. The D. A. and M. Society has been busy during the year that has passed since the last fair was closed. The secretary, W. J. Bateman, has been busy engaged under the directors of the organization, in making the necessary arrangements to secure exhibits of the various products and industries of the State, which will show her advancement along all the lines of material progress. Prizes are offered to competitors in every class of exhibits, and visitors to the city during the October conference, will find on the fair grounds many things that will repay them for coming to town at this period.

We hope that every raiser of agricultural or horticultural products who has achieved success in any special direction, every breeder of stock, whether it be of horses, cattle, sheep, goats, swine, fowls or other domestic animals, will have specimens at the fair showing excellence in the different departments. The home industries should all be well represented indicating the skill, inventive genius and mechanical advancement of our own toilers, while the educational features of Utah's growth and improvement should not be neglected.

There will be a number of attractions to amuse and interest the throngs that are expected to flock to the grounds, all of which will be duly announced, and people who intend to take advantage of Conference rates on the railroads, should arrange to take in the fair as part of their program while in this city.

The D. A. & M. society is one of our worthy state institutions that aid in her uplifting and development, and it should receive the support, not only of the public funds, but of the men and women of Utah, who take an interest in the advancement of the State. The fair will be open at the Agricultural Park grounds from the fourth to the eighth days, inclusive, of October, 1904. Don't forget the State exhibition!

SENATOR HOAR.

George Frisbie Hoar, whose death, after a long, lingering illness, is now announced, was one of "the grand old men" in American public life. He has for years been a leader of superior intellectual force, wise in counsel, sound in judgment, and brilliant in speech, and his place will not easily be filled.

Mr. Hoar was born at Concord, Mass., Aug. 23, 1825. He studied in his early days at Concord Academy, and graduated at Harvard College in 1846. After having studied law at the Dane Law school, Harvard University, he settled at Worcester, where he practiced this profession.

In his early life Mr. Hoar considered it his first duty to place himself in a position to found a home and fulfill his duties as a citizen. It was while laboring with these objects in view that he endeavored himself to his fellow citizens. He was elected to several offices in his city and state, and he filled them faithfully, but in each case he declined re-nomination. In 1855, at the age of 29 years, he was elected to Congress as a representative of Massachusetts. Several times he had declined nomination, but that year he was absent in Europe, and his nomination and election followed, without any consultation with him. He served eight years in the House, and then declined re-election. However, in 1877, he was chosen to take

a seat in the United States Senate, and that position he has held ever since.

Senator Hoar was a scholar, and loved his books. The story is told of him, that he was asked what would be his recreation during a recess of Congress. "To rest in my library," he said, "and read Greek." He was fond of history, and loved to collect rare books. This, it is said, was his only extravagance. For business he had little taste, and did not accumulate wealth.

It is said of Senator Hoar, that he never stooped to ask the people to give him an office. Much less did he ever attempt by intrigue and bargaining, promises and threats, to get anyone to support himself or any other man. He accepted no candidacy that did not come to him by the voluntary, uncoerced will of the electors, without his personal investigation, solicitation or distribution of largess. Holding office by such a tenure, he was absolved from the necessity of consulting any authority but his conscience touching his course therein. It would be well, if the mantle of the departed would fall upon some of his successors, for men of that character are greatly needed.

President Joseph F. Smith being requested by the Associated Press agent in this city to give an expression of his estimate of the character of the late Senator George F. Hoar said:

"I regard Senator Hoar as a statesman and a gentleman, one of the foremost men of America, an honorable, high-minded and estimable citizen and legislator. His death is a great loss to the country. When I was before the committee on privileges and elections of the Senate, I found him, as a member of that body, while very pressing in his questions on the subjects investigated, strictly just and courteous. His summary of my testimony as he understood it was correct, and his conclusions concerning it were logical and fair from his standpoint. I sincerely regret his death and deeply sympathize with the bereaved."

The particular statement by Senator Hoar of his understanding of President Smith's position on the plural marriage question is quoted below. The witness had been badgered and cross-questioned with the evident purpose of some of the interrogators to perplex and confuse him, when Senator Hoar expressed his views as to the testimony of the witness in these words:

"I understand that Mr. Smith's statement is in substance this:

"That he and his Church accept certain divine revelations which have come to them, including him as one of its presidents, in the past; that one of those divine revelations was an injunction to polygamy, to plurality of wives; that he interprets that injunction not to mean that it is binding on all men under all circumstances, but that it is like similar injunctions to persons who believe in monogamy, and that that is shown by the fact that that was the construction of it; that only 3 or 4 per cent in old times of that communion lived in polygamy; that thereafter, and after the practice of polygamy had been declared an offense by the civil law, there was another revelation, suspending—I will not use the word retracting, but not for the future requiring—polygamy, and that from that time forward his Church has ceased to inculcate it, and has regarded the practice of polygamy, with the exception I am about to state, an offense, and has obeyed the civil law; that there have been since then no plural marriages under the sanction or with the knowledge of the Church or a society, but that he himself and, according to his belief, other persons in high places of authority of the Church, and with his full approbation, I suppose, have said that while they would contract no more plural marriages and would resist, with all their influence and all the authority of the Church, any new one, and while the Church has never sanctioned or solemnized one since that later revelation, they will not desert the wives and the children to whom they had been married under the old dispensation, and that he himself has maintained those wives and their children in separate families, and has lived in the relation of husband and wife with them so that his children have been borne to him by all of them."

"I do not know that I have given the whole statement, but in substance, I think it would shorten and make clear this inquiry if we were to know whether you expect to controvert that statement in whole or in part. If I have in any particular misstated it, I wish Mr. Smith would point out the particular in which I have misstated it."

"Mr. Smith, I understand, Mr. Senator, that you have stated the case as I understand it."

We have regarded Senator Hoar as one of the moving forces in American politics, a kindly disposed and clear-headed humanitarian with some positive opinions different to those of many of his associates, but with a strong desire for the welfare of his country and the advancement of mankind. We deeply regret his departure and mourn with his afflicted family.

MODERN EXTRAVAGANCE.

Not long ago one of the New York dailies contained an article showing that some of the fashionable ladies of the land spend many thousands yearly on dresses. One lady was said to need \$50,000 annually for that purpose alone. Now, the Philadelphia Ledger contains the particulars of a little evening spread for eighteen persons, that cost the host \$1,800, or a hundred dollars a plate. The oysters came from a special bed; the mutton had been especially nurtured for this occasion, the mushrooms particularly timed. For this evening had the choicest maleberries been gathered from the coffee bushes of Jamaica's Blue mountains. The experiments of years were present in the flavor of a melon. The divinest essences of Oriental gardens had been expressed for a sauce. The salad was, in its very simplicity, the conception of a genius.

The tendency to extravagance among the wealthy classes makes one think of the stringent laws against luxury which former law-givers found it necessary to enact. The Lacedaemonians, for instance, were not permitted to have any furniture that could not be finished with such crude implements as an ax and a saw. The Spartans were prohibited the use of gold and silver, and special laws were enacted against the donning of expensive clothes. Solon provided laws against luxury in wearing apparel, banquets, and such things. In Rome, too, similar enactments were at one time in force. There were ordinances regulating the amount of gold one individual could possess, the color of the dress, the use of carriages, the number of guests that could be entertained at one banquet, and even the quality of the food to be served. In

later times similar regulations have been in force in Italy, France and England.

We may wonder at the slavish disposition of nations that would tolerate such interference with private affairs, but it is nevertheless true, that extreme extravagance in food and clothing on the part of the wealthy classes, is a menace to the nation. In this country the opportunities for all are so numerous that the public display of wealth is not the incentive to riots it would be, were there a few millions of destitute, starving families at the other end of the extreme. But that time will, perhaps, come. And then the reckless display of luxury will be dangerous. It was that which precipitated the French revolution. The ancient statesmen, by laws which in modern light appear absurd, stayed off disaster to their respective commonwealths for a long time.

The Christian church, too, taught simplicity in food, clothing, and everything, as a Christian virtue. The reason for this is easily comprehended. Riches, in the Christian view, are but a loan. Men and women are but stewards of the possessions of the Master. Their business should be to spend it, not on the gratification of carnal desires, but for the furtherance of the cause of the Creator. Extravagance in personal attire or personal comforts becomes, then, unfaithfulness, dishonesty. Besides, the example is pernicious. By it many, unable to afford luxuries, have fallen into temptation, because they wanted to appear as others; they have wrecked their lives, as a result of the vanity that prompted them to follow where others led. Simplicity has therefore the stamp of divine approbation; while the extravagance of our age is marked as one of its great vices.

DR. FINSEN.

Professor N. R. Finsen, whose death was announced a few days ago, in a dispatch from Copenhagen, Denmark, at the age of forty-five years, was one of the foremost scientists in Europe. In 1893 he was awarded the Nobel medical prize, in recognition of the great services he had rendered mankind through the discovery of the so-called Finsen rays of light.

Professor Finsen was of Icelandic extraction. He was born on one of the Faroe islands. After an elementary course in an Icelandic school he entered the University of Copenhagen, where he studied medicine. Quite early he commenced his experiments with light rays on the human body. In 1893 he published an article on "The Influence of Light on the Skin," which attracted world-wide attention. In this he declared that smallpox patients, if kept in a darkened room, would not be marked, even if they had not been vaccinated. His suggestion was that only red light be permitted to reach such patients, and this effect he secured by the simple means of red curtains.

Later Finsen experimented with light rays on lupus. This was considered an incurable disease. His first patient was an engineer who had suffered for eight years and sought relief in vain. It is claimed that he was cured in six months, by the application of blue rays. Then the Finsen Institute was opened in Copenhagen. Patients began to come to the now famous doctor from many countries, and his methods were adopted in London, St. Petersburg, and other cities.

Finsen also scored some remarkable successes in his experiments with cancer. He opened the way even in this field, for others to follow, and to complete the investigations commenced. Strange to say, he who gave health and life to others, suffered from physical weakness, which no light rays could cure. He was unable to work more than an hour or two a day, and even that seems to have taxed his physical powers too much, and he broke down, too early, one would judge. He never patented any of his apparatus, or made a secret of his discoveries, but, though his salary was exceedingly small, he gave freely to the world every result of the work of his genius. There can be no greater testimony to the character of the man whose earthly career is now ended.

All is well that ends well.

All politicians have bees; some have bugs.

Shouldn't it be called the Balk-tie fleet?

Better a standard of right living than of high living.

No poet has yet risen to sing of the passing of Port Arthur.

The Port Arthur fleet has not been able to make clearance sail so far.

The coal barons set the example and the barbers follow suit—salt of hair.

Politicians should speak well of a plank that carries them safely over.

A nominating convention comes pretty near being a museum of fine arts.

The Japanese have taken the offensive and Da mass at the same time.

The barbers have raised the price of a hair cut. It is a reversion to their old trade of blood letting.

After much furor and flare up Vesuvius has settled down for a quiet smoke.

Why not turn all the government red tape (there is an immense lot of it) over to the department of commerce?

General Cochran having taken up the marriage question in the army cannot he give some attention to the divorce evil?

It has been found necessary to send out word from Berlin that the Kaiser's health is of the very best. What is his ailment?

Candidate T. E. Watson has a severe cold. He should reconcile himself to it

for in November he will be left out in the cold.

Evidently Senator Fairbanks does not consider it worth his while to spend time and ammunition on such small game as Fred T. Dubois.

Candidate Henry Cassaway Davis' letter of acceptance is yet to come. If after that there are any more let those who have to write them ask leave to print and be done with it.

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It is believed in St. Petersburg that Kurapatkin is withdrawing his forces to a less rugged country to the northwest of Muklen. This also goes to show that he is not a rugged fighter.

Just why Chancellor von Buelow and Prime Minister Gioletti should travel all the way to Homburg merely to talk about the clouds in the west and wonder whether they would bring foul weather, is quite incomprehensible.

AGAINST DARWINISM.

New York American.

Now comes Hugo de Vries, professor of botany in the University of Amsterdam. This scientist from the land of tulips draws his conclusions from plants. He followed a line of work similar to Darwin, and he advances a theory opposed to his conclusions, points of that of the Englishman. The doctrine of heredity as advocated by Darwin he finds to be unsound. He combats Darwin's theory of the origin of species. Thus we have two great minds in the same line of investigation arriving at diametrically opposite results. So it runs in speculative thought. The fact of yesterday is the absurdity of today. The only thing we are certain of in speculative philosophy is that we are certain of nothing. All of which goes to show how foolish is a bigoted certainty in the correctness of one's own theories and the intolerance of the theory of the other man.

San Francisco Chronicle.

For many years prominent scientific investigators have refused to accept the Darwinian theory of evolution as conclusive, so it is not surprising that, at last, this non-acceptance has developed into open antagonism. The first specific declaration of this belief occurred during a session of the congress of arts and sciences at St. Louis last week.

Hugo de Vries of Amsterdam university, who visited America at the invitation of the University of California, is the scientist who had the hardihood not only to deny the truth of the conclusion reached by Darwin, but also to enunciate new principles of his own. And this comes more of a surprise as, up to the present, the name of De Vries has only been prominently associated with scientific research. His opinion, however, in the scientific world, entitles his opinions to the most careful consideration, and we await with interest the receipt of details regarding his theory.

A FRENCH POINT OF VIEW.

Kansas City Star.

That widely circulated and influential newspaper, the Courrier des Etats Unis, which is supporting "Mr. Parker of Davis," is authority for the statement that President Roosevelt has lost the vote of les electeurs de langue Francaise. These stalwart Democrats include Alsaciens-Lorrains, Canadiens-Francais, les Belges, les Suisses et les Luxembourgeois. That might be a serious matter were it not for the Deutsch-sprechende Burger. It is reported on credible authority that there is a number of Prussians, Bavarians and Hanoverians for Mr. Roosevelt. Prosit!

THE WORK FOR PEACE.

San Francisco Chronicle.

The peace congress at The Hague did not as we see, put an end to war. It did provide a means for the honorable settlement of most national disputes of which some nations—our own the first—have availed themselves. It is not probable that the second congress, which will presumably meet, will be followed by permanent and universal peace. What it will do is to make one more step in that direction. The direct proposals suggested by the International Union for discussion at the congress; third, the advisability of arranging for regular periodical meetings of the congress.

Pueblo Chieftain.

President Roosevelt's action is undoubtedly the result of the congresses that have been held recently in connection with the world's fair at St. Louis, and the approach of the international peace congress, which is to meet at Boston on Oct. 3, makes it an opportune time for the announcement. Much will depend upon the attitude of the European nations and their reception of the preliminary suggestions of our representatives abroad. It may become necessary to postpone the meeting of the congress until after the close of the present war. But even if that is so it means a good deal to the world that the policy of this great nation is steadily one of peace, and that the advocates and promoters of arbitration and of international tribunals will always find a hearty sympathy and cooperation from our government.

You'll Need Some Hard Coal

Pretty soon and if we were running your business we'd get some in and have it ready to use when you need it.

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Let's Talk Overcoats!



Now is the accepted time—these cool evenings—liable to catch a cold.

Our overcoat orchard is full of fine fruit, ripe and ready for the picking. Fashion dictates sensible styles. We assume all responsibility for fit, style and durability, buyers run no risk here—"money back if not satisfied." Your lasting satisfaction alone will satisfy us. Prices to meet all purses. All NEW goods.

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