

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, NOV. 29, 1901

A SHINING EXAMPLE

The philanthropy by which Mrs. Mary Judge was inspired, in her munificent gift for the benefit of sick and injured and infirm miners, is admirable to mankind and approved of Deity.

The donations and endowments, that are frequently made by Christian men and women for the benefit of their fellow creatures, ought to stand as examples to others and inspire them to similar works.

There are not very many persons in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints who are burdened with great riches. But there are some among them, to whom the manifestations of men and women of other denominations should prove a shining example.

A Latter-day Saints' hospital is one of the needs of the time. We ought to have an establishment wherein the afflicted, the injured and the sick could receive needed attention from nurses, physicians and surgeons of our own faith, and be surrounded with the influences of our holy religion.

We present this matter before the attention of our comparatively wealthy people, with the hope that some of them at least will take it up practically, and that the good deeds of ladies and gentlemen not of our faith, may act as a stimulus and an object lesson which shall lead to similar deeds of kindness among us, and bring those earthly and heavenly rewards which are as sure to follow them as are harvests after the sowing.

THE DE VORE WOMAN AGAIN.

The following dispatch was wired from New York to the San Francisco Chronicle and appeared in that paper on November 27th:

"New York, November 26.—A special to the World from Philadelphia says: A stir was caused in the Presbyterian ministers' meeting today by Mrs. Mary Clarke de Vere, a missionary from Utah, who declared that since fleeing from the latter place in June last she has been pursued by Mormons, who still seek her life, having made several attempts to kill her.

"Mrs. De Vere said she went to Hillam, Utah, a city of about 2,500 inhabitants, on August 15, 1900. She remained at her post until June 30th last. She said: 'They vote women out there, ten and fifteen at a time, just as a degraded politician in other states might vote his slaves. I have a price set upon my head, and even in your city do not dare to pass the 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.

"Mrs. De Vere is a traitor to your land. They have taken an oath to oppose the United States and avenge the blood of Joseph Smith, their Prophet."

The name of the person who is stirring up a sensation in religious circles in the East is not De Vere, but De Vore, and readers of the Deseret News have seen it before. It is not a common name. It is therefore easily remembered. Some time ago we gave particulars of an attempt made by her to gain eastern notoriety, by means of a sensational and ridiculous letter she wrote from Hyrum, Cache county, and quite recently we copied from an eastern paper a report of some remarks which she had made at a religious gathering. This was forwarded to the mayor of Hyrum City by a prominent citizen of the town where she appeared, with a request for information as to the alleged facts that she had related. The Mayor and a number of other well known leading citizens of that place responded with an affidavit, refuting the falsehoods that this woman had invented.

She now appears in Philadelphia, and repeats a great deal of the same rubbish that she has dealt out in other

places. The whole story contained in the foregoing dispatch is untrue, and without any real ground or excuse. The woman is either mentally unbalanced or she is a rash and perverse example of unmitigated mediocrity. Hyrum is a quiet, well ordered and respectable town, in which every individual is free to worship God as he or she desires, to teach any form of religion which people will listen to, and where sectarian schools have been conducted for several years without hindrance from the "Mormon" population.

Our only reason for paying any further attention to this person, who is evidently making a living by relating gross anti-"Mormon" falsehoods, is that people at a distance who do not know anything about conditions in Utah, may not be deceived by this insane or designing woman. If the truth is desired concerning the stories she tells, inquirers can gain reliable information from non-"Mormons" residing in Cache county. There are ministers of different denominations living there, and members of their congregations, who regard these sensational and lurid tales told abroad about the "Mormons," with as much disfavor as do the people who are thus maligned.

The trouble with many of our religious friends, or enemies, as the case may be, who are unfamiliar with "Mormonism," is that they have more relish for the unsavory messages which are dealt out by these traveling caterers to abnormal appetites, than a craving for the unadorned truth. They, therefore, become a ready prey to unprincipled or highly imaginative traveling lecturers, and aid in the dissemination of gross libels against our faith and our people, by giving support and countenance to those conscienceless traducers. Mrs. D. Vore's proper place is either in a penitentiary or a lunatic asylum.

THE PAN-AMERICAN ROAD.

One of the projects before the pan-American congress is that of a railroad, to connect the two American continents. The matter was presented to the congress that met in 1889, and then a commission was appointed to make surveys and estimate the cost of such a road. The report of this commission stated that the line could be built at a quite reasonable outlay.

The line, as projected, was to run from New York to Laredo, Texas; thence to Ayutla, Guatemala, on the Mexican border; from Ayutla to Rio Gallo, Colombia, and thence to Buenos Ayers, a total distance of 10,228 miles. Over half of this distance, however, is already built, and the cost of uniting the existing systems of railroads was estimated at \$174,290,000. There are no considerable engineering difficulties to overcome, and the road, it was supposed, would almost from the beginning yield a fair return upon the capital invested.

With these facts before the pan-American congress, the members should not hesitate to recommend the enterprise to their respective governments. If the aim is to draw the two continents nearer one another, both commercially and politically, the most direct way of doing so is by multiplying lines of communication, and facilitating traffic. By such a road the people of the North and the South would intermingles more freely than they can do now. Interchange of products would be stimulated. The need of common standards of measurement, weight and the growing intercourse, the interests that are common to the western hemisphere would stand out in better defined relief.

There may be political difficulties in the way of the plan, but these can only be of a secondary consideration, when questions of the industry and commerce of many nations are involved.

DEAD OR ALIVE?

The rumors that the two ladies held for ransom by Bulgarian, or Turkish, brigands, are dead, may have no foundation in fact. It is to be hoped that they are incorrect. They may have been sent out for the purpose of hurrying up the negotiations conducted by Mr. Dickinson, our government agent. But there will be no surprise, if, finally, it turns out that the two captives have been killed, and the bandits dispersed, leaving not the slightest clue to their identity. They have demanded immunity from punishment as one of the conditions of the release of their victims, and this our agent has of course refused to consider. It is therefore conceivable that the outlaws, to save their own necks, found it expedient to dispose of their victims, who, living, might possibly furnish some evidence against them. It is conceivable, too, that their death would render it extremely difficult for our government to ascertain whether the Turkish or the Bulgarian authorities are to be held accountable for the outrage, and that the unfortunate women have been done away with, under pressure from Sofia, or Constantinople, for the purpose of covering up all tracks that might lead in either direction.

The dispatches state that the rumors about the death of the captives are not believed by our representatives, and they may be in possession of facts justifying them in discrediting the story. On the other hand it is said that Turkish authorities at Salonica have been informed of the tragedy, and the Turks would in all probability first hear of it, provided it had been enacted. It is to be hoped that the rumors are false, and that the ladies are well. In that case, if they are to be ransomed, the money should be paid without delay. It is useless to dicker for a few thousand dollars more or less, if money is to be paid at all. When the release is effected, there will be plenty of time for palaver, with the Turkish government as one of the interested parties.

FIGHTING THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

In Great Britain, as elsewhere, the war against the liquor traffic is constantly being waged, and lately, it seems, even eminent church people have become actively engaged in the struggle. The effort to place the traffic under municipal control having

failed, a People's Refreshment House Association was formed a few years ago, with the object of adapting the Gothenburg system to British conditions, and this idea seems to be gaining in favor.

The association now has eighteen public houses, and its president is the Bishop of Chester, while an army officer, Captain Boehmer, is its secretary. Its stations are scattered throughout various villages and hamlets, and one place is about to be secured in one of the slum districts in London.

A correspondent of the Boston Transcript describes the plan upon which the association works. The capital invested is supposed to pay only 5 per cent to the investors, no matter how large the profits may be. The next 5 per cent is applied on the principal and as a reserve fund against wear and tear, and beyond that whatever is made will be used for the social and educational benefit of the locality. This makes it certain that outside of a reasonable return upon money invested, no individual will profit, but that the community in general will get the profits. The drinking-places is managed by a man who will have no interest whatever in pushing the sale of alcoholic beverages, but who will have a direct pecuniary interest in getting people to take non-alcoholic drinks, because upon the latter, in addition to his fixed salary, he will get a generous commission. He will also have an incentive to push the sale of food, for this department of the business will be entirely his own venture, and to his own private purse will accrue all that can be made out of it.

Under the rules of the association, no improper language can be used in its saloons, and no intoxicating drinks are to be sold to children, or to persons already under the influence of liquor. The occasional unexpected visit of an inspector will insure scrupulous cleanliness, and also that the atmosphere is kept as pure as possible morally, and that none of the restrictive features of the license laws are broken. Tea, coffee and cocoa will be obtainable at all hours, and these, with other temperance beverages, will be kept to the front. Always, too, there will be cool water on the counter for public service, without cost.

The society has not operated long enough to furnish a demonstration of the practical workings of these rules. At two of its places there has been no falling off in patronage, and in one place, such falling off has been noticed, owing to the competition of saloons run on the old lines. This does not give the impression that reformed saloons reform the drinkers. It has been proved, though, that these reformed public houses pay. The association is regularly meeting its obligations as to the ten per cent set apart for interest and for the sinking fund, and it still has a surplus to devote for public improvements. How this money is spent is shown in the following statement: Improved water supply to village, \$55; erection of fountain, \$50; for district purse, \$150; Clothing Club, Nursing Fund, and village green, \$55; Mutual Improvement association, infirmary, flower show and fowl show, \$150; village reading room, \$25; school fund, \$25. These sums were given, of course, in different places, and the aim is to benefit every locality where this association is engaged in the liquor business, in about the ratio in which that particular neighborhood gives their business a paying support.

The task of the association is truly Herculean. It is doubtful whether it can complete it, unless philanthropy will place enough capital at its disposal, to buy out all the existing saloons, and legislators will aid them by giving them a monopoly. It is the latter feature that has made the Gothenburg system a success where it has been applied. But public opinion seems to be turning in favor of the association, and as it gains in favor, it will be in a position to demonstrate what its power is for the improvement of public morals.

One way to have clean politics is not to wash dirty linen in public. It begins to look as though Congress would be flooded with irrigation schemes. The football victims were much fewer than usual yesterday. Another cause for thanksgiving. Nevada owned Utah yesterday. But there is some comfort in the thought that Utah once owned Nevada. The Middaopolis football team beat Fort Madison 13 to 0. The Middaopolis boys certainly had a run for their money. The Pittsburg switchmen's strike seems to have flattened out. It is quite natural. Continual striking will flatten almost anything.

Those who had turkey should be thankful and those who had it not should be thankful, for they have not indignation today. Bavarians like American locomotives all but the whistle. And yet Bavaria affords most splendid opportunity to "wet" one's whistle.

The new Indian policy will be to make the Indians work. Three card monte men might work the Indians but no one believes that Uncle Sam can.

A Rochester, N. Y., clergyman says: "The more a woman is educated the fewer are her chances for becoming a mother." And the fewer her chances of becoming a drudge.

President Roosevelt heaped coals of fire upon the head of "Mr. Dooley," by inviting him to dine at the White House and after "Mr. Dooley" had said that his book should be called "Alone in Cuba."

The Maryland court of appeals has decided that women cannot practice law in the courts of that state. Unhappy Maryland! And why women are said to be the loveliest in a land of lovely women.

When Franklin was about to establish the Pennsylvania Gazette, in 1723, his friends warned him that there were already three newspapers in the country and that he would overdo the business. "The more papers," he replied, "will make the more readers." Franklin was right. Today there are 2,115

dailies and 20,372 publications of all sorts in the United States.

"All signs will fall if there is not a violent collision between the President and the Senate before the end of Mr. Roosevelt's term of office," says the Baltimore Sun. "Fals may or may not be so, but certain it is that nothing is more uncertain and unsafe than political predictions except weather predictions."

President Kruger lugs at the declaration of the Duke of Devonshire, that the first requirement of the British government for a cessation of the fighting in South Africa is the unconditional surrender of the Boers. Here is a case where it might be well to remember that he laughs best who laughs last.

In his report Secretary of War Root says his department is ready, if Congress shall authorize it, to supply the national guards of the states with the present service rifle with which the regular army, navy, and marine corps are now armed alike, and he strongly urges that this authority be given. This is a most sensible recommendation and should be adopted. For purposes of modern war the old Springfield rifle with which the militia of the various states is armed, is as antiquated as the old flint lock and yeager. If the militia is for anything but show, and it is, it should be armed precisely as the regular army is. The reason for this must be obvious to all. The militia will be used to resist. Let the militia be armed with Krug-Jorgensen rifle.

THE WAR ON THE ISTHMS.

San Francisco Call. The present war has reached a point where it appears the Colombian government feels itself compelled to call upon the United States for aid. The arguments will venture to interfere with the traffic, since their leaders must be well aware that such interference would bring them into immediate conflict with the United States. They have as much fighting as they can attend to without provoking a quarrel with us. It may be, therefore, that we are not going to interfere unless it is sufficient to cope with the protection of the traffic. A word of warning may be sufficient. The Colombian war is not our affair, and we are not going to interfere unless it is sufficient to cope with the protection of the traffic across the isthmus.

New York Evening Sun. Our State department does not seem to be concerned by anything that happens in these Central American empires. It is the duty of the government by virtue of a treaty with New Granada, to keep the isthmus railway in operation, and as the Iowa is at Panama and the Machias at Colon, there is no difficulty about this. Marines have been landed, wheels are turning smoothly, and telegraphic communication has been established. The small force we have on the isthmus is sufficient to cope with any of the Latin troops who get out of hand. The only danger in such a situation is that a European adventurer may fan the spark of trouble some into a flame that will have to be extinguished by intervention.

New York Evening Post. The capture of the city under these circumstances is an incident of little importance even in the Colombian civil war. As for wider international complications, or such obstruction of traffic on the isthmus as would justify our forcible intervention, there is no likelihood of any such contingency arising. The landing of a few marines from the Machias was an obvious measure of precaution, and that only. So long as the Machias complement outnumbered the insurgent force at Colon, one cannot believe that the revolutionists will appear as obstructors of traffic. The whole affair, had it occurred elsewhere than on the isthmus, would hardly have excited greater attention than it would deserve as a move in the continuous game of revolution at which the Colombian parties have for some months been playing.

New York Mail and Express. Marines will be debarked, if necessary, to assist those already landed from the gunboat Machias. They will do a policeman's duty as American marines have done several times before, and the moment it is clear they are not needed, they will return to their ships. The only chance of serious work for this country lies in the possibility that the belligerents may utilize the railway to attack each other and may break it up to prevent the movement of each other's forces.

New York World. There is no reason in sense or justice why the United States should not act at Panama just as they would act in any other part of the world—protect American property to any extent that may be necessary. No treaty need be invoked to find a pretext. The ancient treaty which the promoters of jingoism are reviving with a view to including our government in, is not for the protection of our property but for the benefit of one party in the Colombian revolution, is not a valid treaty. It was made half a century ago with New Granada, and that country has passed out of existence these many years.

San Francisco Chronicle. The insurgents are in possession of Colon, better known to Americans as Aspinwall. There, a Colombian gunboat, with 60 men aboard, threatens a bombardment because of a failure to effect a landing. The general in command of the expedition notified the foreign warships in port that he would fire on the town yesterday noon, but he has been persuaded to postpone action until Friday. If he carries his threat into execution his shot and shell would sweep the railway tracks to reach the town, and rather than risk the results of any wild firing on either side, the railway employees are likely to quit work. In that event it may be necessary for the commander of the American gunboat Machias to order the Colombian to stop firing, so that traffic may be resumed on the railroad. Our right of intervention goes no further, however, than that of keeping the railroad open to traffic.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The chief feature of the Methaphysical Magazine for November is an article entitled "A Verified Astrological Prediction on President McKinley's Second Term," by Julius Erickson, and another on the "Horoscope and Prediction on President Roosevelt's Administration," by the same author. The two articles are evidently intended as proofs of the value of astrology as a science, but they are by no means convincing.—The Methaphysical Publishing Co., New York.

The December number of Cassier's Magazine of illustrated engineering has several interesting illustrated articles. Among these are "Terra Restes Disposal in Great Britain," by W. Francis Goodrich, A. I. Mech. I. "Petroleum in California," by W. L. Watts, E. M. "The Nile Dam at Assuan," by A. J. Livermore, M. Eng. C. E. "Wages and Labor in the American Steel Trades," by William Garrett. "By-Product Coke Ovens," by Frank H. Crookard, and "Current Topics"—New York.

Z. C. M. I. has more new specialties this week in affording BIG PROFITS TO PURCHASERS. FOR THE LADIES we have a splendid line of Corsets that will be closed out at unusually low Sale prices. We also have lovely Washable Kid Gloves at special bargain figures. Besides, we offer at unprecedentedly reduced prices a magnificent assortment of Leather Goods suitable for Holiday Presents. Then we have special reductions on Flannel Waists, Children's Dresses, Children's Bonnets, Ladies' Tailor-made Suits, Wrappers, etc. All these profit-giving offers continue during the WEEK COMMENCING MONDAY, NOV. 25. Here are a few sample offerings that will attract the attention of good buyers from the fact of their especially good values at insignificant cost: Fine Leather Goods, High Grade Corsets, KID GLOVES, Children's Colored Bonnets, 50 PER CENT REDUCTION.

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