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

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SALT LAKE CITY, - JULY 22, 1901.

SPIRIT AND MATTER.

A week ago we made some comments
on an article in Everybody's Maga-
zine upon the subject of healing by
faith, in which the writer endeavored
to explain what is called "mental heal-
ing," referring particularly to a so-
ciety that has gained a great many
followers in consequence of healings
which have attended it without the use
of medicine. In response to some an-
ti-madaversions upon that body, one of
its exponents has also an article in
that magazine, in which he endeavors to
defend the theory that "mind is every-
thing, matter is nothing." That is the
say:

"There is no life, truth, intelligence
or substance in matter. All is infinite
mind and its infinite manifestation; for
God is All in All. Spirit is immortal
truth, matter is mortal error. Spirit is
the real and eternal; matter is the un-
real and temporal. Spirit is God, and
man is His image and likeness; hence
man is spiritual and not material."

In support of this notion the writer
says: "Matter and spirit cannot both
be eternal and indestructible in the
same universe." Attacking the atomic
theory which he says, "Has long been
useful as a working hypothesis, but is
now going the way of the stage
coach," he cites the following from
Dr. Wilhelm Mueller, a German scient-
ist:

"If the atom is indivisible it cannot
occupy any space for everything that
fills space, no matter how small, can
be thought of as having a volume, and
therefore, occupy space, it can never
be a part of a whole, however small,
of matter. O plus O plus O plus O . . .
to infinity will always be equal to O.
The total is equal to the sum of its
components. Inasmuch as the total, in
this case matter, occupies space, that
quality must essentially pertain to ev-
ery part, however small, of the whole.
The logical deduction would be that
matter is composed of parts which are
not matter, a theory which is obviously
unsound."

The champion of the nothingness of
matter quotes this gravely, (as though
it were put forth seriously) in sup-
port of his theory, while it really is in-
tended as a sort of logic puzzle, and if
it demonstrates anything, it is that ev-
ery particle of matter is something and
occupies space. It is true that the ar-
gument starts out with the statement
that "If the atom is indivisible it can-
not occupy any space." But this is an
assumption without proof, and which
is controverted in the argument itself.
For, it is admitted that the total of a
material body occupies space, and that
this quality pertains to every part of
it, no matter how small.

It is also argued, that nothing, no
matter how many times repeated, will
never be something; therefore, whether
we assume the infinite divisibility or
indivisibility of matter, it is composed
of parts each of which is substance and
occupies space. "Out of nothing, noth-
ing comes." That is an adage readily
comprehended. By the same reasoning
that which is something, cannot be dis-
solved into nothing.

The German scientist says: "Every-
thing that fills space, no matter how
small, can be thought of as having a
volume, and therefore, occupy space, it
can never be a part of a whole, how-
ever small, of matter. O plus O plus O
plus O . . . to infinity will always be
equal to O. The total is equal to the
sum of its components. Inasmuch as
the total, in this case matter, occupies
space, that quality must essentially per-
tain to every part, however small, of
the whole. The logical deduction would
be that matter is composed of parts
which are not matter, a theory which is
obviously unsound."

The writer of the article in the maga-
zine also assumes much that is unten-
able, and upon it constructs arguments
and reaches conclusions which, of
course, are erroneous. For instance, he
asserts: "Matter and spirit cannot both
be eternal and indestructible in the
same universe." How does he know
this? Matter and spirit both exist now
in the same universe. Why is it im-
possible that they both always existed
and ever will exist? If it is admitted
that there is such a thing as matter to-
day it is possible that it will continue
to exist forever.

Notwithstanding the assertion he
makes to the contrary, man is both
spiritual and material. The fact of his
material existence is so patent to
every sane person, that to deny it
is tantamount to denying existence
altogether. There are some people who
disbelieve in the spiritual because
it is not evident to their senses; but
everybody has to act with a view to the
actual existence of the body and of the
material universe. Even those persons
who in theory strive to maintain the
notion that matter is "unreal," are
compelled in the very nature of things
to act on the truth that matter is sub-
stantial and real.

If all is mind or spirit, and matter is
nothing, why do they not live entirely
on mind or spirit? Why eat food, or
wear clothing, or breathe the material
air, or try to get money or treat mat-
terial things as realities? The fact that
sometimes we are deceived through the
medium of our senses, because we ob-
tain but partial information or incom-
plete perception, is no argument that
all we see and hear and taste and han-
dle is unreal. Such mistakes are ex-
ceptions, and we would not know that

they are mistakes but through the full
exercise of our senses, relieved of the
circumstances or surroundings that led
to the deception.

Our senses are given to us by the Su-
preme Being for practical use, and we
have to live by the impressions they
convey or soon we would not live at all.
Our existence here is dependent upon
them. No one can live upon abstrac-
tions. That which feeds the mind or
spirit will not support the body. The
twain, though united in one being, are
separate and distinct realities.

The fact that matter changes in form
does not tend to show that it passes out
of existence. Water when dissolved
into its components, oxygen and hydro-
gen, is not annihilated. For all we know
at present, each of those gases may be
a compound though they are now both
considered elementary. If either of
them were still further reduced, it
would not destroy a particle of its
primary or ultimate substance.

It is the active union of spirit and
matter that develops and exhibits life
in all its varied forms. When God
brought forth the earth, organizing it
from chaos, he produced it, from pre-
existing elements, as a real and actual
revolving body. It was not and is not
a mere idea. It "abideth forever." The
human bodies that are organized from
its materials, no matter how much they
may change as to form, are intended
like this globe for the eternal use and
happiness of the spiritual beings that
dwell in them. We know this by re-
velation from their divine author. He
has declared to us:

"The elements are eternal, and spirit
and element, inseparably connected, re-
ceive a fullness of joy; and when sepa-
rated, man can not receive a fullness
of joy."

Here is made manifest a glorious
truth which, when fully comprehended,
makes clear the purposes of the divine
father in the progress and exaltation of
His children, who are spiritual person-
ages dwelling at present in mortal taber-
nacles, but who are destined to live
forever in bodies immortalized and
glorified and perfected, through the
sanctification of the material, making it
fit for an everlasting abode for the
spiritual.

The statement of the writer in the
magazine that "spirit is God," is incor-
rect. God is spirit, and so is man. If
spirit is God then man is God. If man
is God's "image and likeness," then God
has a form of which man is a copy.
The body is conformed to the likeness
of the spirit and both are realities, one
as much as the other. Therefore man
is both spiritual and material, and to
deny the existence of the material is as
erroneous and unscriptural as to deny
the existence of the spiritual.

We might pursue this subject further
but limited space forbids. Let us seek
after the spiritual, and draw near to
Him from whom we derive our life, and
yet recognize His glorious works in the
domain of the material universe, while
we rejoice in the communion of our
spiritual nature with the higher powers,
and learn the laws by which we can as-
cend to the Source of light and power
and intelligence, who is God over All,
blessed for ever!

ANOTHER HOT WAVE.

The hot wave seems to be general
throughout the country, with the ex-
ception of the Pacific states, varying
all the way from 88 degrees at Vicks-
burg, Miss., and Jacksonville, Fla., to
106 degrees at Davenport, Ia., St. Louis,
Mo., and Springfield, Ill., and 114 and
108 degrees at some points in Missou-
ri. Many deaths and prostrations are
reported, and weather bureau officials
do not care to make any predictions as
to any change in the temperature. No
indications of relief, except of a local
character, are in sight.

The damage done to the corn crop
in the corn belt is conservatively esti-
mated at \$200,000,000, or more, and in
addition an enormous injury has been
done to other cereals. As a result, the
price of wheat will be higher than for
many years, according to present pros-
pects, although the wheat crop was
mostly harvested before the hot wave
came.

Much interest is being taken in the
proclamation of Governor Dockery of
Missouri, setting apart Sunday, July 21,
as a day of fasting and prayer for rain.
The day, the dispatches say, was in-
tensely hot. Hardly a breath of air
stirred, and the wind that came
seemed like a draught from a hot fur-
nace. The proclamation was generally
observed. In nearly every church ser-
vices were held, which were well at-
tended. That many a fervent prayer
was offered up for rain, need not be
said, but there is no record of an im-
mediate answer.

To those that believe in divine inter-
position in human affairs and the effi-
cacy of prayer, the words uttered thou-
sands of years ago by Moses, to the
covenant people, should give much food
for thought. He warned them that if
they did not hearken to the voice of the
Lord, certain calamities would overtake
them. Among these were heat and
drouth. "And thy heaven that is over
thy head shall be as brass, and the
earth that is under thee shall be iron.
The Lord shall make the rain of thy
land powder and dust; from heaven
shall it come down upon thee, until
thou be destroyed." (Deut. 28:24.) If
the drouth is taken as a visitation by
Providence, to be averted by prayer, the
reason why it is sent must first be con-
sidered. If it is a punishment for sins,
repentance must precede prayer. If the
present experience of the people of Mis-
souri, and other states, should prove a
reminder that there is a God who has
spoken to them and whose words can-
not be disregarded with impunity; if
they should turn from the vanities of
the world and give heed to that which
is eternal, it would prove one of the
greatest blessings.

CHARGING PERJURY.

Mr. J. J. McCarthy, president of the
Iowa bar association, has registered a
vigorous protest against perjury and
bribery, which he thinks are increasing
in this country. He made the state-
ment in the annual meeting of the as-
sociation that he had a letter from a
judge of long experience, to the effect
that, in his opinion, about one-half of
all evidence received in behalf of the

defense in criminal cases is false. An-
other judge was quoted as stating that
75 per cent of the evidence offered in
divorce cases approaches deliberate
perjury. He thought lawyers could sub-
stantiate the statement that by the use
of corrupt and false and sometimes
purchased testimony, guilty parties are
acquitted and the rights of persons are
property trampled under foot. If this
is the unadorned truth, his conclusion
cannot be disputed, that "these are the
things that breed distrust and disre-
spect for the courts and for verdicts
and for our boasted forms of law, these
are the things that produce anarchy
and lynchings and invite a just con-
tempt for those tribunals called courts
of justice."

Mr. McCarthy also makes some sug-
gestions as to how to minimize this evil.
He thinks that oaths should be admin-
istered with more solemnity, and that
cases of perjury should be promptly
punished. He also believes that the
press should take the matter up.
Instead of writing columns on the
constitution and the flag, "Why," he asks,
"does the press of the country write columns on the
constitution following the flag, when the
sanctity of an oath that gives both the
flag and the Constitution their signifi-
cance is almost ignored?"

Now, this is all right as far as it goes.
But what of the legal profession itself?
Are judges and lawyers entirely with-
out blame? If perjury and falsehood
are to be eliminated from our legal pro-
ceedings, the first thing to do would be
to make every trial an honest effort on
the part of all concerned to ascertain
the truth, the whole truth, and nothing
but the truth. As it is, in too many
cases, neither the prosecution nor the
defense rests its case on truth. Per-
version of truth is often relied on to
secure a verdict, one way or the other,
and he who is most successful in ob-
taining a verdict for his client, no mat-
ter by what means, generally gets the
reputation of being a great lawyer.

The reformation should start there.
The press would be more than willing
to lend a helping hand, and do its part,
but there is little use in preaching re-
form as long as those who are best ac-
quainted with the corruption com-
plained of, do next to nothing to have
the evil practices corrected.

THE CODLING MOTH.

One of the most costly of the pests
which have troubled the orchards of
Utah, spoiling our once renowned apple
crop and inflicting untold damage, is
that known by the name of the Codling
Moth. It was introduced in apples im-
ported here from the East, and might
have been exterminated if the advice of
President Young had been followed, and
the Bishops of all the settlements had
been able to induce the people to carry
it into universal effect. But that coun-
sel was neglected and we know the re-
sult. There have been many attempts
to destroy this pest but they have not
been fully successful. Some light is
thrown on the subject from experi-
ments tried by S. A. Hoover, A. M.,
professor of practical agriculture, State
Normal, Warrensburg, Mo., which he
gives to the public as follows:

"It is a very easy matter to rear this
pest from the 'wormy' apples found on
and under the trees in June and July.
The apples may be placed in fruit jars
or other glass vessels where the 'worm'
passes into the pupa state. In a short
time it emerges as a perfect insect.
"If the moth is taken from the jar at
night and placed in a room where there
is a lighted lamp it at once goes to the
light and circles about until it falls
exhausted. When rested, it re-
peats the experiment.

"Some people have the impression
that the Codling Moth is not attracted
to the light at night. From repeated
experiments I know this view of the
matter is not correct. Even when con-
fined in a glass vessel it makes great
efforts to reach the light.
"A curious thing about the larva of
the Codling Moth is that if placed in
an empty bottle which is corked it in-
variably bores into the cork where it
spins its cocoon.
"When several are placed in the same
bottle all of them will be found after
a few hours in the cork. Some of them
will bore clear through and throw some
of the chips on the outside.
"This may not be new to others but it
certainly was new to me."

AFRICANS FOR AFRICA.

It is claimed that one result of the
war in South Africa is the transfer of
quite a few colored citizens of that
country to the land of their fore-
fathers. British officers, it is said, pre-
fer them as muleteers, because the
white men have been found unreliable.
Some of them have mutinied on board
the ship, and others have gone over
to the Boers as soon as they found an
opportunity of doing so. It is claimed
that 15,000 persons have been carried
to South Africa in this way, and that
in the future principally colored men
will be employed in that service.

It is not impossible that this move-
ment toward South Africa may have
far-reaching consequences. If those
who go there as muleteers, find em-
ployment and like the country, others,
when the war is over, will hear of it,
and go there, too. It would be re-
markable indeed, if, as an incidental
effect of the Boer war, a movement of
American negroes should be started
toward the continent whence they
came. But it is not impossible. All
that is now so close together that
important events in one part are sure
to affect, directly or indirectly, all the
other parts.

What more natural in the great steel
strike than that the trust should hit
back?

Emperor William's new yacht will be
marked "Made in America," not in Ger-
many.

It is so hot in Kansas that all they
can do is to supplant Jupiter Pluvius
for rain.

If stories of the heat are exaggerated
let it be remembered that the heat is
exaggerated.

The wave length of the heat wave
is about three thousand miles—from
Atlantic to the Pacific coast.

Uncle Sam's mosquito fleet could be
put to no better use than to make a
war of extermination on mosquitoes.

If to him his mind a kingdom is, then
of course iron bars do not make Earl

Russell's present place of residence a
prison.

If a man fouls the water he is ar-
rested. And if a man shoots a duck
for fouling the water he is arrested
for that.

Naval Historian Macley is on the
books of the Brooklyn navy yard as a
laborer. But that is no justification for
his belaboring Admiral Schley.

One of the Massachusetts school
teachers who goes to the Philippines to
teach the young idea how to shoot, is
named Pitcher. His specialty will be
baseball.

Mr. Bryan has thrown cold water on
the Ohio Democrats who propose to
boycott the Columbus ticket. They should
be grateful to him for such a kind act
in hot weather.

Mr. J. P. Morgan and Chief Weather-
er Clerk Willis Moore can sympathize
together. The one can't break the great
steel strike and the other can't break
the great heat wave.

Fort Leavenworth is to be made into
a vast military camp for the instruc-
tion of officers and men. But there will
always be more maneuvering in the
war department in Washington than on
the field at Leavenworth.

Once again Miss Mary E. Wilkins'
marriage has failed to materialize.
Still she is not discouraged and will
doubtless continue to write
charming stories of New England. Bet-
ter that she be lost to some man than
to literature.

Several Chinese officials whose names
were down on the international black
list for punishment, are still holding of-
fice to the chagrin of some of the Pekin
embassies. China is about as severe
upon her culprit officials as we are up-
on thieving cashiers and bank wreck-
ing directors.

An exchange says that the common
school system of the United States
ought to be amended, so that only those
should be schooled at the public ex-
pense whose parents will declare under
oath that they are unable to pay for
the education of their offspring. It
would never do. Many who would be
able to pay for their children's school-
ing would take the oath, while many
who could not afford to pay would re-
fuse because of personal pride. Such
amendment would have to meet the
objection that our public school system
is compulsory. It would be most un-
just to tax people for school purposes
and compel them to pay for their chil-
dren's schooling besides. Then the fact
is that the wealthy and well-to-do pay
by far the greater part of school as
well as other taxes.

THE STEEL WORKERS' STRIKE.

Springfield Republican.
Strike troubles are not the only ones
which the big steel trust faces. There
is the trouble of new competition, or is
investment of independent capital stimu-
lated by the present high prices and
profits of the trust, and the possibility
of forcing the great monopoly to buy
up dangerous competitors at extra-
vagant prices. The Iron age notes
that throughout the iron and steel in-
dustry old concerns not taken into the
trust are strengthening their positions
and increasing their capital, and new
concerns are daily appearing whose ag-
gregate capacity is particularly lines of
production will be large and very
threatening to the monopoly project. In
the matter of wire rods, for example,
it is said that outside mills are already
in a position to supply one-third of the
trade demand, and other independent
mills are being built, which will greatly
increase the total independent produc-
tion.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.

The steel corporations concerned say
that it was very unfortunate that the
strike of their operators was ordered at
the present time, because they are
full of rush orders. But that is proba-
bly just the reason for the strike. It's
too hot to work, and a strike means a
chance to cool off and suck lemons.
And this reminds us that nearly
all our biggest strikes take place in
the hot months of July and Aug-
ust. It is a sort of midsummer mad-
ness. The boys want a vacation.

New York World.

President Shafter in a supplementary
statement printed today, says that what
the association insists upon is "that the
men in non-union mills be released
from the contracts now binding them to
belong to no labor organization, and
be allowed to join any organization
without being discharged." The Steel
corporation meets this demand with a
declaration of its right and purpose to
operate the non-union mills without in-
terference by the union. And thus the
issue is joined.

New York Journal.
The authorities of the trust have said
the most of our contemporaries have
hastened to take the word for it—that
they are simply protecting the liberties
of their men. They have said that the
strike has been ordered because they
have refused to coerce the men in their
non-union mills into joining the union.
That is an attractive theory. It is a
strong bid for public sympathy. It
moved Mr. James R. Keene yesterday
to say that if the trust officials acceded
to the demands of the union they would
make themselves liable to indictment.
But there are some things that throw
doubt upon it.

Chicago News.
The great struggle thus precipitated
virtually realizes the expectations of
the economists who have predicted the
outcome of a monopoly of capital. The
result, it is true, even though won at
great cost, may not be conclusive, and
the same fight may have to be fought
over in other industries. But, whatever
it may be, there seems little
reason to doubt that the ten-
dency of labor's monopoly is as inevi-
table as the tendency to the extension of
the trust organizations of capital.

St. Paul Globe.
Those who have watched with any
great degree of care the progress of
events, have noticed the disposition on
the part of those who represent orga-
nized labor in official positions, to dis-
courage opposition to trust organiza-
tion. The purpose of these men, whether
or not they may be said to represent
the sentiment of the rank and file of or-
ganized labor, is to secure all the con-
cessions they think possible from the
opposing organization, and disregard all
other considerations, public and private,
save alone the pecuniary interests of
the organization they represent.

Boston Transcript.
In the present case, moreover, there
is another important factor that will
help the workers. This is the neces-
sity on the part of the United States
Steel corporation of protecting its
shares against the ruinous fall in the
market. The effect of the strike in de-
pressing the steel market is already
evident. If it were much prolonged the

RIBBON SALE

AT Z. C. M. I.

Week Commencing Monday, July 22.

This is an opportunity of Choice Bargains for the Ladies, in which there will be a reduction of

20% TO 50% OFF THE REGULAR PRICES.

For the very best quality of goods. Note the figures:

FANCY RIBBONS. Regular price
25c per yard. In this sale—

No. 7, regular price, 10c. In this
sale— **7 1/2c**

PLAIN AND MOIRE TAFFETA
AND FANCY RIBBONS, regular prices
30c, 35c, 40c and 50c. In this sale only—

No. 9, regular price 12 1/2c. In this
sale— **9c**

TAFFETA RIBBONS, PLAIN AND
MOIRE, all colors and widths.

No. 12, regular price 15c. In this
sale— **11c**

No. 5, regular price 8 1/2c. In this
sale—

No. 16, regular price, 20c. In this
sale— **14c**

No. 22, regular price, 25c. In this
sale— **17c**

LINEN COLLAR SALE.

LADIES' BEST 4-PLY LINEN COL-
LARS, Regular Price 15c each. In this
Sale only, **10c**

WRAPPER SALE.

At Z. C. M. I. Cloak Dept. for Two
Days. NEW DOLLAR AND A HALF
WRAPPERS FOR. **75c**

On Monday and Tuesday, July 22, and 23, we offer a special buy of Ladies' Percale Wrappers,
Medium Colors, Extra Full Width, Pique Skirt, Ruffle Shoulders, Trimmed and well made through-
out. These are \$1.50 Wrappers, and will be sold only two to a customer, on Monday and Tuesday, while
they last at

75c

Z. C. M. I.

T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

loss thus inflicted would become very
serious. A large corporation is pecu-
liarly vulnerable at this point, while a
small concern is secure. The foregoing
are some features of the strike situation
which seem to point toward a settle-
ment in favor of the men.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The End of the Deal is the title of a
business serial story which is to begin
in an early number of The Saturday
Evening Post. A famous transaction on
the Chicago board of trade is the ba-
sis upon which the author, Mr. Will
Payne, has founded this romance of the
wheat pit.—Philadelphia.

In the July number of The Literary
Era William S. Walsh discusses in a
highly entertaining manner the "Ad-
vantage of a 'Pull' in Literature." "Old
World Themes" are handled by Henry
F. Keenan, and James Walter Smith
contributes an "English Literary News
Letter." The regular departments are,
as always, well filled with matter of
interest. One article not to be over-
looked is "Autobiographical Confessions
of Emile Zola," translation by
Elizabeth W. Latimer.—Henry T.
Costes & Co., Philadelphia.

SALT AIR

Superb Bathing
Every Day
At Saltair.

See TIME TABLE on Another Page.

JNO. A. MALISTER, Mgr.

I Can! You Can!
Be at the
Elks' Carnival
And
Street Fair!

Salt Lake City, Sept.
16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21.

FEATURE NO. 1.

Watch this space for announcements.
\$100.00 Ladies' Gold Watch, donated by
Boyd Park, for the Ladies' Guessing
contest. Every lady entitled to one
guess. Give appropriate name for the
live Elk to be christened, Sept. 20th.
A committee of three leading citi-
zens, not Elks, will decide the name of
the lady suggesting the name ac-
cepted by the committee, will receive
the watch. Contest closes Sept. 20th,
5 p. m. sharp.
Address all communications to Elks' Carnival
headquarters. Watch on ex-
hibition at Park's Jewelry Store.

Brokerage House of
JOHN C. CUTLER, JR.,
Investment

STOCKS & BONDS
Bought and Sold,
Bank and Commercial Stocks Securities.
26 Main St. Tel. 187

Never too Late to Mend

was never intended to
apply to eyeght.
Out of one hundred
people with impaired
eyesight, it is safe to say
that eighty of them have
poor eyes simply because
they failed to consult a
reputable optician in
time.
We will examine your
eyes

FREE OF CHARGE.
RUSHMER Manufacturing
Optician
27 West First St.

SALT PALACE, W. E. MULVEY, Manager.

MEET ME UNDER THE DOME.

WILBUR-KIRWIN