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EVOLUTION OF MAN.

The Rev. William Thurston Brown, in speaking on "The Origin and Sanction of Religion and Religious Forms," last Sunday at the Unitarian church is reported to have said:

"Christian theology has had for its chief corner stone the idea that man was created sinless and by his fall in Adam involved the whole race in moral ruin. But science has proved that such a theory is no more than a basis in fact than the wildest tale of the Arabian Nights.

"Within the past twenty-five or thirty years a new field of investigation and discovery has been opened and explored by men of science. It is the field of anthropology, of the habits and thoughts of the mind of man and it began to awaken to self-consciousness in this world. Slowly and with infinite pains that field has been and is being cultivated. And we are finding that no single element in the make-up of man was given him ready-made. All is the product of environment and heredity and the selection which these forces have exercised."

"Now, what Mr. Brown here maintains is a matter of opinion. It cannot correctly be said that science has demonstrated as facts any of the things he mentions. The most that can be said, with accuracy and candor, is that science has indicated that some of the propositions for which Mr. Brown contends are, possibly, true.

Certainly there is as much scientific reason to suppose that the savage and barbarous races or peoples, whether of ancient or of modern times, were fallen, rather than merely immature races. It is sin rather than innocence that characterizes many of their courses of conduct.

"The statement that every attribute manifested by man today 'is the product of environment and heredity, and the selection which these forces have exercised,' naturally suggests: (1) that before any 'selection' is made there must be some one, some power, some intellect, capable of doing the selecting; and (2) that all the faculties that man now possesses must have been his before they began to be improved by 'environment and selection.' That something Mr. Brown seems to include in the word 'heredity.' But if we understand this word aright, its use concedes all that the believer in the Bible would need in order to negative the implication of the Unitarian minister's argument.

For if it be true that man's body was prepared as a building for the soul to dwell in, and even if we go to the extreme of accepting for the moment that the Allwise Creator took for the process of man's creation the development of his body from certain lower forms, still it remains true that man is the goal to which nature's entire effort from the beginning has been directed. Indeed, the evolutionary supposition of the 'creation' of man's body causes us to perceive that if it is true, then all nature before man appeared had been striving with might and main to produce a man, and that it is therefore impossible on this earth, given the present and past living forms out of which man's body may be supposed to have evolved—it is impossible, we say, to suppose that it is biologically distinct from man could have been or ever could be evolved. It follows that no form of body distinct from and superior to man's could now be created, and that the improvement of man himself is the only course left open to nature. Not any creature, then, higher than man or biologically different from him can now be produced without beginning the entire creation anew and starting with other forms and possibilities. This aim—the perfection of man himself—is as much the conclusion of evolution as is the object of religion and the aim of the scriptural plan of redemption.

According, then, to both evolution and revelation, ever since the dawning of life on this globe, the whole creation has been groaning and travailing (see Romans, 8: 4-23) to bring forth that last consummate specimen of God's handiwork—man.

God created man out of the dust of the earth. How He did this has not been revealed. It is possible, even as the evolutionist believes, though he cannot prove it as yet, that this creature was effected by means of a series of evolutions and improvements of the animal body, until at last one appeared, from which, with certain changes the true human body might be fashioned or evolved. However that may be, and science is still groping and trying to feel its way just here, the next act was the important one. After God had created man (by what means we are not told), the Creator "breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, and man became a living soul." Here was a work of God distinct from creation—a work we may call incarnation. Physical man may be simply a creation, evolutionary or otherwise; yet the spirit or soul of man is not the creature, but the child of God, who is thus the father of the spirits of all men (1 John 3: 2, 3).

No doubt the improvement of men is to go on till it culminates in this manifestation as 'the sons of God.' This is undoubtedly the goal to which all nature, history, and human experience are tending—the gradual creation of man in the image of God. The image of God in man is being gradually made plain. Man may well believe himself to be in the image of God upon the very theory urged by the evolutionist—that he is the object for whom the world was made. Man is nature's ideal,

says the evolutionist; man is God's ideal, says the religionist.
The result is the same no matter what theory may be adopted as to the origin of man's body as a zoological specimen.

STATISTICS OF CHURCHES.

Dr. H. K. Carroll, who is an authority on the religious statistics of the country estimates the total increase of all religious denominations in the United States for 1907 at 2,501 ministers, 4,214 churches, and 627,546 communicants.

The total of communicants is not regarded as satisfactory. It is said to be over 300,000 less than the gain during the preceding year, and, as the immigration to the country exceeded a million, the church membership ought to have increased in proportion to the immigration at least.

The Roman Catholic church is still the largest in the United States. Dr. Carroll estimates its membership at over eleven million souls; but the Catholics themselves claim nearly fourteen millions.

Next after the Catholic church comes the Methodist Episcopal with 6,600,754 communicants, and the Baptists, including all shades and branches, at 5,224,306 members. The Lutherans number 2,022,666, the Presbyterians 1,821,504, and the Disciples of Christ 1,285,123. The number of Jews in the country is estimated at 1,777,185.

The statistics include a number of interesting items. Some churches and organizations have decreased in membership. Among them are the Universalists, the Protestant Episcopal and the Salvation Army. The strength of the latter is given as 25,000, a decrease for the year of 500. There are no less than 47 Buddhist, and nine Shintoist churches, Chinese and Japanese. Dowie's followers are estimated at 40,000, and Christian Scientists at 85,000.

Among the churches of the country are some the existence of which is not generally known. There are Christadelphians, Church of New Jerusalem, Dunkards, Mennonites, Moravians, Schwenkfeldians, and Communist societies.

Dr. Carroll's estimate of the membership of the Latter-day Saints is 398,000 communicants.

The total church membership of the country is placed at 32,983,156. This is considerably less than half the total of the entire population, accepting \$6,000,000 as a conservative estimate of the present number of inhabitants. Where are the other 53,000,000? If a million and a half, or two millions, are deducted for children under fourteen years of age, there are still over fifty million men and women in this country who are outside the churches. Where are they? How are they to be reached? Some people are disposed to scoff at the old-fashioned preacher who urges the people to repent and to accept Christ. They want more modern doctrine. And there are preachers who willingly conform to the spirit of the age, for the sake of popularity. They plunge into the pit of politics. They paint the pulpit yellow. They convert the church into a club room. But the statistics do not prove that such sensational efforts result in the salvation of souls.

STATE FARM COLONIES.

There is a movement on foot in New York for the establishment in that state of agricultural colonies in which to provide work for unemployed men able and willing to earn their living but not in a position to do so in times of financial stringency. The United Charity Organization Societies of New York have considered and approved a plan for such farms. The idea is to make them entirely self-supporting. They might, for example, produce and prepare supplies for the state's charitable and penal institutions.

In some European countries such farms have been operated principally for the purpose of ridding the cities of vagrants and loafers. In the United States "potato patches" were tried in several cities in the panic year of 1893 and later, and they served their purpose. Cleveland has endeavored to extend and develop the farm colony scheme, and it is believed that the example of that municipality is a good one to follow.

Farmers may object to the competition, but they would find that they would gain, in the long run, by any plan for the employment of the unemployed, and the elimination, as far as possible, of the vagrant element which, if not supported by its own labor draws support from the labor of others through the channels of charity, or by means of crime.

NO PARTY OPPOSITION.

"Our recollection is that the other parties, and the 'News' with them, were especially vehement in their opposition to the American party."

That is from the Tribune in an attempted refutation of the contention that the pressure of public opinion forced the manipulators of "American" party politics to make the radical changes that preceded the last election. This is, nevertheless, true. But, if the organ is anxious to maintain that there has been no change of heart; that the moral corruption that was permitted to overflow certain parts of the City, especially during the first year of "American" administration, is to be let alone again; that the extravagance and incompetency in expenditures are to continue, and that party interests are to be supreme in every department in the interest of graft, no one will care to offer a contradiction at this time. We notice the lines quoted merely to reiterate that the "News" never has placed itself in opposition to the "American" party, or any other party. We tried to make that clear during the fall campaign. The "News" had no candidates, and opposed no one.

The fact is that the manipulators of the "American" party, with usual disregard of both truth and common decency, attacked the Church and Church leaders, and told all manner of falsehoods about Church interference in politics and broken pledges, and so on, in order to obtain votes. They relied, not on the merit of their cause, which they very well knew had

no merit, but on the prejudices they could stir up.

The "News" was opposed to such tactics. We proved from time to time that the manipulators referred to were misleading their followers by misrepresentations. We maintained that their aims and purposes were utterly selfish. We still maintain that, and time will prove the truth of it.

No, the "News" has not opposed any party. It has had a word to say about the gang that claims the right to rule the "American" party, for the revenue there is in it, but that is different. And as long as they, in utter disregard of American principles of government, are waging a political warfare from an anti-church platform, be it anti-Mormon, anti-Catholic, or what not, they will find the Deseret News on the side of the Constitution and liberty of conscience.

PYRAMIDS.

According to a letter received by Mr. Lawrence S. Mariger, of this City, from a friend in Mexico, very interesting discoveries are being made by the parties that are uncovering the remains of one of the ancient cities of that country, under the auspices of the Mexican government. There is a pyramid each side of which at the base measures 712 feet 4 inches. It is 245 feet high, measured perpendicularly, each slope measuring about 500 feet. A calendar stone has also been found, not quite as large as the one in the National Museum. The writer says he entered what has proved to be a very large house with paintings and wall decorations, from which the debris has not yet been entirely removed.

The base of the Mexican pyramid covers very nearly as much area as the great pyramid of Egypt, the four sides of the latter being each a fraction over 761 and a half feet, but the pyramid of Egypt is much higher. Its original height was 485 feet, making it a veritable miracle in stone.

The similarity of architecture found in the earliest monumental buildings in this country and Egypt is very striking. It supports the theory that the civilization of the world has a common origin, and makes it probable that this origin is American rather than Asiatic. In 1859 the theory was advanced that the great pyramid of Egypt was constructed not by Egyptians, but by men of quite another faith and branch of the human family, who, by inspiration from heaven reared that building to serve as a witness for God, against the corruption of the world. In other words, the pyramid, it was said, contained in its shape, arrangements, and measurements, various indications of an intellectuality and knowledge of the earth and the heavens, such as could only have been derived from sources of knowledge beyond the reach of the Egyptians at the time of the construction of the pyramid.

When this is admitted, and pyramid building is traced to the American continent, it is not difficult to accept the theory of M. Plongeon that the American civilization went forth to all parts of the world, as does the Anglo-Saxon civilization today, and that the pyramid of Egypt is but one of the great monuments of that distant age of American influence in the world. It should be no detriment to that view, if it is found to be confirmed by the Book of Mormon.

CHURCH INFLUENCE.

The Churchman, commenting on the recent message of President Roosevelt, comes out emphatically for church influence in the affairs of the state. The paper holds that the message is founded on Christianity, and that "the Christianity of the nation must assert itself. Legislation such as is asked for in this message cannot be passed, or if passed cannot be effectively supported by public opinion, unless the common Christianity of the land becomes conscious of its power and is also willing to exert that power, putting aside and forgetting all the peculiar interests and historic prejudices erected and encouraged by sectarian division."

The Churchman, further, blames organized Christianity for the situation that called for the message. "The situation itself," we are told, "could never have come into existence, could never have been accepted as the natural order of society by so many reputable and worthy citizens, if the organized Christianity of the country had itself taught and kept to the essentials of the law of Christ." Consequently, "a great responsibility rests upon the church at the present moment."

We notice these utterances that are radically at variance with the standard of ethics some zealots are trying to establish in this state. Here some pretended patriots are exceedingly nervous lest anyone identified with the Church should, using his prerogative as an American citizen, try to influence the common affairs of life in accordance with accepted moral laws. That is Church influence. That is a crime. And the peculiarity of this hollow pretense is that those who are loudest in their protests against alleged church influence are perfectly content to submit to the influence of the saloon and other dens of iniquity.

PREACHING IN PATTERSON.

From a local account in the Patterson, N. J., News of Feb. 6, it appears that a couple of Elders have commenced evangelistic work in that city, and that the ministers are about as alarmed as was Herod when he heard from the wise men from the east, of the newborn King. As a consequence they sent to New York for that man Froese to come and tell his famous tales about the "Mormons." Froese preached one evening in a Presbyterian church, but, according to the account in the "News," the congregation there did not take very kindly to him. The reporter explains:

"The Second Presbyterians of this town are a mighty conservative element among the church goers. They sprung from the old church at Ward and Main streets, and they have held to the ancient traditions with a remarkable tenacity. Most of them are old timers with a family tree, and the new members are their children, and their children's children. So the stunt against the Mormons by the new York preacher, did not find so much favor among the people. It was so different from the spirit of widespread charity, which emanates from that pulpit,

pit, every Sunday when Dr. Shaw preaches, and besides the subject was one that grated on the gentle Christian life of that specially constituted congregation."

In the Methodist church, however, he had a more cordial welcome.

In a letter from Elder C. W. Kingston, who is laboring in Patterson, the writer states that the sending of Froese by the nervous ministers was the cause of arousing many people from their indifference to religious controversy and starting them to inquire for themselves. Froese enumerates all the silly charges against the Church that have been refuted time and again, and he adds falsehoods of his own. Our correspondent says:

"To show the grade and foundation of his stories I will say that he told only one young woman was baptized in New York City last summer, only three of whom were old enough to be married, but, said he, 'These Mormon Elders will watch these girls until they are old enough, then they will marry them.' I labored in New York last year and I know that only one young woman was baptized during the year, and she was over twenty. This, then, is as true as most of his statements, and therefore he cannot be trusted. This is what he calls turning on the light on the inside of Mormonism."

It appears that, after the meetings, he received a respectable amount of dollars for his stories, and this fact explains the activity of anti-Mormons, and especially apostates. There is money in it. But for the fact that there is money in it, there would be no anti-Mormon agitation at all. From the apostates that brought about the assassination of the founders of the Church to the present-day character assassins, they are actuated by motives as ignoble as those of Judas, or Tetzl who Luther challenged in his immortal thesis.

The chill with which the respectable congregation of the Presbyterian church at Patterson received Froese is very significant. But is there a bitter apostate from the Church who is really respected anywhere? That is a subject into which it would be worth while inquiring. Apostates are sometimes patted and fed, because it is hoped that they will be useful in the war upon "Mormonism," but they are generally so treated only for a time and then abandoned. In their heart even bitter anti-Mormons despise the apostates who join their ranks, for revenue. And no wonder! Generally such apostates are despicable characters, without conscience, without natural affection, deceivers, traitors and hypocrites. They have no friends, not even among those who employ them. We believe most of the class we refer to will say that is the unvarnished truth.

The affinity route is the right one to the home of discontent.

King Gustaf of Sweden declares that he wants to see everyone's salary raised.

A carload of Ohio onions is a strong feature in the local produce market this week.

"Uncle Jee" Cannon is no doubt happy with the knowledge that he has the Twenty-first Illinois district solid.

Secretary Taft has just bought a horse for \$1,200, and we think the animal is worth the money if it can haul the candidate about.

It is comforting to know that since the marriage of Gladys Vanderbilt there is \$40,000 more money in circulation—the cost of the orchids used in the decorations.

The Oklahoma legislature is considering a bill providing for Jim Crow telephones. Next we hear will be of a law passed providing for Jim Crow milk tickets.

The children of Colonel Thomas Snell never suspected that their father was a paramour subject to exaggerated ego until he died and left his property to the wife of a minister.

Those "suffragettes" who preferred to go to jail six weeks for making a demonstration in the house of commons at least will not have to cook for the "men folks" for some time to come.

"Colonel" Schlemang, the bogus American who drew a prison sentence yesterday, was able to convince several women that he would make a good husband despite the name he asked them to take up.

Is King Alfonso the ruler of Spain? Let us see. A news report says that while out hunting Alfonso removed his coat. Queen Victoria at once demanded of him to resume the discarded garment, and history will say that he did so.

The peculiarity about this February is that it has five Saturdays. This can only happen in a leap year, and only every seventh leap year at that. So we will not have another February with five Saturdays in it until 1936, or twenty-eight years hence.

The cables from London tell of Major G. C. Burton of Dunston Hall and a little incident coming within his experiences of a week in East Africa. The major had just finished his ablutions before breakfast when he heard a growl outside his tent. He went to investigate and found three lions in his camp. Four rifle balls were sent quickly in their direction and all three brutes dropped dead. The major then resumed his place at the breakfast table and a companion asked what he was shooting. The major remarked offhand, "Oh, there were three pussies out there that we will soon skin."

It is asserted in all truth that in Flora Bowley has been discovered an actress who has no fade. She never toyed with the soul kiss, never was proposed to by a gray and gouty millionaire, never owned a bull dog with a diamond studded collar, never had an image of Buddha in her dressing-room, never made a speech before a mothers' club, never took a milk bath, never was robbed of her jewelry, never was "crazy" over athletics, never had a single superstition, never founded a home for consumptives, never gave dinners to newswomen and never saved cigar bands. Miss Bowley's fad seems to be having no fade.

A SERMONET FOR WORKERS

[For the "News" by H. J. Hagood.]

You can't scratch for ideas—You've got to dig for them. Your material lies in the world around and it's up to you to find out the right stuff. The cloud-dreamer seldom conceives the germ of success; but the hard-headed prosaic hustler digs and gets.

"My best thoughts come to me, not in the open fields by the babbling brooks, but rather in my busy office with my nose glued to the desk." This sentiment was expressed by the advertising manager of a large novelty concern in New York. He is the kind of a man who digs for ideas. He knows there is no use scratching for them; for good ideas, like everything else that is good, lie far below the surface—deeper than the scratching level.

Although happy thoughts often flash across one's mind when one least expects, the best way to get ideas is to manufacture them, construct them as the ship-builder builds his ship. The elements of thought pop out from the unexplored recesses of the mind; but with the element once in hand, the idea must be constructed around it. Collect your material and let it be as full as possible. Whether it be statistics on life insurance, data concerning the growth of a certain industry or what not, the method remains the same.

Study your material—master it—organize it—and out of the confused mass of facts dig your ideas.

JUST FOR FUN.

There to Stay.

"Is my son getting well grounded in the classics?" asked the anxious millionaire.
"I would put it even stronger than that," replied the private tutor. "I may say that he is actually stranded on them."—Chicago Record-Herald.

The Kind That Need It Most.

Missionary—Do you ever contribute money for the heathen in foreign lands, sir?
Millionaire—Oh, yes. Both of my daughters married foreign noblemen.—Judge.

The Value of a Vowel.

"What difference one letter in a word can sometimes make."
"Exactly; that 'Oh' our cook gave which frightened the cat and made it jump into her dough, turned her batch of bread into a batch."—Baltimore American.

Strong Views.

Gibbs—So the audience egged your new play, eh? Then, I suppose the eggs represented the audience's views forcibly expressed?
Dibbs—Yes, forcibly expressed, but quite unsound, quite unsound, I assure you.—Boston Transcript.

Practical.

"This man Burbank has done wonderful things with flowers."
"Has he brought violets down to a nickel a bunch?"

"Then wot good is he to a feller wot's in July?"—Washington Herald.

Only Fair.

"See here, Bess," said Ned to his maiden sister, "I don't mind your wearing my things, but you might at least give me a testimonial letter."
"How do you mean?" she demanded.

"Well, you might say something like this: 'Dear Ned: Since using your shirts and collars I'm a new woman.'"
—Boston Advertiser.

Homeward Bound.

"I dunno as we have done humanity any good by rescuin' that shipwrecked gang," said the captain of the relief brig, gloomily.

"Why do you say that, Cap'n?" inquired the mate.

"Six on 'em have started sea novels."—Washington Herald.

Instrumental Music.

Hogan—How ye hear-rd me daughter Mona sing lately?
Dugan—Both lately an' earlier, be-dad! 'T is 't' fine instrumental musicers she do make.

Hogan—Ye ignoramus. Shure, singin' ain't instrumental music!
Dugan—Bogorroy! 'T'hin, Keeyan would me it wuz. Instrumental in 'cousin' him 't' move two blocks away from yer house!—Brooklyn Life.

From The Battleground of Thought.

Honesty of Our country just now is dishonesty passing through a period of great financial stringency. The securities representing its properties are selling at prices that range from 30 to 60 per cent lower than were obtained for them one year ago. The money needed to keep business going is harder to get today than was any sum, however great, for the extension and development of business one year ago, and the questions, "What is the matter? How has this come about? Who is responsible?" are on everybody's tongue. The answers that are so generously provided seem to me very wide of the mark. Usually they involve grave reflections upon corporate management, and usually they come from a class of people who are particularly glib with their tongue or ready with their pen, and who seem to have no other qualification for throwing light upon so grave a problem. If I am to judge by what my eyes have seen, it is the unassailable truth that almost any one of the men who stand at the head of our great business institutions is far more competent to run the government than to run a business.

And would run it more economically, and would run it more honestly than any of those who are in the business of running governments. For the purpose of this comparison incompetency and dishonesty need not be separated. Putting them together it is my deliberate estimate that, judged by the highest standards prevailing in the best conducted corporations, there is less than 10 per cent of both among men in the management of corporations generally and at least 90 per cent of both among public officials, and I base this estimate upon my experience as a public accountant.—Elliott W. Sells, president of the American Association of Public Accountants.

How the Panic Will Affect Millions.

"Yes, sir, before the winter's over I expect to 'find' the plutocrats in a very bad way. The Saint Vincent de Paul Society will send representatives to visit the homes on the Lake Shore. Drivings will be discontinued. The 'recite' number, if children live in it, if any, they'll be in the hospital. I'll apply a commission that will report five or six years hence. I'll be sixty-five years of age; married; large family also married; capable hard worker; millionaire; has had only half time at his thrade since last year; a very sad case. Y. Y. Z.—Retired banker; twenty-two years old. Has completely lost control over his life. Family obliged to go to Monty Carlo for the winter. Violent cough. No money. No society. Says I never shud do his part in this moment. I'll national disaster an' eight automobiles is enough during a peeryod of rethrenchment. How in shocking condition. Elthrice ill-torn. Broken. Ball room not dusted. Champagne corked. This is a very worthy case. Advise 't' state treasury to advance him twenty million dollars in measure of 'improvement.'—Mr. Dooley in The American Magazine.

American Girl An Enigma But Charming.

The American girl won't marry unless she "feels like it." She has refused young men of title and fortune overboard. English matrons have been hopelessly fluttering for years. She has accepted good-for-nothings, Western "upstarts" whose very accent make the same English matrons shudder. She is an enigma, the American girl; a sphinx, and hence her fascination. "You can't fancy what a relief it is," one of the young English noblemen said to me, "to meet an American girl, and to know that she has not 'set her cap.'"

Granted! The breezy western amazon has at least charm of the unexpected. Yet it remains no less true that the Englishman of family—above all, the Englishman with a title—exercises over her an irresistible power. As illustration of this we remember but a short time ago—in coronation year—an advertisement which appeared in the London papers: "A title and a place at the coronation ceremonies offered to an American woman who will assume indekness of Irish marquis." Perhaps in this jubilee year the demands were especially pressing for this sort of marriage. However, a certain Waldesley college graduate answered the advertisement, paid the outstanding debts for the Marquis of D., which were heavy, married the peer aged 80, and though he has since died, she continues in serenity to remain a happy "noblewoman."—Mrs. John Van Vorst in Ainslie's.

The Saloon, The American saloon is a relic of frontier days. And effects, an institution the like of which exists in no other country on the earth. Why does it exist? To furnish at retail a commodity dangerous at best; to extend, and to keep on extending, the salaried brewers and distillers. It prospers best when it can make two drunkards grow where but one grew before. How has it protected itself in this policy? By scattering together all the evil in politics; by acting as connecting link in our singular American alliance be-

tween the powers that prey and the powers that rule. The liquor habit is common, in one form or another, to all the Occidental peoples, but special to us is that effective school for deplorable morals and politics, the saloon. And back of that is our most mistaken creed—that everything is justified by business. Is the individual stockholder in a brewery or a distillery morally any worse than the plebeian, penny-owning shareholder in the Standard Oil company or the American Tobacco company? He, like the railroad shareholder, permits his corporation to act in the sacred name of business. The great corporation, dealing in necessities of life, may take bread from hungry mouths. The fruit of mad extension of the liquor traffic is ruined private health, ruined public southeads, weakened generations and come after—Collier's Weekly.

Scraping An Acquaintance that conditions with With Mars. Mars are too different from those we know to be of any use in the universe. It is hard to see the vital principle—to us most forcibly illustrated here on earth—is amazing. Constant change of form but continuing existence, is the one unalterable law, exhibited in jungle and forest, in garden and park hardly less. The same ceaseless energy which called life into being, there prevailing; if the universe is hard to see, the persistence of the vital principle—to us most forcibly illustrated here on earth—is amazing. Constant change of form but continuing existence, is the one unalterable law, exhibited in jungle and forest, in garden and park hardly less. The same ceaseless energy which called life into being, there prevailing; if the universe is hard to see, the persistence of the vital principle—to us most forcibly illustrated here on earth—is amazing. 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