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## GEOLOGY AND MIRACLES.

Prof. G. Frederick Wright, of Oberlin, has lately conducted some interesting researches in Central Asia and Palestine, and as a result he has something to say on some Old Testament events, such as the flood, the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah, the dividing of the Jordan river and the fall of the walls of Jericho.

As to the deluge, the professor says he was everywhere confronted with evidences of the submergence of the land in recent geological times. For several hundred miles, while traveling through the region south of Lake Balkhash and the Aral sea, he was upon a terrace of fine loam, called loess, about 2,000 feet above sea level. This extends continuously along the base of the mountains, from the Irish river in northern Persia, around Mount Ararat, and in southern Russia, and the distribution of this loam is, he thinks, the key to the whole situation.

He further argues, that the only reasonable explanation of the existence of fresh water in Lake Balkhash and the Aral sea is, that there have recently been great changes both in the climate and the level of that region. Salt forms rapidly in such enclosed basins. They are, in fact, enormous salt vats approaching nearer and nearer the point of saturation. It is therefore clear, that this region has lately emerged from below sea level, and passed through a transformation, from a condition of fertility to that of a dry desert. Geology, he concludes, confirms the story of the deluge.

Similar geological testimonies to the truth of the description of the destruction of Sodom and adjacent cities, are also found. The professor says, the region of the Dead sea is a gas and oil field over a deep fissure in the earth leading far down toward its center. The story of the catastrophe reads almost exactly like that of some of the scenes that are known to have accompanied the burning of petroleum wells and surrounding inflammable substances.

Of special interest is the explanation of the crossing of the Jordan. Professor Wright, after careful examination of the banks of that river near the place where the people crossed over, tells this little bit of geological history:

"First there had been an elevation of about fifteen feet, during which erosion had proceeded to that extent. Then there had been a return of the water to the higher level and a re-accumulation of the old material. This was followed by a rechanneling of the whole, during which the river had cut through both the later and upper sediment and also for fifteen feet lower down.

"The most natural interpretation of this succession is, that after the channel had been cut down the first fifteen feet, there was an elevation, through subterranean forces, of the bed of the stream a mile or two below. This would dam up the water temporarily, and afford a dry crossing-place for a few hours, or even longer, and make the waters seem to pile up above, as described in Josh. 13: 16. When, however, at length, the water began to run over the obstacle to its progress, there would be opportunity to refill with sediment a part of its bed above; so that, on later re-erosion to its present level, it would present the phenomena now to be observed."

A similar disturbance in the surface of the earth would account for the fall of the walls of Jericho.

It is refreshing in this age of sickly criticism, when sacred history is regarded as distorted fables, edited to suit the demands of superstition, to read anew the scientific corroboration of the historical exactness of some of the most remarkable of those so-called myths and fables. A criticism that lives and flourishes on deductions and inferences, is silenced by facts.

Formerly, believers were timid in admitting any explanation of miracles, that brought them in harmony with natural laws. They were regarded as supernatural. God, it was supposed, scorned to work His wonders by the means of the laws ruling in nature all around us. But lately it is becoming clear to the general student of Bible history that God does not perform His works in any other way. Creation itself took place in accordance with such laws. God and nature are not at odds, one operating in opposition to the other. To say that a miracle takes place according to the natural law, is not to deny its miraculous nature, nor to exclude the divine agency in its execution. On the contrary miracles are of daily occurrence, and the hand of God may be seen in them all. Many, however, are so frequently repeated that they are almost lost to observation. Were they to happen only once, they would be greater miracles than any on record in the Scriptures.

Prof. Wright puts the truth forcibly when he says that in the miracles referred to, the "secondary agencies"—the instruments employed by the Almighty—are traceable, but that this does not detract from the divine power displayed in them. On the contrary, "They may

be compared to the explosion of a mine which has been prepared for a particular emergency, such as occurs when an enemy is directly over it. Since its explosion is not left to chance, but is brought about at a particular time to accomplish a particular purpose, it is lifted out of the category of the established order of nature, and made to conform to the definition of the immediate acts of a free will."

There is a large field of study in the harmony of "miracles" with the operations of natural laws. In some this harmony is not apparent, because all natural laws are by no means known to scientists. But who can doubt that God's ways, though mysterious, are in perfect accord with His own laws and ordinances?

## EXQUISITE REASONING.

The logic of the paper that apologizes for vice and opposes the enforcement of laws and ordinances enacted for its suppression, may be classed as "a new thing under the sun." It is unique in journalistic literature. This is how it runs: Legislation against social evils ought not to be enforced, if its execution is urged by a person or paper accused of a "sinister purpose."

That is to say, if that person or paper is alleged to have some unexplained object in view, or has been charged with wrong-doing at any time, and thereafter voices public opinion in carrying out enactments for the promotion of peace, order and morality, those enactments ought to be considered a dead letter, and the officers exempt from censure for failing to do their duty. That is the substance of the latest "argument" on the question of Sunday liquor-selling, gambling and rooming-house licentiousness, put forward by the paper that desires their continuance. What can be more logical?

What can be more convincing? The organ of slander may indulge in its customary vituperation, and delve as much as it pleases in its native gutter for mud to throw at the "News" and its editor, but that will not affect in any way the question now before the public, as to the enforcement or repeal of city ordinances which are allowed to be violated and defied. If the readers of the Tribune have an appetite for the kind of diet which it is daily serving out to them, let them indulge in it to their hearts' content. Decent people, however, express their disgust and are not led away from the subject of the times by any such artifices or diversions. The demand is still made upon the executive department of the city, to enforce the ordinances which they are by law required to make practical and effective. That is the whole contention today.

## WORKING ON RACE PROBLEM.

That is a happy state which has no race problem. Each southern state has it because they all have great numbers of negroes, so great in fact that measures have to be taken one way or another to prevent them from controlling in political matters.

Of late it has been the custom in the South in dealing with the question to try and solve it by depriving illiterates of the elective franchise. This has been modified by grandfather clauses so as to permit illiterate whites to vote but not the illiterate blacks. If illiteracy is to bar a man from voting then it should bar all men, no matter who their grandfathers were. All laws should affect all classes alike. Some of the new constitutional provisions recently adopted ignore this fact.

One hopeful sign is that this illiterate bar will cause the negro to remove it by acquiring the necessary educational qualifications. If property qualifications are required he will do the same. This will create a far more intelligent and responsible electorate, and while it will not solve or remove the race question, it will put it in such shape as to be more intelligently dealt with.

Another hopeful indication is that the individual states are working out their own problems without interference on the part of the general government. This means that the people of the North realize that the people of the South have problems to solve, problems from which they are happily free. None can deal with a problem who is not acquainted with all its conditions, and not always successfully then.

The race problem in the South is much harder to deal with than the race problem of Anglo-Saxon and Latin, Teutonic and Slav, for it is that of the Caucasian (to which race all these specified belong) against the negro. He who shall solve it in a just and satisfactory manner will be a benefactor of his country and entitled to have his name placed along with those of the great men of the nation. But in this seeking for a solution, the rights guaranteed to the negro by the Constitution must be preserved.

## MR. KENNAN'S EXPLUSION.

More or less comment is being made by the press of the country upon the expulsion of Mr. George Kennan from Russia. He was not wanted in the country because he was "politically unsatisfactory." If Russia can stand his expulsion, and her history shows that she can, Mr. Kennan can. It is more than a decade ago that he made himself persona non grata to the czar's government through his exposure of the Siberian exile system. His great offense was that he told the truth about matters, always a risky thing to do under a strong central government. No personal indignity was offered Mr. Kennan, no cause given him to make complaint that would call for official action. To the Russian government he was "politically unsatisfactory," and that was sufficient.

In the Philippines a not unlike case occurred when General MacArthur was in supreme command. A correspondent was expelled, put on board ship and sent to the United States, because he was "unsatisfactory." He reported a condition of affairs to exist that the authorities denied; and they simply expelled him. That is about what the Russians have done in the case of Mr. Kennan. While sympathy is being expressed for Mr. Kennan, it might be well to remember that the correspon-

dents in the Philippines found it necessary to enter a strong protest against the treatment they were receiving at the hands of the military authorities. Military necessity was urged in justification of the course pursued. Russia is a military government and does things in the military way, and while the treatment of Mr. Kennan is illiberal in the extreme and contrary to modern ideas of the courtesy due from one government to the citizens of another, still it will likely be to the gentleman's financial advantage, and he was in Russia studying her ways that he might incorporate his observations in a book to be sold. Many a Chinaman and inoffensive foreigner has received far worse treatment in the United States than Mr. Kennan has at the hands of the Russian government. But this has been at the hands of mobs and not of the government. These have been cases of lawlessness, upheld by none, disapproved by all. In Mr. Kennan's case it is an act of tyranny, authorized and sanctioned by the Russian government.

## DEVELOPING CENTRAL AFRICA.

Lionel Dole, who has recently returned to England after a thorough study of Central Africa, predicts that within a few years the former Dark Continent will become an important factor in the economic world. He says there are great natural resources and abundant cheap labor. The former statement is no doubt true, but the latter may be doubted. In fact, may be denied with no fear of successful contradiction.

That Central Africa has abundant natural resources all travelers through it assert. And most people are very apt to be struck with a country's possibilities and predict great things for it, forgetting that the best and most abundant natural resources are of small account, if there is lacking a large and energetic population to take advantage of them. Central Africa has no such population, and to talk of an abundance of cheap labor there is to talk wildly. There is an abundance of wild and savage men there who do what they do very cheap. They are in no sense laborers; the best of them are but porters, and even reliable porters have to come from Zanzibar. It is true that railroads are being pushed into the interior and that telegraph lines are crossing it. But the few white men who are there are either in the military or civil service. They are not there as colonists to develop the country's resources by building factories, tilling the soil and pasturing the lands. They are there to exploit the country; that is all.

The inhabitants of Central Africa are today as they were in the days of Herodotus, as they were when Speke and Burton, Livingstone and Stanley penetrated the Dark Continent. Savage tribes in the tropics do not develop into good laborers, and good white laborers who may go to the tropics degenerate; they cannot help it. Nature, in the form of climate, is against them. It will be eliminated in Central Africa as it has been elsewhere.

There are plenty of possibilities in Central Africa and it will eventually be redeemed from barbarism, but it is more than doubtful if it will become a great factor in the economic world. All the material possibilities in the world are as but dead matter until touched by the hand of intelligent labor.

What Central Africa wants is this intelligent labor, and it will take generations and generations before her savages and cannibals can be transformed from forest rovers into approximately intelligent laborers. Central Africa will not disturb the economic world to any considerable extent during the twentieth century.

During July Kansas' mean temperature was 56. Its meanest temperature was 112 degrees.

Phillips, the corn king, is said to have failed. "In the bright lexicon of youth there is no such word as fail."

One of the pleasant things about building castles in the air is that the builder does not need to get an inspector's permit.

If Uncle Sam is censured for holding a land lottery in Oklahoma, let it be remembered that life itself is more or less a lottery.

Everytime the hot wave is broken, the wavelets resulting begin the business anew and eventually develop into mighty tidal waves.

M. Santos Dumont is having some trouble with his dirigible balloon. It might profit him to call to his aid a "steering" committee.

A Washington widow keeps her dead husband's cork leg as a memento. She can't wear it in a locket next her heart like a lock of hair, but it serves the same purpose.

Seattle is to use Utah asphalt to pave her streets with. Some Utah asphalt could be used to great advantage on Main, First South and Second South streets of Salt Lake City.

Governor Stanley offered Mrs. Nation a full pardon and the lady refused it. Evidently she prefers to fight for liberty to having it bestowed upon her. In fact, the suspicion grows that she likes a fight for itself alone.

The British parliament has voted General Lord Roberts a hundred thousand pounds for his services in the Boer war. At this rate of acknowledgment for services rendered, the man who will terminate the war in South Africa in a bona fide manner should be entitled to at least a hundred million dollars.

General Chaffee has issued an order that soldiers in the Philippines must wear their coats buttoned everywhere outside the barracks. That is thoroughly military. Appearance is everything. The buttoned coat certainly gives a more soldierly appearance than the unbuttoned one. The soldiers will have to even matters up by dispensing with some other garments.

A Washington judge has issued an injunction restraining strikers at Northport from in any way interfering with the non-union workmen by

threats, force or persuasion." It only remains now for some judge to issue an injunction restraining men on strike from thinking they would like to persuade men at work to desert.

So considerate was the czar of Mr. Kennan that when the letter left Russia his majesty furnished him an escort of soldiers to the train, and was careful to see that the distinguished correspondent did not lose his train until beyond Russia's realms. The attention was quite unusual if excessive, and recalls the fact that kindness once killed a cat.

The Benedictines of France, owing to the law of associations, are going to Elba and have bought the former residence of the Emperor Napoleon. They are going to convert it into a distillery and will reside in other buildings. This is about as ignoble a use to put Napoleon's house to as to use Caesar's body, dead and turned to clay, to stuff a hole to keep the wind away.

J. J. McCarthy, president of the Iowa Bar association, in a recent address at a meeting of that body said: "One of long experience on the bench writes me that in his opinion about one-half of all evidence received on behalf of the defense of criminal cases is false. Another judge of equally high repute writes that he believes 75 per cent. of the evidence offered in divorce cases approaches deliberate perjury. Another writes that perjury is committed in a majority of important lawsuits and that crime is rapidly increasing." No doubt there is much truth in this, but if it represents actual conditions throughout Iowa that state would be a veritable sink hole of corruption. The remarks regarding the evidence in divorce cases are probably truer than the remarks about other cases. No doubt hundreds of divorces are secured through collusion, active or passive. In criminal cases, jurists, as a rule, can be relied upon to sift the evidence and separate the truth from falsehood. The poorest way in the world to remedy a bad state of affairs is to take a pessimistic view of them.

## THE NEW GERMAN TARIFF.

San Francisco Chronicle.

The trade balance adverse to Germany with the five European countries above named is \$100,000,000, while with the United States it is but \$12,156,888, so that the proposed increase of German duties affects Europe more than us, and should exaggerate our importance if we attributed the change to "hatred of America." Germany does not hate us, but German farmers are talking very much as our own wool-growers and orange-growers were talking a few years since, and talk still whenever "reciprocity" is mentioned.

New York World.

Retaliatory tariff legislation on our part would in any case be unprofitable. Our eight principal classes of imports from Germany are raw sugar, certain part-silk textures, hosiery and knit goods, gutta-percha, aniline and other dyes, gloves, crockeryware and toys. In what way would it benefit the American people to increase the cost of these things to themselves?

Chicago Record Herald.

The European continental tariff combine against the United States appears to be in need of a few rivets. Hardly are its principles enunciated in the speeches of the visionaries who have built it up, than the sander materials of a size dream before Germany comes along with a menace against her imaginary partners. True, the agrarians' tariff does hit the United States, but it is aimed at Russia and Austria, and Austria was the originator of the combine idea.

Boston Herald.

Germany's new tariff bill appears to have an extra rail at every pair of legs where goods from the United States desire to get in.

Springfield Republican.

The German government's new tariff bill is clearly a triumph for the agrarian interests, which for several years have been organized into a formidable movement against low duties in agricultural products. The struggle now to ensue over the passage of that bill in the Reichstag will be one of the most critical modern Germany has known. If it becomes a law in all the panoply of its protectionist exclusiveness and discrimination against foreign trade, it will surely injure German industry and commerce. The industrial classes of the German towns need cheap food, but high duties on agricultural products will hamper them in the race for international supremacy. The new duties, also, may easily bring about tariff wars with other countries, especially the United States.

New York Evening Post.

American protectionist newspapers will have a fine time making fun of the new German tariff. Think of a customs law filling a pamphlet of 16 pages, and containing no less than 318 special tariff groupings! Why, this is German metaphysics gone mad. The absurd measure also contains retaliatory clauses, and goes to work to hamper trade and increase the cost of living with a deliberate brutality known before only to the tariff laws of the United States! That is the sting of the new tariff law which appears to be aimed regularly at American products. It is copied almost ostentatiously after our legislation.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The North American Review for August is an exceptionally interesting number. "The Status of Our Territorial Possessions" is discussed by ex-Senator Geo. F. Edmunds and ex-Secy. of the Treasury Geo. S. Boutwell. Mr. Edmunds' position may be summarized by a quotation from his article ("The Insular Cases"): "The expansions and dominions now almost encircling the globe, entered upon by Congress, have cost the people of the United States a very great expenditure of blood and treasure, and a severe shock to the ideas of liberty, self-government and equality which used to be thought fundamental, and which we professed sincerely it is to be hoped when we declared war against Spain. But the present situation must be taken as it is. The status quo ante bellum cannot be restored, and should not be if it could." Mr. O. P. Austin, chief of the United States bureau of statistics, writes of "The World's National Indebtedness." Director of the Mini Geo. E. Roberts tells of "Effect of the New Supplies of Gold."—New York Franklin Square.

Among many interesting articles in The Living Age for July 27 is "Maurice Maeterlinck Moralism and Artism," "The Symbolist," by Alfred Noyes; "The Babes in the Bush," "Patience and Ethics," by the honest, well reading, there is nothing better than The Living Age—The Living Age Co., Boston, Mass.

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Week Commencing Monday, July 29th.

BEST VALUES OF THE SEASON IN THESE Dainty Goods AT Z. C. M. I.

## LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

Ladies' Hemstitched and Embroidered Handkerchiefs, guaranteed pure Linen, regular price 25c. each, in Special Sale at.....	16½c	LADIES' PLAIN LINEN HEM-STITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, regular price 25c., in Sale.....	19c
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Ladies' Hemstitched and Embroidered, and Scalloped and Embroidered, Handkerchiefs, guaranteed pure Linen, regular price 50c., in Special Sale at.....	50c	LADIES' SHEAR LINEN HEM-STITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, regular price 25c., in Special Sale at.....	18c
LADIES' PLAIN LINEN HEM-STITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, regular price 15c., in Sale.....	10c	LADIES' SHEAR LINEN HEM-STITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, regular price 35c., in Special Sale at.....	25c
LADIES' PLAIN LINEN HEM-STITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, regular price 16½c., in Sale.....	12½c	LADIES' SHEAR LINEN HEM-STITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, regular price 50c., in Special Sale at.....	39c

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On our entire line of Ladies' Fine Embroidered Handkerchiefs, ranging in price from \$1.00 to \$3.50 each, in this Sale a discount of.....	25% off	Ladies' Scalloped and Embroidered Handkerchiefs, regular price 25c., in Special Sale at.....	16½c
Ladies' Scalloped and Embroidered Handkerchiefs, regular price 15c., in Special Sale at.....	10c	Ladies' Scalloped and Embroidered Handkerchiefs, regular price 35c. and 40c., in Special Sale at.....	25c

Z. C. M. I.

T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

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As "CIGARETTE."

Parquette and Dress Circle, \$1.50; Stalls, Loges, \$1.00; First Circle, \$1.50; last 3 rows in center, \$1.00. Last two rows on sides, 75c. Second balcony, 50c. Third Circle, 25c.

MATINEE AT SAME PRICES.

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Four Finals and Six Trial Heats; Ten Exciting Races in all. AUSTRALIAN PURSUIT between tandems ridden by John Lawson and Oscar Kilwin against W. E. Samuelson and W. F. King. Five-mile lap race, amateur. Australian pursuit, professional. One-mile open race, professional. Wilbur-Kirwin Co. in Vaudeville and Minstrelsy after the races. Tickets on sale at Smith Drug Co.

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Is it fair? You expect your wife to have a nice little supper ready. You want her to look cool and comfortable. You object if she isn't smiling and sweet tempered. But you forget that she has been standing over a sizzling nerve-racking stove all day. Why don't you buy her a

## GASOLINE STOVE

And make her happy? There's no danger in our stoves. A child can use them safely. They'll cook a dinner fit for a prince. We have them from \$2.00 to \$20.00.

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## GARDNER DAILY STORE NEWS

Some new things for boys' day tomorrow.

Mostly Mothers' Friend's Waist—All styles, and the noblest lot of patterns these people ever turned out—collar attached—separate collars to match and for white collars—50c, 75c and \$1.00.

The pony stockings are among the newest arrivals.

They say they're the greatest boys' hose made—to stand hard wear—25c.

Plenty of the clothing bargains—same as we've been offering the last month—And with school getting closer and closer—we should think the investment would be a good one for you now.

You can come and get \$2.50 suits for \$1.85; \$3.00 suits for \$2.25; \$3.50 suits for \$2.50; \$4.00 suits for \$3.00; \$5.00 suits for \$3.75; \$6.00 suits for \$4.50 and \$7.50 suits for \$5.75.

There are some odds and ends in waists that we're closing out pretty cheap.

And the knee pants—75c ones for 50c; \$1.00 and \$1.25 ones for 75c.

ONE PRICE J. P. Gardner, 130-133 MAIN ST