

## DESERET EVENING NEWS

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

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SALT LAKE CITY, - JULY 17, 1901.

## LAW, MEDICINE AND FAITH.

Some discussion has recently been had in many places, and to some extent in the press of this country, over the question of the line between liberty and law in reference to healing without medicine. The revelation of the old doctrine of Christian healing, to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, which at first stirred up a storm of religious opposition throughout the Christian world, has resulted in its adoption by many persons believing in the Bible, in the various denominations, or by its limitation and counterfeited by individuals who do not recognize deity as immanent in the physical universe.

In the early Christian Church, when people were sick they were instructed to call for the Elders of the Church, who were to anoint them with oil and pray over them, with the promise that "the prayer of faith shall save the sick and the Lord shall raise him up." (James, v: 14, 15.) Christ Himself promised concerning "them that believe," that "they shall lay hands on the sick and they shall recover." (Mark xvi: 18.)

This was Christian healing. It was accomplished by faith. The faith which was the active principle was either in the patient, or the person who administered the ceremony, or the by-standers, or all. The power of God was invoked for the benefit of the individual diseased. It was manifested according to the faith exercised. This doctrine was restored, with all other tenets of the early Christian faith, when God revealed anew His plan of salvation in the nineteenth century.

But the question now to be considered is whether those who believe in Christian healing are to reject and refuse utterly, the aid to be obtained from the developments of science and the skill of competent physicians. Some people imagine that it is wrong to call in a doctor, or to avail themselves of any remedies which experience has demonstrated to be efficacious in disease. They go so far in some instances as to violate the law, which requires the certificate of a qualified physician to show the cause of death before burial will be permitted. We regard this as fanaticism instead of faith.

Of course, if a sick person has faith enough to be healed without recourse to any other remedy, that is all-sufficient; but if not, what is to be done? Are the medicinal agencies which God has created to be entirely ignored? For what purpose did He cause to grow out of the ground herbs and plants, and organize in the earth chemical combinations that have been proven curative in their nature? He has revealed that these are "for the constitution, nature and use of man," to be used with "judgment and skill," with "prudence and thanksgiving." It takes investigation, experiment, deep thought and great diligence, to discover the proper uses to which these agencies for good can be properly applied. Knowledge concerning them is of inestimable value. It should be appreciated and utilized.

We might as well trust entirely to God for the production of the grain which is the staff of life, without planting the seed, watering the soil or reaping the harvest, as to expect Him to do anything else which we can do for ourselves or accomplish by the aid of others. "God helps them who help themselves." We believe that very much harm is done to the human body by the excessive and unskillful use of drugs and medicaments, to which so many people resort when suffering from any of the numerous ailments which flesh is heir to. But to entirely repudiate them because of the excess and folly so frequently exhibited by invalids, would be almost as unwise and inconsistent as the error we complain of.

The law properly provides that the certificate of a physician shall be obtained before a deceased person shall be interred. It is also a reasonable requirement that medical attention shall be had in dangerous cases. For it is certain that all people do not have faith sufficient to be healed when sick, and also that persons blessed with "the gift of healing" cannot command it at will, and therefore it becomes necessary sometimes, even with those who believe in the virtue of Christian healing, to obtain the advice of competent physicians, so that everything possible may be done to save the life and restore the health of the afflicted.

This does not preclude resort to prayer and the invocation of divine aid. One does not necessarily conflict with the other. If we call for a carpenter to mend the broken leg of a chair or table, why should we not obtain the aid of a surgeon to set a broken bone, or perform any other necessary operation when the human body has sustained an injury? Why should we expect God to do that which the surgeon can perform? The mechanical part should be attended to in the best known way, and faith in God will suggest that His blessings be asked, that the vital principle may attend human effort. If this

is sound doctrine in regard to physical injuries from a known cause, why is it not correct in regard to ailments which we may not be able to trace to their origin, but for which there are known remedies that we or some person skilled in such things can apply?

This is no plea in behalf of the doctors, nor against the ordinance instituted in the Church for the benefit of the sick. God has commanded us to attend to the anointing of the sick with oil and the laying on of hands, with fervent prayer in their behalf and the exercise of such faith as He pleases to impart. We know that this has been efficacious in numberless instances. We know that the prayer of faith does save the sick.

We urge upon the Latter-day Saints the necessity of availing themselves of the ordinance which the Lord has placed in His Church for that purpose. But at the same time we believe in "honoring, sustaining and obeying the law" as He has also commanded, and we see dangers that might arise from the complete repudiation of medical attendance which some unwise people advocate and practice. On this point the Boston Advertiser has these very sensible remarks:

If the principle is to be admitted that one who professes to be a Christian Scientist, or an adherent to some other form of "faith cure" doctrine, may leave his wife or his child to die of malignant disease without medical aid, there will be no known limit to the privilege of murder that may thus be committed within what should be the sanctuary of the home. It is easy to see that some new sect may arise whose tenet it is that there is no such thing as hunger, or cold, or weariness or bodily pain, and any heartless or frenzied father may plead that his conscience requires him to starve his child or expose him unprotected and out of doors to the winter's cold, or compel him to do the work of two men or require him to inflict upon his child all manner of torture.

Let us exercise all the faith we can muster, not only in times of disease when our loved ones and friends need our aid; but in all the affairs of life, for it is potent in the accomplishment of everything we undertake. At the same time let us be rational and prudent, and avail ourselves of every means which divine Providence has placed within our reach for our physical as well as spiritual benefit, that we may be strong in body and active in mind, and may be able to draw from every source that which is good and profitable and intended for the welfare of mankind whether for time or for eternity.

## WAR ON TRUSTS.

War, it seems, has been declared in New Zealand on the industrial combinations generally known as trusts. The governor, Lord Ranfurly, has called the attention of parliament to the danger of such combinations, and he advises that a law be passed making it illegal for any company or persons to enter into a combination or agreement fixing an abnormal price on food stuffs or coal. He further stated that the high price which the state had been charged for fuel made it, in his opinion, essential that a state coal mine should be established.

New Zealand is already famous for its laws for the protection of laborers, but it is proposed to further extend such protection, and regulate by law the hours of bank clerks and employees in mercantile houses in the same way that the hours of labor in factories are now restricted. If the New Zealanders, in addition to this, should succeed in finding a way out of the trust difficulty, without injury to the country's business and without trampling upon the rights of any citizen, their methods should be worth while studying and imitating. The colony is comparatively new. It is not hampered by a long string of traditions, venerable because ancient. It has free hands to experiment and to apply to its institutions the accumulated wisdom of all the rest of the world. The best results may therefore be expected.

## RAILWAY FIGURES.

From summaries in the Thirteenth Statistical Report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, it appears that on June 30, 1900, the total single-track railway mileage in the United States was 133,345 miles, an increase of over 4,000 miles during the year. The aggregate length, including tracks of all kinds, was 258,788 miles, or enough to wind around the earth a belt of iron, ten times.

To operate this vast system of roads, there were 37,663 locomotives, and a total number of cars of all classes of 1,450,838, an increase of nearly 75,000. Of the total number, 34,712 are assigned to the passenger service, 1,355,531 to the freight service, and 50,594 to the direct service of the railways. Cars owned by private companies and firms and used by railways are not included in the returns made to the commission.

The total number of employees is given as 1,017,653, or an average of 529 employees for every 100 miles of road. Of these 42,837 were engineers, 44,139 firemen, 29,957 conductors, and 74,274 other trainmen. There were 50,739 switchmen, flagmen, and watchmen. During the year ending June 30, 1900, \$577,264,841 were paid in wages and salaries, an amount \$131,556,589 in excess of that paid during the fiscal year 1895. The compensation of the employees of railways for the fiscal year 1900 is said to represent 60 per cent of the operating expenses and 33 per cent of their gross earnings.

The amount of railway capital outstanding June 30, 1900, was \$11,491,051,560. This amount assigned to a mileage basis represents a capitalization of \$61,490 per mile of line. Of this amount \$5,545,579,593 existed in the form of stock, of which \$4,522,291,838 was common stock, and \$1,023,287,755 preferred stock. The amount which was expended in the form of funded debt was \$5,645,455,367. This amount was classified as mortgage bonds, \$4,960,626,822; miscellaneous obligations, \$464,833,341; income bonds, \$121,536,832; and equipment trust obligations, \$60,268,320. The amount of current liabilities not included in the foregoing capital statement was \$594,787,870, or \$3,183 per mile of line.

The total number of passengers carried during the year is given as 576,365,280, an increase of \$3,688,722 for the year.

The number of tons of freight carried was 1,101,680,238, an increase of 141,916,655. The gross earnings were \$1,487,044,841, an increase of \$173,434,696, while the operating expenses were \$961,425,511.

The chapter on railway accidents has an interest of its own. The total number of casualties during the year was 58,185. The aggregate number of persons killed in consequence of railway accidents was 7,865, and the number injured was 50,320. Of railway employees 2,550 were killed and 39,643 were injured. With respect to the three general classes of employees, these casualties were distributed as follows: Trainmen, 1,396 killed, 17,571 injured; switchmen, flagmen, and watchmen, 273 killed, 3,969 injured; other employees, 882 killed, 19,012 injured. The casualties to employees resulting from coupling and uncoupling cars were: Number killed, 282; injured, 5,229. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were: Killed, 260; injured, 6,765.

The number of passengers killed during the year was 249, and the number injured 4,128. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 239 killed and 3,442 injured. In consequence of collisions and derailments 88 passengers were killed and 1,742 injured.

The total number of persons, other than employees and passengers, killed was 5,066; injured, 6,549. These figures include casualties to persons classed as trespassers, of whom 4,346 were killed and 4,680 were injured. The total number of persons killed at highway crossings was 79, injured 1,350.

One summary shows that in the course of thirteen years ending June 30, 1900, in consequence of railway accidents, 86,377 persons were killed and 462,927 persons were injured. The injuries reported varied from comparatively trivial injuries to those of a fatal character.

The traffic figures give some idea of the enormous business transacted by the people of this country, and the statistics of accidents show clearly that peace has its dangers and its heroes. Just as well as war. It takes as much skill, courage and coolness of judgment, to conduct a train with its precious load of human souls, or products of industry, as it does to defend the country against an invader. Were wars obsolete and all the armies wiped out of existence, there would still be plenty of opportunity for the exercise of the most manly qualities. Nearly every lawful occupation of life has its own perils, to brave which is to become strong—its own duties, the faithful performance of which is educating and ennobling.

## MORE THAN EXPECTED.

Appropos of prayer for rain, Rev. F. N. Atkin, of Leavenworth, Kan., tells of an incident that occurred fifteen years ago in Burleson county, Texas. The story as sent to the Kansas City World is that during a time of prolonged drought, Methodists, Baptists and Christians joined in prayer for rain. Thousands attended the meeting.

A Methodist led out with a timid supplication for rain, if it be the divine will. A Christian followed, depicting the sufferings of the people. Then a Baptist commenced to plead. He said He didn't want any little "refreshing showers" or "light sprinkles;" that might do very well for Methodists or Campbellites, but the Baptists wanted something more. He said the Lord might just as well give 'em a regular deluge, and several of them; he could swim and so could his parishioners; what he wanted was a genuine old-fashioned "trash lifter and gully washer," and he wanted it in a hurry.

The minister who tells the story further states, that before the meeting had adjourned dark clouds began to gather in the south and west, and before many had reached home they were overtaken by such a wind and rain storm as few had ever seen. The wind blew the Baptist minister's church over into a field and totally destroyed it.

## AUTO OR AUK.

The editor of the Automobile Topics is trying to introduce another name for the horseless carriage. He objects to the word "automobile" on the ground that it is difficult to pronounce, as well as on other grounds, and he thinks that a more suitable name can be found in the Scandinavian word "auk," which is explained to mean "to drive." His proposition is to call the automobile an "auk;" to ride in an automobile would then be to "auk," and the driver would be an "auker."

The word is venerable enough and quite expressive. As a verb it signifies the act of gliding along in a vehicle, with or without horses. To "auk," or "auka" (the first pronounced as oa in oak) is to ride in a carriage, to coast on a sled, or move along on skates. The thunder god was supposed to "auk" in his chariot. The word as a noun is found, in some form or another, in names that stand for a vehicle on wheels, an animal that pulls the vehicle, and a certain kind of boats.

But for all that, it is not probable that it will be adopted as a substitute for "automobile." It reminds English-speaking people of the clumsy looking bird known as the auk, though the two words are probably not etymologically related. The new expensive toy will continue to be known as an "auto." The public have adopted that abbreviation, and let it go at that.

To "auk," as a verb, might pass. That would mean to "ride" in the auto. To make a noun of it, another word should be added. The vehicle might be called an "auking machine," or even "auking rig" for the sake of brevity. An "auk" would not do, for the same reason that a drive does not mean the vehicle in which the drive is taken. An "auker" as applied to the person who rides in the auto, is all right, but if the "driver" is meant, "auker" is not sufficiently definite. The probability, however, is that the great majority of the American people care very little for whether the vehicle in question is an "auto" or an "auk."

When it's so blooming hot things don't bloom; they wither.

Mr. Carnegie has so much money to get rid of that he is even sending it to Halifax.

That Kansas rain fell upon the just

and upon the unjust alike, but all were grateful.

When free trade with Porto Rico is established what a sweeping of jack-knives there will be.

Pittsburg is the strike center today. In the days of Fitzsimmons and Corbett it was the solar plexus.

The comp. who made it "Topics of the Day" instead of "Topics of the Day" was not far wrong.

The hunt for the Great Northern train robbers has been abandoned. Train robbers are always an abandoned lot.

One of Kansas City's most prominent politicians is named Blush Pig. Some say he is a relative of Gov. Hogg of Texas.

The powers at Pekin are still in a deadlock. If it were a time-lock there might be hope of them settling their differences some day, but now there is little if any such hope.

Happy boyhood! No conventionalities prevent the bright-eyed, sunny-faced boy from pulling off his shoes and stockings and being cool and comfortable these hot days.

No longer is heard talk of the bicycle girl, the golf girl, the summer girl, or the sweet girl graduate. Far better it is to hear of the sweet, gentle mannered girl whose face is radiant with the beauty and beaming of youth. That is the girl for all time.

King Edward has taken a keen interest in the doings of contemporary writers, and a curious little hobby has been the collection of pen-nibs used by them. In it are included a Browning nib, a Hardy nib and nibs of other distinctions. His royal nibs must have his literary fads as well as others.

The Nicaraguan government proposes to substitute English for music in the high schools. It is in every way a wise decision. Everywhere young people devote hours every day to music through long years, yet few of them make even tolerable musicians, while the great majority of them never touch an instrument after they cease "taking lessons." If the time devoted to music by so many were devoted to the study of some science or language the country would be filled with accomplished scientists and linguists.

Smallpox has practically disappeared from our city. And without any compulsory vaccination, either. The exclusion of children from the public schools last year to satisfy the whims of a health board was an outrage on the children and the taxpayer. Apropos of this matter the supreme court of Michigan has rendered a decision which deprives school boards of the power to prohibit the attendance at school of pupils who have not been vaccinated, except that in times of epidemic smallpox the school boards may use that power temporarily. The court says that the legislature has provided who shall and who shall not attend school, and the boards have not the power to overrule its decision, except in cases of emergency.

## TURKEY PAYS A DEBT.

New York Evening Sun.  
Our Minister at Constantinople yesterday informed Secretary Hay that the Turkish government had paid \$50,000 in settlement of our bill for damages inflicted on American citizens in the course of the Armenian massacres. The sublime porte, which hates to part with ready cash for any purpose whatever, in spite of the fact that payment was long overdue, deducted a very liberal discount. But it is stated that the incident will now be declared closed. At one time it was expected that we would have to collect the bill with the aid of naval guns, and navy men looked forward to the affair with interest.

## MILWAUKEE WISCONSIN.

No war cloud has been removed by the settlement by Turkey of an old claim of the United States. People do not take the Turk seriously, as they know he will pay his bills after he has enjoyed himself in bothering those who are not too fat and lazy to do business promptly.

## KANSAS CITY STAR.

Abdul Hamid can now see the American consular coming down the street without suddenly remembering that he had forgotten something and starting off in the other direction to get it.

## SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN.

To collect this money has been apparently the chief business of our ministers ever since the outrages in Armenia were perpetrated. President Angell of Michigan university, who was well known in the East, was given the post expressly because of his supposed influence, but he returned in a year, disgusted. Then Lloyd C. Griscom, charged'affaires, called at the porte regularly on Saturdays to insist on payment. Finally, Mr. Leishman has got the money and put it in the Ottoman bank at Constantinople, subject to the draft of the state department. How like this is to the story of the unjust judge in the parable.

## NEW YORK EVENING POST.

There has been nothing spectacular about this method, no heroics, no taking the ruffian by the throat, but the business got done, and that, after all, is the chief end of diplomacy. It is a triumph enough to have squeezed money out of a chronic bankrupt. Even the missionaries, who have been not a little impatient with the government for not collecting their damages by means of a bombardment, must now see that the ways of pleasantness and peace have been better. The money is in hand, and there is no blood on it.

## ST. PAUL GLOBE.

The sultan has paid his debt to the United States. This is surprising, very surprising. He need not have paid it, he knew it. As long as the United States owes allegiance to the sultan of Sulu, so long will we be under the suzerainty of the sublime porte.

## BOSTON HERALD.

One minister after another has made it the chief object of his service to induce payment, and has come home disappointed by his failure. We do not know that Mr. Leishman has been more tactful or more forceful than Mr. Angell, Mr. Straus or Mr. Griscom. Perhaps the visit of the battleship Kentucky to Smyrna was the most effective joggling. Uncle Sam may not be so patient another time.

Sacramento Record-Union.  
Let surprise be universal—Turkey

## Fresh and Beautiful

Is the elegant stock of goods now being received at  
**Z. C. M. I. CARPET DEPARTMENT.** The purchases have just been made from the choicest manufactures placed on the market this season. The quality of the goods is the very best, the styles the very latest, and the prices the very lowest. Our stock is replete with

**NEW CARPETS,  
NEW RUGS,  
NEW WALL PAPERS,  
NEW CURTAINS,**

and new everything else, all going to make our supply of  
**HOUSE FURNISHINGS THE NEWEST AND BEST**

in the City. An inspection of our goods will convince you. Come and see.

Z. C. M. I.

T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

has paid our indemnity claim in full. The astonishment of the world will crystallize in amazement. It has been demonstrated that there is one nation on the face of the globe that can make the porte pay its honest debts.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The July number of The American Boy is a good publication. There are several stories appropriate to the season, and a number of articles both interesting and helpful. The magazine is well illustrated.—Sprague Publishing Co., Detroit, Mich.

## I Can! You Can!

Be at the

## Elks' Carnival Street Fair!

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

## FEATURE NO. 1.

Watch this page for announcements.  
\$100.00 Ladies' Gold Watch, donated by Boyd Park, for the Ladies' Dressing contest. Every lady entitled to one guess for an appropriate name for the live Elk to be christened, Sept. 20th.  
A committee of three leading citizens, not Elks, will decide the name of the lady suggesting the name accepted by the committee, will receive the watch. Contest closes Sept. 20th, 8 p.m. sharp.  
Address all communications to Elks' Central headquarters. Watch on exhibition at Park's Jewelry store.

## There are so many of these

Goblets of Goodness

that it's hard to tell which is the favorite.

One thing we do know:

There must be a good many favorites or you wouldn't come for them so often.

And just the weather when you can appreciate them.

Have you tried

White Rock

Ginger Ale yet?

## F. C. SCHRAMM,

Prescription Druggist,

Where the cars stop, McCormick Building.



The most delicious of all

**KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO CORN STARCH**  
Absolutely pure and healthful.

## SADDLE ROCK RESTAURANT,

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All the Delicacies of the Season. Popular Prices.  
Thirty Years in the Restaurant Business.

## Blanke's FAUST BLEND Coffee

Is the only coffee served at Gallacher's and many other of the leading restaurants and hotels of America and England. The hardest test any coffee has to stand is constant use in such high class establishments. Faust Blend has stood this test and has found its way into thousands of homes through its superior drinking qualities.

C. F. BLANKE TEA &amp; COFFEE CO., St. Louis

## ASK YOURSELF

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.

We have a splendid line of WATER COOLERS, porcelain and galvanized lined, from \$2.00 to \$10.00.

## THE SALT LAKE HARDWARE CO.

42, 44 and 46 W. 2nd So.

SIGN OF THE BIG GUN.

A Royal Time  
at the

## FREE STREET FAIR AND HIGH CARNIVAL

Given by the Business Men of Salt Lake in honor of the

**54th Celebration  
Of the Pioneers,  
JULY 22-27 Inclusive.**

**6 Big Day Parades!  
2 Illuminated Night Parades!**

Gorgeous Fire Works!

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Reduced Rates on all Railroads.

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The Coolest Resort in Salt Lake City and Ideal Picnic Grounds.

BRING YOUR FAMILIES AND STAY ALL DAY. All Amusements free to the little ones.

**FREE** Afternoon and Evening **DANCING**

**...FREE...**  
**3 LA VERNE BROS.**  
In their wonderful and daring feats in Midair, over the lake.

Everything new, clean and strictly first-class. Boating and all kinds of amusement.

**Howard & West's Vaudeville Show.**  
Entire Change of Programme.  
**ZARELA BROS.**  
Miss Sadie Howard.  
Illustrated Songs.  
Wm. H. West.

**THE HOWARDS.**  
**FRANK.** SAM.  
L. E. Hakesley and others.  
Admission 10 cents.

**CARS EVERY 15 MINUTES.**  
**FARE ROUND TRIP, INCLUDING ADMISSION TO GROUNDS, 15 CENTS**

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