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PAGES—LAST EDITION

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FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR

The Saturday "News" Special Foreign Service.

SPANISH HEIRESS PROVED AS A TRAMP?

Wonderful Story of Senorita Esperanza Vasquez Who Ran Away From Home.

WAS MISSING FOR MONTHS.

Because of Distasteful Betrothal She Fleed and in Mail Attire Joined Robber Band.

Special Correspondence.

MADRID, Dec. 2.—Truly an amazing story is that of Senorita Esperanza Vasquez, a wealthy merchant's daughter, who, after being missing for three months, was found masquerading as a male tramp, and is now a nun in a convent. She is only 19 and her father is a leading citizen of Santander. The senorita was carefully brought up and educated. She is a tall, good-looking and well-built girl, who was known as a regular dare-devil, and the heroine of many merry escapades. With men and women alike, she was intensely popular.

BETROTHAL AND BAIL.

One night three months ago, the Vasquez mansion was ablaze with light as a great ball was being given to celebrate the betrothal of the Senorita Esperanza and the Senor Pablo y Cerda of Bilbao. The next morning the senorita was missing. Day after day passed and there was no word of her; no clue by which her whereabouts could be discovered. She had simply vanished. It was known in the family that she did not take kindly to her lover or the thought of marriage. Rivers and ponds in the neighborhood were dragged; a general police alarm was sent out and finally a reward was offered for news of her.

FLIGHT A REVENGE.

For several weeks the girl's disappearance was the sensation of the district. Then her discovery caused an even greater sensation. Disguised as a man, she was found last week in a tramps' refuge, a type of lodging-house run by the municipality of Paula Christina in a district of Madrid. Clad in rough men's clothes, the girl had been a lodger for three days. On the night before her discovery she had been seen by a police officer, the bully and terror of the place. The bully struck her, knocking her senseless.

When the police rushed in, a doctor was sent for and thus it was found that the tall, well-built, comely lad, was in reality a girl. Then it came out that she had been masquerading as a man, and the much-sought Esperanza Garcia Vasquez.

RECONCILED TO FAMILY.

The girl was reconciled to her family, and her lover pleaded for an immediate marriage. But instead the senorita has just taken the veil in the Hermanas de Caridad convent in Madrid, and swears she will spend her life as a Sister of Mercy, tending the poor and nursing the sick.

She told a remarkable story of her wanderings in the three months. It was because of the distasteful betrothal that she fled. Her father, a man of means, had married her to a man of a different class. The household, in the early morning, tired out with the ball, was soundly asleep. The girl, dressed in her roughest clothes and taking only such money as she had in her purse, quietly walked out into the street, made her way to the railway station and boarded a milk train bound for Bilbao. From there she took another train to a lonely country station and began a tramp over the highway to Madrid. The first night she slept with the female servants in a cottage back of a main mansion.

ASSUMING MALE ATTIRE.

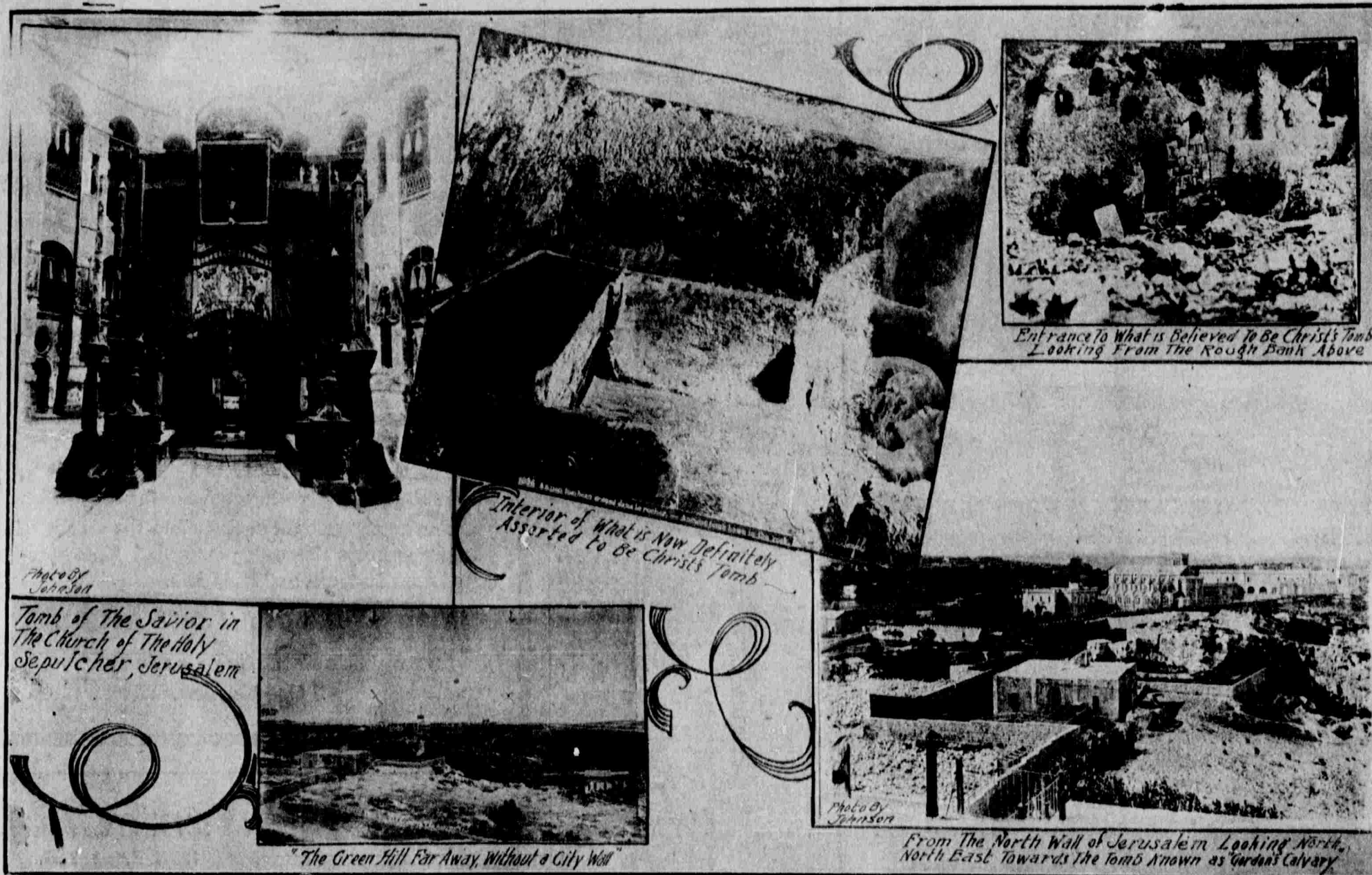
On her second day she fell in with a male tramp who suggested that she assume male attire and join an adventurous band of which he was a member. She agreed and he introduced her to the chief, who gave her men's clothes, cut her hair and taught her to walk, swagger, talk from her chest and put her hands properly in her pockets. She was treated with great consideration and finally a position was secured for her as footman in a nobleman's house. The suggestion was that she furnish plans and information of the house so that the nobleman could not be deceived. She did not intend to do this, but seemingly agreed in order to enjoy the experience and adventure. But she only stayed the one day, for she found she had to share the sleeping accommodation of one of the other men servants.

The robber band were angered at her behavior, so she escaped and became a wanderer in the land—a tramp. Frankly she says she did not enjoy herself and is glad of the haven of rest and peace which the convent has now given her.

DUCHESS WANTS KING TO BUY KYLEMORE CASTLE.

Special Correspondence.

OXFORD, Dec. 12.—The Duchess of Manchester is still seeking a purchaser for Kylemore castle. Through the "Connings"—the duke is the king's brother—she has been trying to induce his majesty to buy it for a royal Irish residence. In this matter she has also sought the influence of her imposing mother-in-law, Consuelo, who is persona grata with both the king and queen. The king, however, is not to be induced. It is well known that for some time he has been seriously contemplating the establishment of a royal residence in Ireland, but Kylemore is too far from Dublin to be well adapted for that purpose. Were it within 10 or 15 miles of the Irish capital there is little doubt



Where Was the Savior Crucified and Buried

Recent Discoveries Which Have Convinced an Expert That the Traditional Site is Not The True Calvary of the New Testament, and That Another Spot is Where Occurred the Greatest Tragedy of Christendom.

DISPUTED SITES REGARDING LOCATION OF CHRIST'S TOMB.

The pictures in the above group cut show the "old" and the "new" sites where the body of the Savior is said to have lain in the tomb after His crucifixion, and prior to His ascension. Two of them were taken by C. E. Johnson, the well known Salt Lake photographer on his trip to the Holy Land two years ago. The others were sent direct from this paper's foreign service bureau in London for publication in the Deseret News. They illustrate a subject which is just now receiving a vast amount of attention all over the world, and one in which readers of the "News" are themselves much interested.

The picture in the lower right hand corner is from the north wall of Jerusalem looking north-northeast towards the tomb known as "Gordon's Calvary." The large building is a fine modern English church in charge of Canon Dowling. It contains a beautiful altar and several valuable articles presented personally by Queen Victoria. The mouth of one of the myriad of caves found in Palestine is seen at the right. "Gordon's Calvary" is still farther to the right, and is not fully shown in the picture. A typical Jerusalem house stands in the foreground. Note the door to the roof. The upper picture on the extreme left is the "Tomb of the Savior" in the Church of the Holy Sepulcher. This church was built by Queen Helena in the third century over what she believed to be the tomb of Joseph of Arimathea. The small casket seen through the door contains a fragment of stone supposed to be a piece of the original door of stone that was "rolled away." Considerable difficulty is experienced in getting the tomb free from people as it is almost always thronged with visitors. By special permission to Mme. Mountford the priests held back the throng for 15 minutes while Photographer Johnson obtained this picture.

Special Correspondence.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—After long and patient investigation and no little controversy, it is now believed by Arthur Crawley-Bovey, M. A., an expert who has devoted special attention to the subject for several years, that the real site of Calvary has been pretty well identified. Also that a tomb has been discovered which, as the only one that in all respects satisfies the requirements of the gospel narratives, is entitled to take precedence of all others as the probable sepulchre in which the Savior was laid after the Crucifixion. In these opinions he is supported by the Archbishop of Canterbury and many other famous folk.

The new Calvary, as it is sometimes termed to distinguish it from the traditional Calvary, has long been used as a Mahometan cemetery, and its acquisition is, therefore, impossible. But after much trouble with the Turkish authorities, the tomb, with the garden surrounding it, was purchased for \$10,000 by the purchasers agreeing to build a wall to separate it from the cemetery. It is held by a trust "to be kept sacred as a quiet spot and preserved on the one hand from desecration and on the other hand from superstitious uses."

Among those who approved the scheme and helped raise the money were the present and late archbishops of Canterbury, the bishops of Ripon, Cashel, Salisbury and Durham, the Marquis of Lorne, the Marquis of Northampton, the Earl of Aberdeen and many other distinguished ecclesiastics and laymen. Now the trust is

about to appeal to Christians the world over to subscribe an additional \$12,500 to provide a fund for the proper maintenance of a spot which has such a unique claim to veneration.

SECRETARY OF COMMITTEE.

Arthur Crawley-Bovey is the honorary secretary of the committee which has the matter in charge, and he is entrusted with the management of the property. He has just returned from another visit to Jerusalem, and has given me much information about the new Calvary and the new tomb, which must be of great interest to all Christians. At this season of the year especially, whatever their views with regard to the site, hallowed by centuries of tradition, which is commonly accepted as the scene of the great tragedy and crowning triumph of the founder of Christianity.

This spot is, of course, that where stands the Church of the Holy Sepulcher. For more than fifteen centuries it has been regarded as the undoubted sanctuary within which are contained the scenes of the Savior's death, burial and resurrection. Visitors there are shown the "stone of Unction" on which, it is said, Christ's body was laid when He was anointed after He was taken down from the cross. Pilgrims prostrate themselves before it and kiss it with all the demonstrations of the deepest feeling.

In the center of the rotunda is shown the tomb of Christ, the shrine of the Church of the Holy Sepulcher. The scene of the crucifixion is placed in an upper chamber called the Chapel of the

Crucifixion. It stands upon a crypt. It is said that the earth which once formed the foundation was removed by the Empress Helena and conveyed to Rome. As everybody familiar with the history of the holy land knows, it was early in the fourth century that the pious Helena, mother of Constantine, by means, it is said, of a miraculous vision which led to the unearthing of the three crosses, located the traditional Calvary and tomb.

TOMB OF CONSTANTINE.

Over the tomb Constantine erected a magnificent basilica, which was dedicated in the year A. D. 335. It was destroyed by Khosroes II in A. D. 614. Two years later a group of buildings erected by the monk Modestus, who was afterward Patriarch of Jerusalem, occupied the same spot. They were destroyed by the Fatimid Khalif Hakim in the year 1009. When the Crusaders came to Palestine they found a collection of small chapels on this site, which had been built some forty years later. These chapels were incorporated by them in a grand cathedral, to which several new shrines were added. In 1588 this cathedral was partly destroyed by fire and the roof of the rotunda fell in upon the sepulchre. The church as it now stands is the result of the restoration and partial reconstruction which took place in 1810.

If the new Calvary and tomb are accepted as authentic it follows that this much venerated Church of the Holy Sepulcher is founded on a myth and that the hundreds of thousands of pilgrims who have prostrated themselves before its shrine are misled.

To quote the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes again: "The hill outside the city wall is at the junction of two main roads from south to north and from west to east. There would be many passers by, and they that passed by called on Him, wagging their heads." (St. Matthew, xxvii, 33; St. Mark, xv, 29). We are expressly told that the place of crucifixion was "visible from afar" (St. Mark, xv, 40), and all His acquaintances and the women that followed with Him from Galilee stood afar off, seeing these things" (St. Luke, xxiii, 49). This was equally true of His enemies. The spot could be seen from the walls of the city, from the top of the temple, from the roofs of many houses and from Olivet, as well as from the high roads which meet at this point.

WEIGHT OF THE CROSS.

"Take one other striking coincidence. In St. Matthew, xxvii, 32 we read that 'as they came out' by what we now call the Damascus Gate, they found a man of Cyrene named Simon, 'coming out of the country,' as St. Mark and St. Luke add, and this was the entrance by which he would come out of the country. Him they compelled to assist Christ in bearing the cross. And why

grims who have prostrated themselves before its relics were mistaken.

CAUTIOUS AND JUDICIAL.

Mr. Crawley-Bovey is a cautious man with a judicial mind. He is convinced that the claims made on behalf of the Church of the Holy Sepulcher are mythical. He is convinced that Skull Hill has vastly better claims to be regarded as the actual site of the Crucifixion according to Scriptural evidence and the conclusions of explorers and topographical experts.

"The claims on behalf of the identification of what we have called the Garden tomb as the actual sepulchre of Christ rest," he said, "on a different footing. I am one of those who believe that what has been concealed by Divine Providence for 15 centuries is not likely ever to be revealed and proved in the sense that proof is understood in this twentieth century. Like the tomb of Moses, that of our Lord is beyond the reach of human knowledge. But this Garden tomb is the only tomb yet discovered which satisfies all the conditions of the Scriptural records. Still, while this is easily demonstrated, it does not constitute conclusive proof. But it does amply justify taking the greatest pains and care for its preservation as the probable—the highly probable—perhaps—the tomb of the Savior. The new sites are little likely to compete with the old as popular shrines; nor is there any desire on the part of judicious supporters to rush too hastily to conclusions based on mere speculation."

AS TO OTHER SITES.

But not all the supporters of the new sites are so moderate in expressing their opinions. The late Gen. Gordon, the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes and the Rev. Haskett Smith openly proclaimed their belief that Skull Hill is the veritable Golgotha where Christ was crucified, and the Garden tomb the actual sepulchre in which His body was laid before He rose from the dead.

Every one knows that, according to Scripture, Christ was crucified "outside the gate" (Heb. xiii, 12), "high to the city" (St. John xix, 20). The new Calvary is situated just outside the present Damascus Gate on a low hill. Remnants of the old gate still exist. It is contended by those who favor this site that the site of the Church of the Holy Sepulcher is now about in the center of modern Jerusalem, was within the walls at the time of the death of Christ and therefore could not have been the scene of His crucifixion and burial. There are other features in which the new Calvary fits in with the gospel accounts of the crucifixion. Christ was crucified, according to St. Luke, xxiii, 23, revised version, at "the place which is called the Skull." "The place itself," says the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, "was called 'the Skull' undoubtedly because it here some seven or eight to a human skull. It is an extraordinary fact, to which my own eyes can testify, that to this day the rocky knoll by Jeremiah's Grotto, as seen from the high road, which passes the Damascus Gate, looks like a human skull. There are in the face of it two large natural caves, which look like the empty sockets of human eyes, and between and below these the rocky surface looks like a nose and mouth." Gen. Gordon traced a strong resemblance between the contour of the hill and a human skull, and was of the opinion that this accounted for the name bestowed upon it.

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AN "EVIL EYE" ITALIAN DEPUTY

Reported Bad Omen Blights Career of Talented and Ambitious Politician.

SUPERSTITION THAT "STICKS"

Constituents Continue to Re-elect Him / Or Simply Because They Fear His "Baleful" Glance.

Special Correspondence.

ROME, Dec. 12.—Superstition has blighted the career of a promising Italian deputy in Rome, Count Morizi. He is a talented man, ambitious of political distinction, and a good speaker. But because he is reputed to possess the "evil eye" he can make no progress. In no other civilized country could a man of the count's prominence and caliber be made the victim of such absurd folly. But in Italy superstition is rampant, and education seems powerless to diminish it. All classes are more or less infected with it. It is in the Italian blood. Of all popular superstitions that most ridiculous of all—the evil eye—is most widely believed in. Even cultivated people while disclaiming any faith in it, usually fight shy of those who are supposed to be afflicted with the fatal gift. The person possessing it is credited with being thereby protected from injury himself, but endowed with a baleful power of inflicting injury on others, which he may exercise wittingly or unwittingly. Therefore, he is a man to be shunned.

FEELS IT KEENLY.

A man like Count Morizi, who courts popularity, feels this treatment most keenly. It is his indomitable spirit that makes him keep up the hopeless fight against his sinister reputation. It is said that his constituents continue to re-elect him merely because they fear that if he voted for any other candidate they would be under the spell of his evil eye. But it helps him nothing to be returned to parliament again and again. If he gets up to speak in the chamber he is assailed at once by his evil eye. If he advocates a certain measure it invariably fails, because his support is considered a good reason for leaving it alone. When he enters the chamber his political enemies at once cry in his hearing, "Be careful, be careful," and when he leaves he is given plenty of elbow room. On one historic occasion he was to shake hands with the then premier, Gen. Pelloni, and the next day the cabinet fell. Could proof go further?

MANY QUEER STORIES.

Many are the queer stories told of this victim of popular superstition and his "victims." Once he stood up to speak, and in the fervor of his eloquence happened to mention the name of one of the ministers sitting below the platform of the president of the chamber. The president at that moment moved his hand to his forehead and shoulders of the unfortunate minister. Was it the president's fault? Not at all! It was Deputy Morizi's. Had he not pointed at the minister? The president was merely the vehicle of the evil eye! Another time Count Morizi stumbled going up the stairs at the chamber, and clutching the hand of the nearest object, which proved to be a journalist, who on leaving the building was run over by a cab.

The deputy is married to a fascinating young lady, who, although he makes a charming husband, his unfortunate reputation is somewhat of a drawback to social pleasures. If they are asked to dine with some one who likes them and thinks the evil eye a ridiculous calumny, and it leaks out, their would-be hostess is overwhelmed with "regrets" from one of the invited guests. And thus it comes about that they are left very much to themselves.

ALSO HAS FATAL DEFECT.

Another person in Rome, more famous than the deputy, is also popularly credited with this fatal defect. He is a well-known archaeologist, who has an American wife, and although he is not actually tabooed by society, he is far too well liked for that, "things" are apt to happen when he is about. Other people, who will lose, say at bridge, and he will gain. Hotel, sitting-rooms empty in the most mysterious way when he enters, while his dining table is left severely alone. And he will escape. Others will lose, say at bridge, and he will gain. Hotel, sitting-rooms empty in the most mysterious way when he enters, while his dining table is left severely alone. And he will escape. Others will lose, say at bridge, and he will gain. Hotel, sitting-rooms empty in the most mysterious way when he enters, while his dining table is left severely alone. And he will escape.

A well-known American novelist on Roman subjects, who has lived the best part of his life here and who has a villa at Sorrento, gave his opinion on the subject of the evil eye and on the archaeologist and his reputation to some one who published it in an American magazine. This man, who was the archaeologist's eye, who raked the novelist and forced the editor of the magazine to publish it. The novelist, put in a corner, because it seems that he really did say what was published, had great difficulty in pacifying the archaeologist, but in the end persuaded him that the denial would arrive on the scene so late that everyone would have forgotten the incident, and it would only serve to revive the gossip. One wonders if the novelist, who is said to have a half-belief in the evil eye, has suffered in any way from this little episode.

WHAT EVIL EYE MEANS.

For an idea of what that reputation of having the evil eye means socially in Rome one should read Marconi Crawford's "Pietro Chisleri," which, however, is only a faint reflection of the reality. So intangible a thing is really a great danger in a society which believes in it. If you have an enemy what more subtle revenge can you take than to spread the report that he or she has the evil eye? Events will probably sooner or later play into your hands. The calumny is reached and the mischief done. A charm employed against this malignant gift is to point the first and little fingers (the Devil's horns) at the person supposed to be exercising it, or to touch wood. A hand thus held out in coral or ivory is the most common "charm" to be bought in Italy, and especially in Naples.

Most superstitions in Italy are associated with religion. If a house is haunted it is usually said to be by a priest or monk; if a child or woman has a vision it is invariably of the Madonna or some saint, even the evil eye, so



(Continued on page eighteen.)