# DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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## CHARGES AGAINST REV. MR. KNAPP.

The charges against Rev. Mr. Knapp, an American missionary to Armenia, as officially stated, have now reached the public. It will be remembered that he was arrested by Turkish officials and expelled, but that he secured a hearing before the United States charge d'affaires at Constantinople, unwilling to leave the country before having had an opportunity to state his side of the case.

By the Turks he is accused of being one of the chief conspirators in Armenia; according to their affidavits he had a bell in the belfry of his church, and this he rolled as a signal for the rebels to commence disturbances; he supplied assassins with weapons and even hired his servants to kill Mussulmans; in his sermons he used language calculated to inflame "the faithful," and the general tendency of his labor was to incite rebellion and disorder.

To anyone acquainted with oriental conditions it appears quite probable that the Turks who preferred these charges against Rev. Mr. Knapp fully believed that they are true. An illiterate people necessarily depends on hearsay for the distribution of news concerning what is going on outside the limited circle of personal observation. But it is well known that a rumor, a story, cannot travel very far from lip to lip before it assumes fantastic shape. This is the case everywhere, and particularly in the East, where imagination plays such a role. A stranger comes to town. He stays for a shorter or longer period, and after a while everybody in that town has made up his mind as to the antecedents, present purposes and future course of the visitor. Is he a Christian, the current of thought takes a hostile direction, and the Mohammedans will soon have him set down as an enemy to good order. In this way it is quite easy to perceive how a peaceful missionary should, at a time when disturbances occurred in Armenia, in the minds of the Turks, be connected with those sanguinary outrages as the chief cause of them. The credulity out there is so great that if an old shark should express suspicion that a Christian missionary's chief diet is human flesh and blood, it would be looked upon as plausible, and it would take but a few days to assume all the dignities of a fact, to which hundreds would be willing to testify. Without actual observation it is impossible to form a correct idea of the real condition of a people that has never been under the elevating influence of a free press, free speech and some measure of self-government.

But notwithstanding the utter scarcity of the special charges preferred against Rev. Knapp, in a general way it is true, that the presence of Christian missionaries in Armenia is indirectly responsible for the disturbances there. It is the light from the far West that has enabled the oppressed race to perceive a possibility of better conditions. It is the doctrine of Christianity about a universal brotherhood, that has inspired within them a hope that by embracing those doctrines, western nations would extend their sympathy to them to the extent of fighting for their liberty. This was plainly shown at the late gathering of Christian Endeavorers, when speakers from Armenia appealed to Christians here either to help them in their struggle for liberty, or take back the Bibles they have sent them. They cannot understand a brotherhood in religious matters which ceases at the threshold of temporal affairs.

It will be well for Christian missionary societies to consider carefully the responsibilities they undertake with their calling, this is foreign lands. Are they in a position to meet those responsibilities to the full extent?

Reverend Mr. Knapp will, of course, be signified, provided he actually is twelve before an imperial tribunal, and probably his experience will be a varied lesson both to his friends and opponents.

## A TYPE OF ANARCHY.

The proceedings of the International Socialist and Trade Union congress in London this week were sure to might have been anticipated from a body of persons who give themselves over to radical socialistic and anarchistic views. Scenes of disorder ensue and do occur at other assemblies of a congress than those of socialists and anarchists, but when all is to be said that can happen in this line, there is still an article in the proceedings that is scarcely distinct by the members of the congressional, though it should be so, but it is a thing, and a tangible one, of which, and the conduct of the assemblage is completed.

It was not so with the London gathering. There was not only a violent turmoil, there, but there was also an absolute failure to accomplish anything logical. The outcome of the whole proceedings was typical of anarchism—no government. It was reported that such prominent delegates as William Liebknecht, Herr Bebel, J. Keir Hardie and George Bernard Shaw sought to be able to carry some sort of central sway over the movements of the congress, but these were failed utterly when the critical moment arrived. Their socialistic and anarchistic doctrines were too deeply impressed on the minds of the members of the congress for the latter to bend rules of order or government, which they had been taught to despise. These leaders, all several among their particular societies, were altogether helpless when in the presence of a congregation of individuals, most of whom had not learned individuality in their goldsmiths. Their personal adherents was a kind to lead their immediate followers together, but the principle of government being absent in their theories could not be invoked beyond the limit of personal influence. Hence the London congress became an unruly mob, and has remained so to date.

The members of this same socialist congress had declared themselves for peace. They had made a great demonstration on Sunday in that line, and while it was spoiled by an old-fashioned London rainstorm, it is probable that this downpour, more than any real desire for peace which the parties had, prevented a violent outbreak on that day. At any rate the police feared that a riot would evolve from the peace demonstration, and were thankful that the elements combined to prevent it. The result of the meetings at the congress shows that the police fears were not groundless—the delegates might talk peace, but their temper and methods did not manifest it.

A notable feature of the London gathering is that it is not only for socialists and anarchists, but also for trade unionists, which are supposed to represent the working classes. Thus the mechanic and laborer are placed before the world as acting on a common plane with anarchists. If this be not the case, then the quicker the labor unions disavow such an appearance the better for them. But if it be true, then the situation is a most lamentable one to its prospect. For if the trades unions of Europe continue the affiliation which their leaders have assumed in this instance, it will not be long before serious troubles ensue. The laboring classes, the backbone of every nation, cannot surround themselves to anarchistic proceedings without the most disastrous results. Much as the workingman may complain against the tyranny of class and capital, it is a less evil than to submit to those who have neither aristocracy nor property to impel them to preserve order. Turned to a peaceful and successful revolution against the tyranny of wealth and class distinction is not through anarchism. The workingman ought to cut loose from the "red flag" circle which aims to overthrow society, and they ought to proceed on their own foundation. Otherwise the type of anarchy shown forth in the latter latitude of the London meeting will be a further sign of failure in a broader field.

## HYDROPHOBIA OR NO

There is now being made in the medical world a specific and determined effort to legislate hydrophobia out of the list of diseases to which mankind is liable, at least so far as its communication through the bite of a dog is concerned; and those engaged in this work are making a very effective showing up to the present. The American Anti-vivisection Society is taking the lead in the movement referred to, and has communicated the views of many notable physicians in advocacy thereof. Briefly stating it, the position assumed is that if hydrophobia develops at all in human beings it is only an extremely rare occurrence that the condition of hysterical excitement in a person commonly described as hydrophobia and which operates to produce death, is merely a series of symptoms, not usually the dread of the disease, even dread being caused by reliable newspaper and other reports acting upon the imagination of persons scratched or bitten by animals suspected of rabies and that the cases which are generally called hydrophobia have more to do with mere fear than with the whole trouble is, intuitive, or due to the influence on the body of an unduly agitated mind, and is accompanied by a condition of hysteria which leads to a complete cut at the same time exactly opposite.

Actually effect of the inoculation in dogs—this is that known as hydrophobia, it is pointed out that the thought of certain malicious persons sometimes, in the early morning, just on rising and on the evening, just before retiring, and subjective symptoms so distinctly that persons become sufficiently the victims of the disease they imagine, to describe not only themselves and their friends, but also the doctor, and in proof of this position is cited the common fact that students of medicine often also display the symptoms of disease they listen to lectures upon, and in some instances have become incapacitated for duty and occasion to call the only calling a reliance became so serious that it was so great as the ill effects of study are too heavy.

From the circumstances in such cases the anti-vivisectionists workers proceed to show that the disease in the human frame is of precisely the same character, and arguing from that standpoint they make the claim that if the people can be educated to realize that hydrophobia is wholly a conditioned disease, they will overcome entirely as a cause. Besides, because nobody will be made victim. Reference is made in this connection to the Italian disease, hydrophobia—opening months ago was the title of a specific, when nothing first and later cured by medicine—which now no longer exists because the people do not expect it to their minds as a result of the specific's bite.

As to the actual existence of hydrophobia in human beings, the testimony of scientific physicians is presented. Dr. Hiram Cleaves, whose practice extended over a period of 70 years, during which he studied diligently for the disease in man of animal, states that he never had a real case of hydrophobia; Dr. Trall Green makes a similar statement; Dr. Matthew Wards, who has been in spite of the disease for twenty years and visited many reported cases, says he never found one, and offers a standing reward to any one bringing him such a patient; at the Philadelphia dog pound, where 150,000 dogs have been handled, and the catchers and keepers have been bitten frequently during the past twenty-five years, no case ever has occurred; Dr. Edward C. Spitka declares his inability to discover a single case of rabies, of 4,000 patients recorded in St. George's hospital, London, as being bitten by dogs supposed to be mad, not a case of hydrophobia resulted; Dr. Charles W. Dulles, lecturer on the history of medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, and familiar with the history and investigation of the disease, declares that so far as human beings are concerned "there is no such specific malady," he having failed after sixteen years' investigation to find a single case on record that can be conclusively proved to have resulted from the bite of a dog of any cause; and many other prominent physicians confirm this view of the situation.

From this showing, it would seem that hydrophobia, being a wholly simulated trouble, resulting from imagination, will not long remain to frighten people almost out of their wits. When the public becomes convinced of what appears on this showing to be real truth in the premises, that there is no more danger attending the bite of a dog than that of a cat or other domestic animal or of a wound of equal severity from any other cause, there will be a great relief from existing conditions. There are of course many who will doubt the admirable assumptions above given, but even these may be satisfied to some degree by the positive statements made. Surely it will be a glorious hour to the public when hydrophobia is compelled to make its exit from among the ills that afflict mankind; everybody ought to rejoice if even the fear of the disease can be lessened.

## SPARROW AND ARMY WORM.

The Wilkesbarre, Penn., Union Leader has a good word to say for the sparrow in the following note in last Saturday's issue of the paper:

The army worm appears to have disappeared as suddenly as it came. At all events we have ceased to hear any more of its depredations in this locality. The sparrows have made it very uncomfortable for the army worm, and possibly have driven it away. At any rate the sparrows are not an absolute nuisance after all. The world has done a vast amount of damage, however, even if it has finally withdrawn.


### A Household Treasure.

C. W. Fuller, of Campbelsville, New York, says that he always keeps Dr. King's New Discovery in the house, and his family has always found the best results to follow its use; that he would not be without it, if obtainable. G. A. Dykeman, Druggist, Catskill, N. Y., says that Dr. King's New Discovery is undoubtedly the best seller; personally that he has used it in his family for eight years, and it has never failed to give the desired relief when used as directed. Trial bottles free at Z. C. M. I. Drug Department. Regular size 50c and $1.00.

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"A Gentle Dose."—A dose of Ayer's Pills is a very gentle one. It is efficient, but when a remedy does not happen to be at hand, slight ailments are likely to be neglected, and the result, frequently, is serious illness; therefore always be supplied with Ayer's Pills.

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Milwaukee and return, $45.85; July 14, 14 and 15.

St. Louis and return, $37.60; July 14, 15 and 16.

Milwaukee and Return, $40.80; August 22 and 23.

St. Paul and return, $37.60; August 20 and 21.

For Through sleeping cars and one delightful trip through the mountains, remote scenery; comfortable equipment.

Among the numerous people who have been cured of rheumatism by Chamberlain's Pain Balm, mention should be made of Mrs. Emily Thorne, of Trinity, Wash., who says: "I have never been able to procure any medicine that would relieve me of rheumatism like Chamberlain's Pain Balm. I have also used it for some back with great success. It is the best liniment I have ever used, and I take pleasure in recommending it to my friends." For sale by Druggists.

### A Pioneer's Recommendation.

Mr. J. W. Venable, of Downey, a pioneer of Los Angeles County, Cal., says: "Whenever I am troubled with pain in the stomach or with diarrhoea I use Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I have used it for years, find it to be a reliable remedy, and can commend it to every man." For sale by Druggists.

"We had an epidemic of dysentery in this vicinity last summer," says Samuel B. Pulford, of Brinsford, Ont. "I was taken with it and suffered severely until some one called my attention to Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I procured a bottle and felt better after the first dose. Before one-half of the bottle had been used I was well. I recommended it to my friends and their experience was the same. We all unite in saying it is the best." For sale by Druggists.

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| 1:00 p.m. | 2:30 p.m. | 3:00 p.m. | 4:30 p.m. |
| 3:00 p.m. | 4:30 p.m. | 5:30 p.m. | 7:00 p.m. |
| 5:00 p.m. | 6:30 p.m. | 7:30 p.m. | 9:00 p.m. |
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Special arrangements in attendance every afternoon and evening. Bathing, boating, fishing, hunting, picnicking, etc. The only white sandy beach on the lake.

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