

## DESERET EVENING NEWS

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

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SALT LAKE CITY, - JULY 15, 1901.

## A BIT OF MORMON PHILOSOPHY.

The horror of being buried alive has been felt, we believe, by the majority of human beings who have heard of cases of premature interment, or of devices of different kinds which are frequently brought forward for the purpose of determining whether persons, apparently deceased, have passed through the great change or not. We do not think there have been as many cases of "burial in a trance" as some people imagine. Accounts of such occurrences have been grossly exaggerated, and some of them have been fictitious or wholly imaginary. But that there have been instances of such a kind there can be no reasonable doubt. A scientific method of arriving at a certainty in this important matter will be hailed with pleasure everywhere.

The latest suggestion on this subject has already been mentioned in the Deseret News. It came from Prof. Ottolenghi of the University of Siena, and it is that the X-rays, as the new development in light transmission is called, be applied in any case that is doubtful. He is said to have discovered that "while it is easy to apply the rays to the lungs of a person who is alive or in trance, it is extremely difficult, indeed practically impossible, to apply them to the lungs of a person actually dead." The professor has made repeated tests of this kind and always with the same result.

This would seem to be a practical and sure method of deciding whether a body is really a corpse, or under suspended animation and capable of revivification. It would be well if experiments should be made by physicians and others capable of scientific examination, and able to give a decision devoid of mere opinion and without that jumping at conclusions to which so many ordinary persons are liable.

The question of the reason why the X-rays will illuminate a living body, even if "in trance," and will not do so with a dead body, will doubtless occasion some controversy. The origin and process of life is a subject that has engaged the attention of investigating minds from the beginning of time. According to the doctrines of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, the vitalizing principle in all the universe and in the various living creations, from the simplest to the most complex forms of animated nature, is the all-pervading Spirit of God. It is everywhere present. It is the life of all things. It proceeds from the presence of the Father through the vast domain of boundless space. In one sense that is God. It is an essential part of the trine Godhead.

But that which is the life of all things, is also the light of all things. For it is written in the revelations of God to the Church:

"And the light which now shineth, which giveth you light, is through Him who enlighteneth your eyes, which is the same light that quickeneth your understandings; which light proceedeth forth from the presence of God to fill the immensity of space. The light which is in all things; which giveth life to all things; which is the law by which all things are governed; even the power of God who sitteth upon His throne, who is in the bosom of eternity, who is in the midst of all things."—Doc. & Cov., p. 366.

Now when that universal spirit is active in matter, which must be in a condition capable of susceptibility to its operations, life is manifest therein. Light is also there even if in a latent state. There are fixed and eternal laws by which it acts in nature, for "light cleaveth unto light," and "intelligence to intelligence." That light-action called the X-rays will not penetrate what we term dead matter, because there is no corresponding activity of the light-giving and life-giving spirit within it. The influence both from without and from within must be reciprocal in order to be perceived.

Spirit is a reality as much as matter is. The primal or ultimate particles of both are eternal. Spirit is the life and light imparting force, acting on the grosser substance we call matter, and the twain united perfectly and inseparably, produce a fullness of light and life and happiness and power. This is founded on immortal truth. A proper comprehension of it will make clear many things that are obscure, and illuminate the soul with light that is glorious and divine.

**FAST-DAY IN MISSOURI.**

Governor Dockery of Missouri has now-so it is stated in a Jefferson City dispatch—proclaimed Sunday, the 21st of this month, a day of fasting and prayer, and the people are requested to invoke the blessings of the Almighty on that day. No rain has fallen in some parts of the State since the 17th day of April, and the crops, except wheat, seem to be almost a total failure. In some parts of the stricken portion of the country, rain fell on the 11th and 15th of this month, but not enough to allay all anxiety.

The situation suggests the thought

that man, after all, is very much dependent on the Power that guides and controls the forces of nature. Early this year everything looked promising, all over the country. An abundant harvest was anticipated. But a few weeks of dry weather and a hot wave have passed over the fields and swept away, in great measure, the fruit of the labor of the tiller of the soil. To what extent cannot yet be accurately estimated. But the reports are gloomy. It is literally true that though man tills the ground and plants the seed, he cannot look forward to harvest except as a blessing bestowed by Providence.

It is significant that even the scoffers are silent when, in the presence of a great calamity, men's hearts turn to God for aid and comfort. In times of plenty, health and peace, those who seek to acknowledge the hand of Providence in all things are often made the objects of the ridicule of unbelievers. They are perhaps told that they are back numbers, fanatics, or childish. But when famine, or scarcity, is threatened; when pestilence rides through the land on its black steed, followed by death and graves; when devastating war occurs, or when serious accidents happen, the scoffers are silent. Sometimes he even joins in the supplications for mercy. Why should it not be as rational, as necessary, as beneficent to fast and pray, when all is peace and happiness, as when dangers arise that threaten destruction? If Jehovah is the God of the valleys as well as the hills, it is rational to commune with Him, whether we are called upon to pass through the depths of affliction, or to view, enraptured, the beautiful land, from the lofty mountain top.

Perhaps the present reports of crop failures are somewhat exaggerated. We hope they are. Perhaps the damage done can yet be repaired by showers. But it is certain that the minds of many are disturbed, and their hearts are failing them. It is equally certain, that they hope for deliverance at the hands of the Maker. With some this hope, no doubt, is sincere and founded on past experience. With others the approach to the throne of mercy may be more a matter of form than anything else, and therefore unavailing.

The state of Missouri had a similar visitation in 1854. Then too the country presented a scene of desolation. The singing of the birds had ceased in the stricken regions, and there was little sign of animal life along the dusty white roads. Trees were leafless. The corn had been cut for fodder. Much stock perished.

Toward the close of the summer—the story goes—a great meeting was held at Antioch church and three ministers, who had come a long way for the purpose, prayed for rain. On this occasion Uncle Jims Dysart made use of the expression which has since become famous: "Brothers, I tell you there ain't a bit of us praying for rain, because the wind is in the wrong direction."

We fear that is the sentiment of too many who seek God for aid, when affliction is near. The faith that prevails with the Almighty is that which is strengthened by everyday communion with Him, and by an experience which only a firm believer in His word can obtain.

## "EDUCATED" BLUNDERS.

There is about as much danger of the American people becoming too highly educated as there is of their becoming too good or too thrifty. The New York Evening Post gives some answers that were written out by pupils at recent school examinations, which show that there is still need of some elementary and secondary education. Here are one or two specimens:

"The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table was written by R. W. Emerson, and its general plan is to produce perfect etiquette at table."

"Puritans were a class of people that came into existence and wanted the church's sweeping done more rapidly."

"The Pilgrims were a religious sect that did not believe in the doctrine of the Church of England."

"Italy embraces the Po and the Tiber, and of Sicily. The capital is Constantinople, on the archipelago. Rome used to be. It contains a cathedral named after Peter the Great, who founded it."

Every one is familiar with the blunders of children, which are more laughable than reprehensible. But blunders in school text books are positively inexcusable. In our own High School there is in use an edition of Burke's speech "On Reconciliation with America" that is full of errors, blunders of the editor.

Thus in quoting Macaulay's characterization of Burke there is a gross mistake. Macaulay said: "In amplitude of comprehension," etc. The editor says "in aptitude of comprehension." He also states that Burke is buried in Westminster Abbey. It is well known that it was his special request that his funeral be strictly private, and that he was buried in the little church at Beaconsfield; and there his body rests. Here is a case where a professing educator is sadly in need of some education that would scarcely be called higher. There is no need to worry about over education until it is sound and thorough.

**CANNOT BE EXCUSED.**

A contributor to the International Monthly discusses the subject of lynching in a rather apologetic strain. He ascribes the atrocities committed to the hunger for liberty of action existing in this country. It is owing to this "hunger," he argues, that the American citizen is law-abiding, as long as the law works satisfactory to him, but when it does not, he puts it aside, in order to reach what he considers the ends of justice in some other way. In order to make this reason appear logical, he states that lynching outrages always are related to some brutal crime, and that the avengers usually are quiet, decent citizens.

Both these statements, however, are essentially false. The decent citizens, as a rule, protest against the outrages. They deplore them. And even those who take the lead in such barbarous affairs disguise themselves. They are ashamed of their acts of brutality, and prefer to commit them under cover. They know that they are law-breakers,

and therefore hide their faces like common burglars and holdups.

It is equally untrue that lynchings always are related to some hideous offense. Men, and women too, have been murdered on mere suspicion, and for theft, and one man was murdered because he was appointed a postmaster though his skin was dark. It is not possible to find a general explanation of the atrocities committed by mobs, in the hideous features of the crime to which they are related.

"Hunger" for liberty of action it may possibly be. But that "hunger" may account for every other crime in the world of criminals. To the murderer and the thief, the machinery of the law is also good as long as it works to his satisfaction. But when it stands between him and his desire, it is unsatisfactory, and he puts it aside. And then he becomes an assassin or a robber, as the case may be. Even the violent anarchist may plead "hunger" for liberty of action, when he sinks the cold steel into the heart of a ruler among men.

Lynchings can only be explained on the supposition that those who are guilty of them are lamentably ignorant of the evil effects of their acts upon society. The cure would be the vindication of the law, by its chosen executors, in every case. People need to be taught respect for the majesty of the law, by force if necessary. There seems to be no other way of taking away what threatens to become a stain upon the nation's honor.

## OLD AGE PENSIONS.

European statesmen are much interested in so-called old-age pensions, because they see in some such arrangement a means of establishing content among the laboring classes. In France at the present time, a measure is under consideration similar to the German pension system, and it is believed that it will be supported by the legislature. The measure is known as the French workman's superannuation bill. It proposes to tax the laborer to a certain extent, in order that he may, when arrived at a certain age, reap the benefits of his earnings thus saved. Every workman under 18 years of age, who earns less than 2 francs a day is required to pay to the general fund 1 cent a day. Those who are 18 and over, pay 2 cents on wages between 2 and 5 francs, and 3 cents on higher wages. Then the employer is taxed an amount equal to that paid by his employees. The government receives the money and invests it in good securities.

Any workman, at the age of 65 years, can demand a pension. But this is by no means large. To those disabled before the age of 65 a bonus not exceeding \$100 a year will be paid. To give the law immediate effect, workmen who are already 65 years old, if they have worked for thirty years, will receive a pension not exceeding \$100 a year, and those under 65 will not reaching that age be entitled to similar benefit. A hundred francs a year is a mere pittance. Still it is better than nothing, and the principle once being established, the details will, in due time be adjusted to the needs of the country.

It is computed that the expense to the government will be, the first year 7,000,000 francs, and that this will increase annually until the maximum of 90,000,000 francs is reached. Then there will be an annual decrease to an average of 45,000,000 francs, or \$3,000,000. That is not an extravagant outlay in pensions to deserving laborers. And there can be no valid reason why the bill should not become law. To procure food and make clothes, to build houses and keep the wheels of industry in motion, is certainly an important employment as to wield a gun, or keep accounts in an office, and if this is so, the laborer is entitled to recognition, when he can work no longer, just as much as the officer of the army and the office holder, who are drawing public support, though during their time of usefulness, they have been paid more liberally than the common laborer.

## ODD RULES OF LIVING.

The rules of life attributed to the late John Fiske, are exceedingly singular. He is said to have given the following outline of his plan of living, a year or two before his death:

"Always sit in a draft when I find one, wear the thinnest clothes I can find, winter and summer, catch cold once in three or four years, but not severely, and prefer to work in a cold room, 55 to 60 degrees. Work the larger part of each twenty-four hours, and by day or night indifferently. Scarcely ever change a word once written, eat when hungry, rarely taste coffee or wine or smoke a cigar, but drink two or three quarts of beer each day and smoke a pipe all the time when at work. Never experienced the feeling of disinclination for work, and, therefore, never had to force work. I feel dull when at work, a half hour at the piano restores normal mental condition, which is one more argument for the hygienic and recuperative effects of music."

If he regulated his living according to these rules, it is no wonder that he was cut off comparatively young, as a result of prostration by heat. The evil effects of two or three quarts of beer a day, and the constant devotion to a pipe, could not be overcome by an occasional half hour at the piano.

Few, if any, weather prophets are honored in their own country.

General order to the members of the Amalgamated association—Strike while the weather is hot.

Sunday opening at the Pan-American exposition has been a failure. Let Sunday closing be tried. It would most likely be a success.

Dr. August M. Unger, who was convicted in connection with the Dofenbach insurance swindle and sentenced to imprisonment at Joliet, has been assigned to the brown department of that institution. There he will have every chance to make a clean sweep.

Jim Brown walked into Wellington, Ills, the other day and asked for a job. "Any ole thing suit this heah nigger," said he. "I've walked a awful ways to get a job; come heah from Montgomery, Alabama, and walked all the way." He "reckons" he has walked 1,472 miles. It took him eight months to do it. His wife walked with him. A man who will do that to secure work is

entitled to a job, and he deserves a good one.

At Girard, La., a negro has just been lynched. The cause for his lynching is not the "usual crime," which is no overworked as an excuse and justification for lynching, but the heinous one of stealing a bottle of pop, an offense so trivial that in civilized communities the offender would receive no greater punishment than a reprimand from the committing magistrate. The crowd that lynched Louis Thompson was a bloodthirsty, murderous one; nothing more, nothing less. The same may be said of the great majority of lynching crowds. Louis Thompson was murdered in cold blood by the lynchers of Girard, Louisiana.

San Francisco, through the proper board, has formally accepted Mr. Carnegie's gift of three-quarters of a million for a public library. And this was done against the protest of the labor council; and it was well done. It would undoubtedly be better if public libraries, museums, art galleries and the like were the gift of citizens or established by the public authorities, for that would foster local pride and patriotism as nothing else could, but when neither private citizens nor local authorities establish them and a public spirited man from another state generously offers to give them, they should be accepted in the same spirit in which they are offered. This is what San Francisco has done.

That American sentry in Pekin who shot at a German officer who had ridden him down, missed his man and shot a German soldier by mistake, showed the stuff of which American soldiers are made. They will do their duty both in letter and spirit, and if that duty demands that they die they do it cheerfully. But they do not propose to be ridden down, even by German officers. The shooting of the German soldier was certainly unfortunate. The act of the officer was insolent and outrageous. Could he have been identified, undoubtedly his superiors would have disciplined him severely. The incident shows how easy it is to get up friction between the allies in Pekin; that there have not been more such incidents is remarkable. This one may develop a lengthy correspondence, but scarcely anything else.

Our visiting friends were treated on Sunday to a rare musical entertainment which we are sure they appreciated. The anthems and hymns that were sung by the choir were splendidly rendered, and Prof. Evan Stephens was in his element in leading that magnificent chorus of trained voices which enchanted the listeners. All who attended the Tabernacle services on Sunday, or remained afterwards to enjoy the program which he had prepared for their delectation, were well repaid for their attendance. It was admitted by such singing and music as they heard from the choir and the organ could be duplicated in cultured circles of the East. We are proud of our Tabernacle choir, and we ought to fully appreciate its excellence and its splendid services.

## CRITICISM A DONATION.

Springfield Republican.

We all have our limitations. Dr. D. R. Parsons, the Chicago philanthropist, is quoted as severely criticizing the great benefactor of Jacob S. Rogers to the New York Metropolitan museum of art. If the doctor is correctly reported, he speaks of Mr. Rogers as "an ignorant man," who, not knowing what to do with money after he should no longer have any use for it, left it to a museum of art, of which "he knew nothing and cared less," and "which the people do not care for." Dr. Parsons has done well with his millions and so, we must contend, has Mr. Rogers—providing, of course, the man stands. In the highest sense a Metropolitan museum is an educational institution, open to the people every day in the year, not only of immense popular value in the great city, but an inspiration to fine arts in all parts of the country. The millions of Mr. Rogers will do a national service if expended as he desired to have them.

## BOSTON TRANSCRIPT.

The probable attempt to break the Rogers will upon the ground of mental infirmity, is an added reminder of the desirability of having the question of sanity settled during the life of the maker of a will, instead of leaving it open until after his death. Attempts have been made to enact laws to this effect, notably in the State of Connecticut; but there are too many persons who, when they are sane, do not wish to be disturbed by the present condition of things to easily secure its abolition. As matters now stand nobody can be sure that his will will be respected after he is gone.

## AGRICULTURAL INDEPENDENCE.

Secretary Wilson in the New York Sun.

There is no doubt that this country, with a few months, will be in a position to ignore every other nation on the globe in the matter of food products. We will produce within our own domain, everything that goes upon our table and upon our backs. We will be self-sufficient, commercially and industrially, almost independent of the other nations of the world. Hence any trade combination, which may be effected against us will count for nothing. Whenever we get ready we can come pretty near starving any other nation. Therefore, an effective combination against us will be an impossibility.

## NEW YORK TIMES.

It was the opinion of George Washington that the farmer who grew what he and his required was the happiest and most independent man on earth. It is good, too, for this nation to be independent of all sources save its own for the actual necessities of its life and activities. Its political independence is helped and assured by the possession of lands so distributed among the climates that ships may find in its own ports the various cargoes that supply its wants.

## PAN-AMERICANISM.

London Saturday Review.

The "two Americas" are to declare that Europe shall not enter in established colonies, or seek the partition of Central or Southern America. The States were bulging Venezuela a short time ago and Venezuela turned nasty. Now they will try to bully or cajole her into denying Germany the lease of a small island for a coaling station. Soon Europe will not be able to speak in South America without asking permission of the States. But we fancy South America would prefer even the attentions of Europe to those of their friends on the North. It is pleasant for Europe to be menaced with the commercial fist and the mailed fist of America at the same time.

## ECONOMIST FRANCAISE.

If they are shrewd, the Latin-Americans will understand that, from their point of view, the Monroe doctrine

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**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

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T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

means not merely "America for the American," but "South America for the South Americans." The peril of foreign domination is much more likely to come to them from the United States than from Europe. It would seem almost self-evident that since the Spanish-American war all sections of Latin-America, with the possible exception of Brazil, would feel more in sympathy with Spain than with the United States.

Ottawa Events.

If it means anything, it means that the United States does not want any old-world power established in America and its aim is as much to get rid of those who are here as to keep out those who wish to come. It has succeeded in driving Spain out, and it would like to see the last of Great Britain, and that is why the Monroe doctrine should find opposition in Canada.

## SALT AIR

**MID-SUMMER DAY  
TODAY.**

**\$1,000 in Prizes.**

Every holder of ticket entitled to chance in the drawing.

See **TIME TABLE** on Another Page.

JNO. A. MALISTER, Mgr.

**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 space for announcements.

\$100.00 Ladies' Gold Watch, donated by Boyd Park, for the Ladies' guessing contest. Every lady entitled to one guess for an appropriate name for the live Elk to be christened, Sept. 29th.

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. 29th. Address all communications to Elk's Carnival headquarters. Watch on exhibition at Park's Jewellery 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.

Beautiful Electric Decorations.

Reduced Rates on all Railroads.

## Cutler Bros. Co., 36 Main, Offer Today,

Men's striped double deck shirts, 40c each.  
Men's soft front shirts, 50c up.  
Men's Corduroy Pants, \$2.00 up.  
Boys' Corduroy Knit Pants, 50c pr.  
Men's Work Pants, \$1.00 pr.  
Men's Striped Worsteds Pants, \$3.00 pr.  
Men's Summer Undershirts or Drawers, 25c each.  
L. D. S. Knit Garments, cotton, \$1.00 up.  
L. D. S. Knit Garments, wool mixed, \$2.00 up.  
We can save you 25 per cent on Women's and Children's underwear. We make Gentlemen's Suits to order from either Provo Mills or Eastern Cloths. We have first class cutters and fitters.

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36 MAIN STREET.

## 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.

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**FREE STREET FAIR  
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Given by the Business Men of Salt Lake in honor of the

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