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THE DESERET NEWS,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, - JAN. 10, 1902.

THE CHURCH UNIVERSITY.

The remarkable progress of the Lat-
ter-day Saints University continues to
arrest public attention. At its re-open-
ing after the holidays, its enrollment
to date is one thousand and fifteen,
with the probability of still further in-
crease in numbers. This is due partly
to the enlarged facilities afforded
by the fine brick structure which has
been occupied for some time, the use of
the Lion House and also of the Social
Hall, for the purposes of the institu-
tion. But added to these is the un-
doubted efficiency of its management,
the eminent capabilities of its trained
instructors, and the unity of feeling
and concert of action between the pu-
pils and their teachers.

One feature of this establishment ren-
ders it particularly attractive to the
Latter-day Saints, who furnish the
very large majority of the students. It
is the theological education that is im-
parted there, under the influence of a
spirit of purity, brotherhood and true
religion. While attendance in this de-
partment of the University is not com-
pulsory, it is made attractive and ben-
eficial, so that almost every pupil takes
an interest in the principles which are
imparted, and the good results are vis-
ibly manifested.

It is confidently expected that the
basement of the new Barrett wing will
be ready for use in a few weeks, and
the building will be completed as soon
as possible. Meanwhile the large struc-
ture at the rear of the main building is
being fitted up for a gymnasium, and
altogether the prospects for more room
and greater facilities are very encour-
aging.

When we think of the difficulties un-
der which the L. D. S. College strug-
gled only a few years ago, and view
the present conditions and opportuni-
ties of the University which is the out-
growth of that excellent but compara-
tively small institution, our gratifica-
tion is mingled with astonishment. The
University is on a permanent basis, and
exhibits a vigor and a growth which
give promise that the desires and in-
tentions of President Brigham Young
and his successors will be fully re-
alized, and this Church will be blessed
with an educational establishment that
will render unnecessary the sending of
any of its young people to an outside
institution, for the finishing of their
education or their preparation to en-
ter the highest professions known to
mankind.

We congratulate the board of trust-
ees, the president, the preceptors, the
students and the Latter-day Saints
generally, on the great success which
is attending this University, and the
splendid prospects which are opening
for its future usefulness and benefac-
tions.

THE LEASING SCHEME.

The people of Uintah county, and of
this State generally, have been watch-
ing with great interest the struggle
at the seat of government over the
proposed leasing of Indian lands in
eastern Utah. It looked, at first, as
though the scheme to obtain posses-
sion of that valuable property by spec-
ulators would succeed. There seemed
to be an understanding between its
promoters and the interior department
at Washington very favorable to their
plans. The prompt action taken by our
Senators and Representative in Con-
gress has now barred the way of the
conspirators, and it is quite likely that
the plot will fall through, and the agi-
tation which has been the consequence
of the attempt at grab will lead to the
opening of the reservation to settle-
ment, and the final disposition of the
causes of the difficulty.

The Deseret News has given full par-
ticulars of the part taken by each of
our congressional representatives, and
from these the public will readily learn
that they are all entitled to the appro-
bation of their constituents, having pro-
ceeded each in a somewhat differ-
ent manner to the accomplish-
ment of the same end. The protests
they have entered and the resolutions
they have introduced, have accom-
plished at least the postponement of that
action on the leasing proposition, which its
promoters anxiously desired to rush through with-
out proper consideration.

We may confidently look for continued
vigilance on the part of Senators
Rawlins and Kearns and Representative
Sutherland, who should be sup-
ported and fortified by the necessary
explanations and affidavits from the
people of Uintah county, so that they
may proceed on sure ground, and have
ample evidence to present when the
matter comes up for further discussion.
The citizens of this State cordially ap-
prove of the course of the gentlemen
named, in relation to this important
subject.

THE PROPOSED CUT-OFF.

The news that has come from Omaha,
in reference to the building of the pro-
posed cut-off between Echo and Salt
Lake City, coupled with the word re-
ceived as to the probable change of the
route of the Southern Pacific, by the
building of the line around the southern
end of the lake, so as to effect a junc-
tion with the Union Pacific in this city,
is pleasant to the people here and en-
couraging to business interests.

There have been so many rumors, and
then denials, of these projects that the
public have come to regard everything
said on the subject with doubt, and
sometimes with derision. The present
information, however, appears to have
come from reliable sources, and is
looked upon with much confidence by
persons supposed to be able to decide
as to its correctness.

The route said to have been fixed
upon is undoubtedly far superior to the
old way, and will lessen the time of
travel from the eastern to the western
coast. In these fast times this is a great
desideratum. Salt Lake City is one of
the chief objects of interest to travelers,
and should be on the direct line of their
journey to the Pacific coast.

A big mistake was made in the
original plans for the joining of the
Union Pacific and Central Pacific roads.
As we have stated heretofore, Presi-
dent Brigham Young strongly advised
the route by the southern end of the
Great Salt Lake. He understood the
lay of the land better than some of the
engineers and projectors of the great
trans-continental road, and it will be
gratifying to see his foresight verified.

We suppose, however, that the very
mention of the news recently received
will cause an explosion in the editorial
department of our contemporary, the
Ogden Standard. But then, we assure
our friends in the Junction city, that
when desiring the benefits that will
come to Salt Lake if the proposed cut-
off is actually made, we have no wish
that injury in any form shall come to
the enterprising and respected citizens
of Ogden.

TROUBLE WITH THE POLES.

The Polish agitation in eastern Ger-
many seems to be hard to quell. It was
brought to public notice a couple of
months ago, when Polish school chil-
dren at Wreschen, Posen, refused to pay
any attention to religious instruction
imparted in the German language. The
children evidently acted under parental
instructions, but the school inspector
ordered them flogged. Some of the par-
ents forced their way into the school,
but were turned away by police, and
arrested. Frau Plaseka, the leader of
the attack on the schoolhouse, was sen-
tenced to two and a half years' impris-
onment and the others to confinement
for periods varying from four weeks
to one year. Even the counsel for the
Polish prisoners was punished. He had
insisted on speaking of the punishment
of the children as "thrashing," and
was sentenced to pay a fine of fifty
marks.

But this did not stop the agitation.
Several students have been sentenced
to long terms of imprisonment for be-
longing to what is regarded as a trea-
sonable organization. The result is that
Polish women are languishing themselves
together to boycott German manufac-
turers, and Polish farmers are buying
out German landowners.

The danger of the situation is the
excuse it may offer to Russian agita-
tors to meddle in German affairs. The
Russian paper, Svet, some time ago
came out with an indirect suggestion
that the Poles secede from Prussia.
The paper said the Austrian Poles, who
play a rather important part in the
realm of the Hapsburgs, are indignant
at the outrages committed in Posen,
and that such harshness will cause the
Poles to remember that they are a
Slav people, and that the laws of na-
ture call them to join the other branch-
es of the race in the struggle against
a common enemy. And other influen-
tial Russian papers have suggested
that it would be sound policy for the
Hapsburg monarchy to forsake Ger-
many and the Triple Alliance, and to
form close relations with France and
Russia, under which circumstances it
might safely reduce its military expendi-
ture.

It is of course not probable that Aus-
tria will act upon these suggestions,
but they indicate the importance at-
tached to the Polish agitation, in Rus-
sia, and the political possibilities in-
volved. Neither Russia nor Austria can
view with perfect tranquility the begin-
ning of a rising among the Prussian
Poles. There are about 3,000,000 Poles
in Russia and 4,000,000 in Austria, be-
sides the 3,000,000 that live under Ger-
man rule. They were distributed in
this way, we presume, to make the
task of subjugation easier. But it is
clear that either government must fear
the consequences of a prolonged agi-
tation in any of the countries, and
desire to see tranquility prevail.

STRIFE PREDICTED.

A Baltimore clergyman last Sunday
took occasion to speak to his congrega-
tion on the relations between capital
and labor. As quoted by the Balti-
more Sun, he predicted that this year,
and the next few years, will see many
a conflict between the rich and poor.
The rising tide is already visible, he
said. Labor is combining and gaining
strength. "Poverty is a thing that
will have to be considered."

During the further consideration of
his subject, he argued:

"Men will not much longer be con-
tent with charity; the causes of pov-
erty are being considered, and many
will seek to have them removed; men
will not much longer submit to mere
authority; the days of glaring inequal-
ity and wrong will have to pass away.
It is not in the nature of things that
men will much longer endure the long
and excessive toll with so small a
share in the fruits of it. Why should
all the benefits go to swell the fortunes
of the rich? Why should not the
workman have a share in it? Why
should corporations like our United
Railways company be allowed to work
their men 13 and 14 hours a day and
often seven days in the week, and
then as compensation give them al-
most starvation wages? Why should
the department stores be allowed to
run their business on present plans,
destroying the health of employees by
reason of paltry wages that are often

instrumental in the destruction of mor-
tality? Why should the crime against
humanity and civilization perpetrated
by our shirt, clothing and tobacco fac-
tories be allowed, where children and
young girls are taught that \$1 to \$2 a
week is all they can earn honestly?"

These and similar questions are be-
coming urgent, and demand considera-
tion. But it should be apparent to all,
that the charges implied in some of them
are based on a misconception of facts.
The real trouble is not that corpora-
tions "are allowed" to overwork their
men at low salaries, but that there are
so many workmen by circumstances
compelled to accept work at such
terms. That is the real root of the
evil complained of. How can that be
remedied? Is it proposed to regulate
wages by law, so that employers shall
not be "allowed" to overwork their
men at figures many laborers are willing
(reluctantly, perhaps) to accept? If so,
press on the products of labor must
also be similarly regulated. Where
will that lead to? Evidently, some
other method of dealing with what is
characterized as a glaring wrong must
be sought.

Unfortunately, some churches of the
world have, so far, paid but little at-
tention to the practical side of life.
Their leaders have found comfortable
peace of mind in assuming that there
are a favored few, whose privilege it
is to enjoy an abundance of the good
things of the earth, while to the many
the trials and privations of life were
necessary as a preparation for everlast-
ing bliss hereafter. It will be difficult
for such churches to change front, and
grapple with the every-day problems
of life, in a practical manner. They are
too often dependent on rich patrons for
their very existence, and it takes cour-
age to do that which may offend these.

There is but one remedy for all de-
fects that may be found in the workings
of the social machinery, and that is the
perfect application of the golden rule
to the intercourse between man and
man. The problem, then, is how to
bring both capitalists and laborers to
realize their duty, in this respect, to
their fellowmen. It is a vast problem.
Too many it appears impossible. But
the Master did not give impossible pre-
cepts. It is a problem for the churches,
and it must be solved by individual
"regeneration." Through that means,
and no other, can victory for the right
be won, in the contest that clearly is
on now between the different forces.

There is some prospect of a sort of
Franco-German alliance in Venezuela.

A Philadelphia man is said to have
contracted smallpox through the hand-
ling of infected money. One more evil
of which the love of money is the root!

Now that Mr. Chapin has found out
that filth is not a cause of disease, it
should not take some other chap long
to discover that it is a remedy against
sickness.

France does well in sounding Wash-
ington, as to the proposed collection of
an alleged debt from Venezuela, but
how would it be to sound President
Castro too, before going any further?

Huang Yu Wei, the leading Chinese
reformer in the United States, is quite
wise in advocating the establishment
of banks for his countrymen. If there
is one way more than another by means
of which influence may be gained and
retained over men, it is to assist them
in holding their purse strings.

The pope is reported to have de-
nounced the suggested divorce laws of
Italy and appealed to the people not
to allow such an evil to be introduced.
He prayed God to spare Italy from the
social plague which once admitted, even
on a limited scale, spread like a con-
flagration, and declared that divorce
was the moral ruin of woman.

The Patriotic Republican club of
New York wants the birthday anni-
versary of the late President McKinley
made a legal holiday. That is in most
respects a very commendable motion,
but if the idea were carried to a logical
conclusion there soon would be too few
days in the year to accommodate all
our holidays.

If the "International Exhibition Com-
pany of America" matures its plans, a
reproduction of the "Tabernacle" reared
in the wilderness by the He-
brews, under the direction of Moses,
will be exhibited in this country before
long. Quite a few clergymen are said
to be stockholders in the company, and
the prospectus promises a yearly profit
of \$500,000. Anything for money!

Articles of incorporation having been
filed in Washington for the Carnegie
Institution, the money which could not
be held by the government for the pro-
motion of science, will be placed in the
hands of other competent trustees, and
the main object achieved. The funds
will be used for the promotion of
science, literature and art. With the
funds available, this American temple
of learning should speedily become one
of the most famous in the world.

Great Britain's financial problem
would discourage many another nation,
but John Bull's pluck and perseverance
will come to the assistance of his
country. There is talk of recasting the
tax system for the purpose of covering
the deficiency. This is not the first time
Great Britain has been brought to a
realization of the fact that wars are
"expensive luxuries," but the Boers
seem to be furnishing one of the most
striking examples of all of England's
similar experiences.

As passed in the national House of
Representatives yesterday the bill pro-
viding for an isthmian canal and ap-
propriating \$130,000,000 for the purpose,
places in the hands of President Roose-
velt considerable power. The disburse-
ment of so large a sum of money under
the direction of one man, gives to that
individual much influence over contrac-
tors and others who may be anxious to
secure the work. A great deal of re-
sponsibility goes with it, too; but Presi-
dent Roosevelt is able to take care of
that.

Australia now has an arbitration law
modeled after that of New Zealand. It
recognizes only registered industrial
unions of both employers and employees.
The president of the court must be a
judge of the supreme court. Every

care has been taken to make the court
an independent and dignified tribunal.
Its powers are very large and no ap-
peal lies from its decision. The com-
pulsory provisions of the New Zealand
law are retained. It would not be sur-
prising if the younger commonwealths
of the world were to become teachers
of practical wisdom to the older.

"An Old Subscriber," "A Constant
Reader," and other propounders of
questions and abusers of grievances to
the Deseret News, will perhaps wonder
why they look in vain for answers to
their queries, and will think perhaps
that the mails are at fault. But we as-
sure such persons, for the hundred-and-
ninety-ninth time, that they need not
expect any response to their communi-
cations unless they are accompanied
with the real name and address of the
writer. It seems almost useless to re-
peat this well known newspaper rule,
but we do so in this instance for the
benefit of people who read but do not
digest, or else are afflicted with very
poor memories. We must confess,
however, to being tired of receiving
such communications. We never pub-
lish the true name of a correspondent
without permission.

A rumor that will not "down" any
more readily than does that of the Un-
ion Pacific cut-off from Echo to Salt
Lake, must certainly have some man-
ner of fact behind it. Railway men
of repute and experience say it is
bound to come; and they are just as
confident that the Southern Pacific will
here meet its most important eastern
connection. Tourists who make the trip
west nearly all come to Salt Lake any-
way, and seldom think of cutting this
city out of their itinerary. This matter
also brings to mind the fact that Salt
Lake is very badly in need of a union
passenger station for the proper ac-
commodation of the traveling public.
Delay in its construction is annoying,
but if such procrastination shall result
in a more imposing structure than
would come under other circumstances,
the deferment will not have been with-
out its redeeming feature.

THE PRESS ON THE CANAL.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The estimate of the canal commission
allowed something less than \$7,500,000
for the excavation already done, \$2,000,-
000 for the maps, drawings and records,
and \$6,500,000 for the stock of the Pan-
ama railway at par. To that total it
added 10 per cent to cover omissions,
bringing the total to the round sum of
\$40,000,000. Nothing was said about the
working plant of the canal company,
which the commission evidently re-
garded as of little practical value and
would be displaced by better American
devices.

San Francisco Chronicle.

Even should the Panama Canal com-
pany offer us the Panama canal as a
gift, we ought to refuse it, and build
by the Nicaragua route. If we are
building a canal we are building it to
benefit American commerce. We hope
it will be a fair investment on its cost.
We are glad to know that mankind, as
well as Americans, will profit by the
enterprise. But we should build it if
we knew that it would never yield a
dollar of net revenue, and that none but
American ships would ever pass
through it. The American people desire
the canal, first, as a measure of na-
tional defense; second, as a regulator of
transcontinental freights; third, for its
benefits in coastwise commerce; fourth,
and least of all, for its usefulness in
foreign trade.

Kansas City Star.

The United States would have to se-
cure a concession from Colombia if it
is to control the canal. It is not yet
known whether that republic would
make as favorable conditions as Nicara-
gua and Costa Rica. With financial
trouble so much in favor of Panama, it
would be worth while to find out.
Should there be objection to any delay
in passing the canal bill, it could be
adopted with an amendment leaving
the choice of route with the President.
Mr. Roosevelt has the confidence of the
people. If Colombia refused a proper
concession he could be depended upon
to begin work on the Nicaragua route.
With such a provision to the bill there
would be no suspicion that the trans-
continental line were successfully ob-
structing the construction of the great
short-cut.

Chicago Record-Herald.

Given cost of construction practically
the same, and similar local concessions
as to control, the American people will
demand that the canal shall be con-
structed by that route which promises
the shortest and easiest passage be-
tween oceans with the lowest cost of
maintenance. To ascertain these the
people will take the result of the Wal-
ker commission's inquiries against a
whole wilderness of lobbyists and in-
terested promoters.

Philadelphia Ledger.

It is the opinion of experts that the
Nicaragua route is the better of the two
proposed for an isthmian canal, but
General Grosvener's argument that the
Panama Canal cannot be worth any-
thing because its present owners are
willing to sell it for \$4,000,000 is not
conclusive. They are willing to sell at
that low price because they have not
the means to finish the work, and be-
cause they have only one possible cus-
tomer, the United States, which, if it
buys at all, will give but a very low fig-
ure. If they were permitted to sell to
England, Germany or any other strong
power, the price would doubtless be
very much higher.

Philadelphia Press.

The American people want a canal
linking the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.
They have patiently waited while in-
vestigations have been made and the ques-
tion discussed in all its bearings. They
now want action. If the Panama
scheme is the better one and it can be
carried out as cheaply as the Nicaragua
scheme, they will approve its adoption.
If not, not. But one thing they do not
want and will not have, and that is
more delay. It is action prompt and
effective that is demanded. The wordy
war should end and the work of build-
ing a canal begin without unnecessary
delay.

Baltimore Sun.

There is no need of hurry; the com-
merce of the country will not suffer
because of a short delay in the con-
struction of an interoceanic waterway.
It is essential to the success of the pro-
ject that the shortest and most prac-
ticable route should be selected. If the
French shareholders in the Panama
company are willing to sell their prop-
erty on reasonable terms, their propo-
sition ought to be carefully investi-
gated. A little care and discretion before
the United States is committed irrevoc-
ably to any route may save this gov-
ernment many millions of dollars.

New York World.

It may be that Nicaragua is the bet-
ter route. But these facts make in-
vestigation imperative. Fortunately Con-
gress has the data and there need be
no delay. Haste, but not hurry!

Greatest Clearing Sale
Yet Known in Utah.This Memorable Bargain Event for the opening of 1902, will occur at
Z. C. M. I. during the week

Commencing Jan. 6th,

When the heaviest cutting yet made in prices this season will give to our
patrons the best opportunities yet offered in the lines of goods on sale.
Our entire stock is new and perfectly up-to-date. We will not carry over
any till next season, preferring to dispose of it at sacrifice prices and to use
the capital in new business. The fairer sex generally is invited to this
great sale of

LADIES' MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

Come and see the goods and note the cutting in two of prices.
To insure a speedy sale we offer our immense stock of Muslin Under-
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20 TO 50 PER CENT OFF.

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T. G. WEBBER,
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Girl that ever winked across the foot-
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PRICES: Night—Parquette and first
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Night, 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50
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The Comedy Event of the Season.
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THOSE TWO JOLLY FELLOWS.

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SECURE SEATS EARLY.

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