

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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

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SALT LAKE CITY, - JAN. 12, 1902.

THE CLUB WILL BE FORMED

The meeting that was held at the call of the Governor on Saturday evening was well attended, a large number of the city being present and taking an active part in the proceedings. There seemed to be no difference of opinion as to the propriety, and indeed the necessity, of forming an organization for the promotion of commercial interests, and the accomplishment of such objects as bonds of trade and chambers of commerce usually have in view. A strong committee will take the preliminary steps for the establishment of a commercial club, and we may look for the accomplishment of the purpose desired in a very short time. Salt Lake is rapidly rising to the front as a business center and distributing point, and the railway projects now agitated, with some that are settled, will bring this city rapidly forward and make the contemplated commercial organization essential to its welfare. Arrangements with the railroad on a friendly basis for the benefit of all our business houses, can much better be made through such a medium than by individual effort. Competition is said to be "the life of trade," and this to a certain extent may be true, but when interests are mutual, co-operation will bring about far better results, and therefore we hail with great anticipation the organization of a commercial club in Salt Lake City.

A GOOD BEGINNING.

The police department acted yesterday as though "a condition and not a theory" confronted it. Members of the force, acting under the direction of the Chief, made a tour of the saloons and found plenty of evidence that the statements of the Ministerial Association, as to the prevalence of Sunday liquor selling, were not without substantial foundation. While they were unable to obtain sufficient evidence to convict in some cases, they were successful in gaining actual proof of the violation of the city ordinance at three places where men were congregated for drinking purposes.

There has been great difficulty in times past when such raids as these have been made in the enforcement of the law, to gain the co-operation of the courts for the punishment of offenders. On a number of occasions that might be cited, ordinary evidence, ample to substantiate the fact that intoxicants were sold by defendants on Sunday, have been decided in their favor on alleged insufficiency of evidence. Every possible doubt has been admitted to aid their escape from the legal consequences of their offenses. It appears as though while no innocent person should be convicted of crime, the guilty should not be allowed to escape on a strained construction or an exaggerated technicality.

The police department should be supported by the judicial arm of the city's service in the reasonable enforcement of the ordinances, as it will be by the great majority of the public. The present city authorities were elected on a platform pledging them to the suppression of the Sunday liquor traffic, and every department of the municipality should work untiringly to that end. The police are entitled to credit for the work that was done on Sunday, and the supporters of law and order will expect that their course will be continued. Spasmoid displays in that direction will not suffice; either the ordinance must be enforced or its provisions should be repealed.

THE RAILWAY PROJECTS.

The activity in railway circles gives promise of a busy and profitable season to Utah during the present year. If any of the projected improvements on the Oregon Short Line, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific are materialized, this city is sure to reap financial benefits. As stated in these columns, we expected an outburst from the sanctum of the Ogden Standard as soon as the news from Omaha, published in the Salt Lake papers, reached that sensitive point. We are not disappointed. The editor of that paper appears to be under the impression that anything which gives promise of business benefits to this city, is designed and dispatched from the East bearing tidings of railroad connections to be made at this point, are manufactured or influenced by persons residing here. All that is not only untrue but is supremely ridiculous.

That there will be a large expenditure of money by the Union Pacific and Oregon Short Line companies, working in harmony for mutual interest as soon as practicable in the coming spring, appears to be a settled purpose. The extension of the route by way of Garfield to Ophir and Tintic, thence to

Leanington, and on to Los Angeles, which seems to be fully intended, shows a vitality and enterprise in the affairs of those roads which is highly creditable, and will be of vast importance to Salt Lake City and of financial benefit to those communities.

The cut-off at the Southern Pacific from Leanington to the point, by the south end of the Great Salt Lake to this city, so long talked about and disputed, is now about decided, and is said to be assured. It is no small proposition, as it would save a long distance in the route to the Pacific coast, and also would make objectionable grades on the present line, that the route of the movement of the question is now a fact. The value of Salt Lake people and the objections of some of the officials of Ogden, will not be taken into the matter, and it is almost to be expected that the railroad magnates will be secured thereby, either one way or the other.

In regarding these bright prospects which the plans for railway building open to this city, we recognize the fact that benefits to this locality mean good to the whole State. The interests of Ogden are, to some extent at least, identified with those of Salt Lake, and activity in our industrial circles will stir up business with our neighbor on the north and its efforts will be felt in every part of Utah. The railroad open to us the great markets of the country, bring to us visitors who learn of our actual conditions and progress, and are powerful factors in the development of all our natural resources. Good luck to the railroads and their projected extensions and improvements!

McKINLEY MEMORIAL.

The "News" has been requested to call attention to the fact that there is but one national movement now in the country for a national memorial to the late President McKinley, to be erected by popular subscription, and that this movement is directed by the McKinley National Memorial association. The matter has already been explained in these columns, but as there seems to be some misunderstanding about it, it is referred to again. There was also another organization, the Arch Association, but by mutual agreement, this has left the popular subscription to the Memorial association, and will ask an appropriation of Congress instead. The officers of the Memorial association are: William R. Day, president, Canton; M. A. Hanna, vice president, Washington; Myron T. Herrick, treasurer, Cleveland; Geyeron Ritchie, secretary, Cleveland. The trustees are located in the larger cities of the United States, and a desire is expressed that organizations be perfected in every state and territory.

From information received it appears that the work of collecting funds is proceeding very satisfactorily. All classes of citizens are responding liberally. And this is natural. For the departed President, no matter from what point of view he is considered, stands as one of the noblest characters of the American Republic. And he fell for his country as valiantly as any hero on the battlefield. It is right that a monument, reared by common efforts, should adorn the place where rest his mortal remains. And yet, more enduring than the granite and marble will be the monument he raised in American history, and by which generations yet to come will be inspired to live and die for that which is right.

THE CUBAN SUGAR DUTY.

The attitude of the secretary of agriculture, James Wilson, is giving the administration and the Senate leaders no little cause for irritation. In spite of the President's strong recommendations for concessions to Cuba, and the insistence of the Senate leaders to the same end, Mr. Wilson, in season and out of season, fights the battle of the best sugar interests. As he is the only member of the cabinet who is not in hearty sympathy with the President in this matter, it is assumed that he will have his exit to private life unless he brings himself to see the wisdom of pursuing a different course toward the best sugar people.—New York Tribune.

If the new Cuban Republic will accept a twenty per cent reduction in duties on sugar and certain other products and make a similar reduction in her tariff in favor of American products she will get it. This is what leaders in Congress are willing to give, though the concession might, in a pinch, be enlarged to twenty-five per cent. The important point is that the hardest part of the work has been done in convincing prominent high protection members of Congress that concessions can be made without losing the interests of citizens of the United States. A reduction of twenty per cent on Cuban raw sugar will be \$7.50 a ton. Assuming that the Cuban sugar crop this year will be eight hundred thousand tons, it would amount to a saving to the Cuban planters of \$7,500,000.

Details of the plan for Cuban relief are yet to be worked out with twenty per cent as the basis.—New York Herald.

These two extracts, taken from New York papers, usually very conservative in their opinions, and one of them quite close to the administration, indicate something of the feeling in the east regarding a change in the existing tariff on Cuban sugar, and illustrate as well, something of the influences the best sugar interests of the west will have to combat. It is cheering to know that those interests have so good a friend in the cabinet as Secretary Wilson, and we deem it unlikely that any stand he may take as their champion will lead to his retirement from the President's official family.

The "News" sees no reason to change its opinion, after previously expressed, that a slight change will probably be made in the tariff for the benefit of the Cubans, and that the change will not be heavy enough to materially affect existing prices of sugar in the west, for the reduction, whatever it may be, will be retained, if possible by the cane growers, or if not by them, by the refiners, otherwise known as the trust; very little if any of it will ever percolate through to the consumers.

IMPROPER DISTURBANCES.

The conduct of some attendants at the public services of the Latter-day Saints, not only in country districts but even in the Tabernacle in this city, calls for strong reproof and also for better discharge of the duties of Deacons and ushers. There should be a

sufficient number of persons at every public meeting, authorized to find seats for the people and also to preserve order. The actions of strangers at our public assemblies is sometimes of such a character as to cause wonder and reverting their early training. The lack of respect shown to places of worship, said to the speakers who are called upon to address the congregation, is not infrequently a subject of astonishment and disgust. But that improper deportment in religious meetings is not confined to strangers, but is also seen in some of the youth brought up in our own community, is evident to observers. The following, which appears in the Richmond Leader, pointedly presents the subject to which the attention of our leading men and women should be directed.

"A stranger who sat in the Tabernacle during the late conference got up and left. When seen afterward he expressed himself as able to hear, saying: 'I went to church and heard good preaching. I want reasonable order, so that my thoughts may go to the subject. That could not be done where I sat. A little girl—four years old and large enough to keep still—stood up and down the aisle, twelve persons near me were whispering or talking in a semi-audible tone of voice, a boy kept striking matches, another was eating apples, while a third was poking pieces of a tooth-pick down the back of a fourth. Some people may be able to feel religiously and put their minds on the goodness of Christ, the grandeur of heaven and the beauties of a universal brotherhood of man amid such action as that. I never can. There is no other state in the world where such things as that are allowed. It is a shame that it is allowed in Utah, and it brings discredit and bad name to the dominant religion and to the state in general. There should be ushers in the Tabernacle every Sunday. I have been there three times and I am always annoyed by those noisy boys who sit under the gallery and do not know how to behave. The ushers should make them keep still.'"

DECLINE OF MARRIAGE.

A New Jersey clergyman, Rev. Herman Schoppe, who is in the habit of keeping statistics of marriages, is quoted as having said that during the past year the number of marriages was smaller than for many years past. This is rather surprising. It seems to upset the very plausible theory that the business of Cupid, as well as that of bankers and railroad managers, is flourishing in proportion to the general prosperity of a country. There ought to have been a large increase in the number of marriages last year, with its high record of material prosperity. But Mr. Schoppe says there was not, and he fails to understand the cause of the falling off, "unless it is because the young women are becoming more exacting; they think they should lead a life of ease after getting married."

A clergyman of St. Louis, Rev. Dr. Kloss, also complains of the falling off in marriages. He says there were only a dozen such ceremonies in his congregation during the entire year, and he thinks the young men are neglecting their duty of proposing. He suggests that the young ladies come to the rescue and do the proposing themselves, and not wait for the men to come along and ask them to become their wives. "Women," he says, "do not usually let men propose to them until they are ready, and there is no reason why they should not have and exercise the same right of proposing as men. It is a mistake to think that a young man cannot get married without having a bank account. In fact, it would be much better for a young couple to start in life poor and make their fortunes together, than for them both to depend on the man. Here the young people seem to think that they should wait until they get rich before thinking of marrying."

Here are two different views of the cause to which the decline of the matrimonial market can be ascribed. One is that women are becoming more exacting, and the other that the young men are more timid than they used to be. The fact is that the change which has been wrought in social conditions, by which an ever increasing number of women are becoming self-supporting, naturally has had a tendency to bring about the condition complained of. But it may not be permanent. Human nature has not changed materially, and by degrees the different parts of the social machinery will adjust itself to the change effected, and work normally and smoothly.

The question raised is one of importance. A good lesson was presented, when the government sent teachers of both sexes to the Philippine islands, and their daily associations with one another on the vessel resulted in a number of engagements before the Pacific had been crossed. Let there be proper associations between the sexes, under correct rules and regulations, and Cupid can be depended on to hit the mark both on land and sea.

RESTORATION OF THE JEWS.

The Zionist congress which a short time ago held its sessions at Basle, Switzerland, authorized, it appears, the expenditure of one million dollars for the purchase of land in Palestine. This fact goes far to prove that the leader of that movement, M. Herzl, has faith in the assurances of the Turkish Sultan relative to the settlement of Hebrews in that country. Hitherto they have not been permitted to come, except as pilgrims, or tourists. The statement of Dr. Herzl, that the Sultan looks with favor upon the intended restoration, seems to have given a wonderful impetus to the Zionist work. It is probably true that never, since the Jews ceased to be a nation, has there been a movement intended to restore them that has succeeded like the present. It has handed together in a strong and compact organization the largest body of Jews gathered in a single body since the dispersion. In the language of an American promoter of the cause:

"It has united the most diverse elements in Israel, the pious and the infidel, the rich and the poor, the powerful and humble, of every nationality and from every walk of life. It has, after many years of work, according to the testimony of its trusted leader, Dr. Herzl, secured from the Sultan of Turkey a positive and emphatic declaration of friendship for the cause. Already \$3,000,000 of the proposed \$10,000,000 capital of the Jewish Colonial Trust, limited, has been paid in, and the trust is now doing business in

London, with a movement already afoot to form a branch in the United States."

It need not be said that a movement for which thousands of enthusiastic men and women all over the world are laboring, backed by considerable capital, and which has the sympathy of several governments, is one of the greatest importance. Its phenomenal success, notwithstanding opposition, and its evident connection with the predictions that have been handed down through ages, render it one of absorbing interest.

English newspapers differ in their opinions of Chamberlain's speech. Doubtless Chamberlain will continue his course undisturbed, however. He wouldn't be an Englishman if he didn't.

Premier M. Waldeck-Rousseau has announced the political position of the French government. Immediately there is great excitement among these good Latin people and they exclaim "Baccin!" News of the first duel is awaited.

The great trouble with organized labor is that there are so many times when it is not united. President Comstock of the American Federation of Labor is out with a letter discouraging a recently proposed action of the Central Federation of New York. Too many hot heads and much lack of proper understanding of some questions play all the havoc.

Coroners appear to be modern fellows. A checking of tax and revenue accounts shows that government officials having to do with these incomes have purloined 10,000,000 yen within the past six years. Many officials have been arrested and all among these who have been guilty of misappropriating more than 2,000 yen are to be executed if present plans are carried out. This is the point on which the Koreans are behind the times. In the United States they would learn that the greater the theft the less would be the punishment and the more respect would be shown the culprit. Another thing they must learn, too, and that is to be more expeditious. Just think! It took eighty of them six years to get away with 10,000,000 yen!

So bitter is the hatred of Spanish friars among the Filipinos that the Catholics of the United States have started upon the establishment of a seminary for the preparation of young priests who are to be sent to the Philippines to replace the friars. What is to become of the friars is not stated in the report that comes from New York; but it is probable that they will be left to shift for themselves. For centuries these friars, working in the countenance of the Spanish throne, have ridden the neck of the Filipino until there is no room in the latter's heart but for hatred of these oppressors. There must be something wrong with either a system, or its human representatives, that will so arouse man's worst passions.

There is a general complaint of the absence of snow in the mountains. While there have been some good storms in the lower valleys, the upper regions have not been so favored. In the heights where hollows and ravines form receptacles for frozen snow deposits, but very little is stored for summer use. It is possible that much snow may fall before spring comes in, but it is feared that this will not remain long enough without melting, to supply the needs of the later months for irrigation. However there may be summer rains, which will do the necessary work for the crops and save our farmers a great deal of unpleasant labor. In any event: "Let tomorrow take care of tomorrow; Leave things of the future to fate. What's the use to anticipate sorrow? Life's troubles come never too late."

CLEVELAND AT THE CORONATION.

Topeka Herald.
It has been suggested that President Roosevelt would do a graceful and appropriate thing if he should appoint ex-President Cleveland as a special representative of the United States at the coronation of King Edward VII. It is doubtful if Cleveland would accept the honor, it is a matter of interest to note the reception which has been given the suggestion.

Baltimore Sun.

The suggestion that the President should designate the Hon. Grover Cleveland to represent the United States at the coronation of King Edward VII is an excellent one and well worthy of adoption. Mr. Cleveland is the only man now living who has been selected by the American people as their chief magistrate, and to that high office he has been twice elected. There is no man now living who is better known to his fellow citizens or more entirely worthy of their confidence. Mr. Cleveland is a patriot, who loves his country, and would for that reason, as well as for others, be a fitting representative among the representatives of all the free nations of the world at the coronation to do honor to the King.

The Commercial Advertiser.

Surely the suggestion of ex-President Cleveland as special envoy to the coronation of King Edward VII is in the nature of a joke. Think of seriously advocating the presence of those exercises of the author of the Venezuelan message. He is really the one man in this country who is specially unfitted for the post. Billy Macon or any other of our professional "tail twisters" might be sent with less impropriety.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.
There is no doubt that Grover Cleveland would fill the role of special envoy to King Edward's coronation as well as any of the prominent gentlemen who have been mentioned for the place. But it is scarcely to be expected that President Roosevelt will tender him the coveted honor.

THE VOTE IN CUBA.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.
The positions of the United States administration and of the coming Cuban administration are evidently in perfect accord on the subject of liberal reciprocity arrangements between the two countries. The reports of the position of the political majority in Congress on the subject are of a different character. The opposition to any reduction of the sugar and tobacco duties is strong.

Milwaukee Wisconsin.

The vote was not large, only 20,000, not one-fourth of the voting strength

of the island, but the people acutely resented Palma, or they would have gone to the polls and voted against him. The radicals insist that Palma was elected because the dominating influence of the United States deterred thousands of the supporters of Maso from going to the polls. This may be, but when the vote of the electoral college is returned seven to one in favor of Palma, it is clear that the silent sentiment of the people was against Maso.

Boston Transcript.
The minority party in this country sometimes gets real mad about the elections, but it has never yet been plucked enough to stay away from the polls altogether, as did the opposition in Porto Rico and the Maso partisans again in Cuba. In Great Britain "his majesty's opposition" is a recognized safeguard of free institutions, but our Latin neighbors are slow in catching on to the habit of submitting to a defeat for the better luck next time.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

A partial list of contents of Guntton's January number is as follows: "Labor and Capital Conference," "Can We raise Our Own Sugar?" "Cuba and the Sugar Traffic," "Railways and Industry," "Labor Unions and Labor Contracts," "Supreme Court and the Philippines," "The New Canal Treaty," "Suppression of Alcoholic," and "The Convention and the Caucus."—Union Square, New York.

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Tonight!

The Coming Craze.

THE GREAT AND ONLY

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Such Girls! Such Fun! Such Music!

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Three Nights and Matinee, Beginning Thursday.

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THOSE TWO JOLLY FELLOWS.

MURRAY & MACK,

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ALL LAUGHS.

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SECURE SEATS EARLY.

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"GO WAY BACK AND SIT DOWN."

POPULAR PRICES.

Tickets now on Sale.

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Now to take your friends to the Tavern. After a while it will be a necessity. That is, if you want to enjoy the best living in town. If you want to tell-a-phony, tell the waiter.

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Sale Commences Monday, January 13th, And Continues During The Week.

ALL LADIES' AND MISSES' TRIMMED HATS
in stock in our Millinery Department, on Sale this week at Half Price.

Entire stock of NOVELTIES in LONG COATS at Half Price.

Entire stock of LADIES' THREE-QUARTER COATS at Half Price.

Entire stock of FURS in Scarfs, Collarets and Jackets, at Half Price.

Entire stock of French Flannel Waists at Half Price.

Entire stock of Plush and Plush Capes at Half Price.

Z. C. M. I. T. G. WEBBER, Superintendent.

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