DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1904.

New History Made by the Year Just Going Out

SOME OF THE YEAR'S WORK IN THE UNITED STATES.

After 327 days of fighting in the Far East, Janan and Russia have spent approximately \$300,000,000, and have lost 395,000 men, of whom. 125,000 have been killed. Russin has been driven from Korea and, with Port Arthur excepted, from a third of Manchuria.

England's "Millitary Mission," under Col. Younghusband, penetrated to Lhassa, Tibet's capital, securing freaty rights by which that long-closed country is to be opened to the trade of the world.

The century-old Concordat between the French republic and the papars, has been practically abrogated after a long and bitter fight between Premier Combes and Pope Plus X.

Heirs to Russia and Italy were born, and new presidents elected in Amentina, Mexico, Peru, San Domingo, Colombia and Panama,

political geography of nations, widened the fields of the world's commercial and [industrial advance, and brought upon the international stage new characters destined in the future to play important parts. It has been a year noteworthy for congresses looking to man's social, intellectual and spiritual betterment; it has seen issued a world-wide invitation to a second Hague conference; yet, in spite of these facts of pence, 1904 has been notably a year of Walfs.

There has been the usual unrest in the Balkans; there have been the customary South American revolutions; four African peoples have been in arms against their European masters; central Asia has seen an Anglo-Tibetan warfare above the clouds; while, in the far east, hearly three-quarters of a million men have been arrayed against each other in one of history's most remarkable struggles.

The Russo-Japanese war, which began in the harbor of Port Arthur on the night of the \$th of February, was due to Russia's policy of playing fast and loose with her promises as to Man-churia, and to Japan's fear that Rus-sian aggression in Korea was a direct menace, not merely to her colonial de-velopment, but to her national exist-ence. Through its first three months the conflict was distinctly a naval one, the advantage resting steadily with the mikado's fleets. His seamen dem-onstrated that the torpedoboat is a fighting craft of immense capabilities, while the seeming case with which they put out of action nine battleships, 10 cruisers and a dozen and more topedoboats and other vessels, at a loss to Japan of but two battleships, two cruisers, one torpedoboat and a transport, has opened the eyes of the world. On the last two days of April the

crossed the Yalu, driving back the Russlane under Sassalltch, and from that time interest has centered in the land operations, which have included two of the greatest battles and one of the greatest sleges known to history,

ONE OF HISTORY'S GREAT SIEGES. The defense, as well as the stege, of

INETEEN hundred and four has cratic ticket, was the more interesting in that leaders of such different sorts other recent year it has held events which have changed the Gen. Olney were active in his support. In the weeks immediately preceding the convention at St. Louis which nomiated Judge Parker, W. R. Hearst of New York City made a spectacular at-tempt to secure the nomination. As a whole the campaign was one of apathy for nearly four months, developing in-to a whirlying linish. In addition to the two main parties

presidential lickets were placed in the field by the Populists (T. E. Watson and T. H. Tibbles), the Prohibitionists (S. C. Swallow and G. W. Carroll), the Socialists (E. V. Debs and Benjamin Hanford) and the Socialist-Labor Party (C. H. Corrigan and W. W. Cox).

During the year there have been five changes in the cabinet. On the first of February Seey, of War Root retired, W. B. Taft returning from the Philippines to take his portfolio. In July, owing to the retirement of Atty .-Knox to take the senate seat left vacant by the death of Quay of Penn-sylvania, W. H. Moody was moved from the navy department to the department of justice. Paul Morton of Illinois becoming secretary of the navy. At the same time Victor H. Metcalf of Cali-fornia was appointed secretary of commerce and labor, that ninth seat at the president's table having been left va-cant when George B. Cortelyou assumed the chairmanship of the Republican national committee. On the death of Postmaster-General Henry C. Payne in

October, R. J. Wynne succeeded to the place. At the time of Mr. Roosevelt's election 28 states chose governors, 18 of them supporting Republican executives and 10 Democratic. Of these last the victory in Massachusetts of William L. Douglass, in face of his state's majoriof 80,000 for Roosevelt, was the surprise of the day, though near it must be placed the elections of J. A. John-son (Dem.) in Minnesota and Alva Adams (Dem.) in Colorado, the lattet defeating Gov. Peabody (Rep.) on is-sues raised by the summer's mining strike. The other governors elected

were: Republican-Connecticut, Henry Roberts; Delaware, Preston Lea: Idaho, F. R. Gooding; Illinois, C. S. Deneen: Indiana, J. F. Hanley; Kansas, E. W. Hoch; Michigan, F. M. Warner; Ne-braska, J. H. Mickey; New Hampshire, John McLane; New Jersey, E. S. Stokes; New York, F. W. Higgins; North Dako-ta, E. Y. Sayles; Rhode Island, G. H. Utter; Utah, J. C. Cutler; Washing-ton, A. E. Mead; West Virginia, W. O. Dawson; Wyoming, B. B. Brooks; Wisconsin, LaFollette. Democratic-Florida, N. B. Broward Missouri, J. W. Folk; Montana, J. K. Toole; North Carolina, R. H. Glenn; South Carolina, D. C. Heyward; Tenhessee, J. B. Frazler; and Texas, S. hessee, J. B. Frazier; and Texas, c. W. T. Lanhan, In addition to these, state elections had been held in September in Ver-mont and Maine, resulting in two Re-publican victories, C. J. Bell becoming governor of Vermont and W. T. Cobb of Maine. In Porto Rice Beekman Thyber succeeded William H. Hunt Winthrop succeeded William H. Hunt last April.

Far-Reaching Changes Have Been Wrought by Wars or Treatises in the Maps of Two Continents: Seven New Chief Executives Have Been Called to Preside Over as Many of the World's States; Three Others Have Been Reindorsed in Power, and Heirs Have Been Born to Two of Europe's Empires-Appalling Disasters and Deaths in Part Compensated for by Marked Progress in Industry, the Sciences and the Arts.

BY WARWICK JAMES PRICE. (For the Saturday Deseret News.)

land of mystery and danger, unexplor- : gress made by the American people in day following when the championship ed, inhabited by hostile folk, they all pursuits of life and national activ- of the country was played off. One marched and fought for nearly seven ity it was an unqualified success. game during the American league series marched and fought for nearly seven months, at a cost to England of between six and seven million dollars. when Lhassa had been reached and on August 9 the treaty signed, a distinct advance had been made in the development of Asia. The treaty, while it recognizes China's suzerainty, yet amounta to an English protectorate, insuring freedom of Tibetan trade to all the world, and opening the last of Asla's long-closed doors.

Another trenty of, it may be, even Spain has practically ceded to France all of her North African holdings with the exception of a few coast towns in Morocco. It is a move in political ge-ography-giving to France a larger Af-rican territory than is now possessed by any other power-which will affect future history but little less than the way. war which has established a Japaneso

BANDITS AND BLACKS IN AFRICA.

protectorate over Korea.

Africa has also been the scene of a more pleturesque and dramatic happen-ing. In May Ion Perdicarls and his step-son, Cromwell Varley, were car-ried off into the hills by a Moroccan chaffing named Balanti metantic chieftain named Ralsull, variously described as a self-seeking rascal and as a patriot desirous only of the develop-ment of his country. The fact that Mr. Perdicaris was a naturalized American involved this country in the case, and such pressure was brought to bear upon Morocco's sultan by the Freach government, acting at Becy. Hay's re-quest, that Morocco itself was forced to pay Raisuli his money and to guarantee him and his followers immunity of action within certain territory. In Southwest Africa both Germany

and Portugal have this year had to meet rebellions in their colonies. outbreak of the Hereros against their German masters has already cost the fatherland dear in lives and money. The revolting territory is nearly the size of Texas, and its 65,000 inhabitants have proved such hardy fighters that Berlin now admits that peace can scarcely be expected before two years. Portugal's troubles are less serious, and the guerilla warfare which has so long opposed British advance in Somafiliand is practically at an end. The closing months of the year saw also an unsue-

Before the gates were opened to the public in May the cost of the fair had not been less than \$15,000,000, so that it was sensely minimized by the fair had it.

was scarcely surprising that when the books were closed on the first of De-cember, President Francis found a de-ficit. The total admissions during the seven months the exhibition was open were something less thin 20,000,000.

30,000 regular and militia troops joincise of high value in such details of actual warfare as the transportation of large bodies of troops, the supplying of food, and the use of field telegraphs, as well as the "points" of strategy which could have been acquired to the same degree in no other WARSHIPS AND OCEAN GREY-HOUNDS.

In the naval service of the country 1904 has been marked for the additions it has seen made to her fleet. The Connecticut and Louisana, launched, one in September and the other in June, each of 16,000-ton displacement, will be the finest and most powerful fighting machines affort. The battlefighting machines afloat. The battle-ships Nebraska, Pentsylvania, New Jersey, Colorado, and Georgia; the armored cruisers West Virginia, South Dakota, and Tennessee, the gunboat Paducah and the training ships Boxer and Intrepid were also added to the navy during the year.

It was on the Clyde and in Belfast Bay, however, that the two launchings occurred which promise to be of the greatest importance in maritime an-nals. The two newest ocean liners, mals. the Cunarder Carmania and the Victorian of the Allan line surpass in ton-name the largest of the great greyunds, but are even more noteworthy In the increased horseower they ex-hibit. It is expected that this will result in a very decided decrease in the trans-oceanic record, the increased speed being attained by steam turbine engines, which have been introduced into trans-oceanic travel for the first time in these beats. THE ADVANCES OF SCIENCE.

This aplication of the turbine power is regarded as the most noteworthy the new steps made in scientific endeavor this year, though it may be superseded in importance by the gensupersected in importance by the gen-eral application of electricity as rail-way motive power which promises to result from the amazing speed attained during the test on the New York Cen-tral road in November. Other scien-tific advances, notable indeed, will have been made in 1904 should the "seeing telephone." invenied by J. B. Fowler of Portland, Oregon, be proved prac-tical, or the method of taking photo-graphs in colors, the discovery of which has now been claimed by Dr. Koenie of Germany. Koenig of Germany. Distinct advance has been made in the fields of both wireless telegraphy and aerial navigation. In May the Campania was in unbroken communi-cation with the land during her entire voyage. Successful wireless communi-cation was established between St. Louis and Chicago in September, and a system connecting New York and Bos-ton is practically completed. The progress which the year has witnessed in aerial navigation, while not so marked as this, has been of real value. Santos Dumont has com-pleted a dirigible balloon, constructed to make ten miles an hour, to carry four persons and to remain in the air two days. Of more actual achieve-ment than this are the trips made by Lebaudy of Paris, and, in this country by August Greth and Thomas S. Bald. win, each of San Francisco, and A. R. Knabenshue of Toledo, all of whom have demonstrated the ability of their machines to obey the operator and make reasonable time.

was particularly noteworthy. The Ath-letics of Philadelphis, while playing

were something less than 20,000,000. wholly satisfactory way. Yale, hav-An exhibition of a different sort was shown the country in September when stands nominally as the Eastern chamstands nominally as the Eastern cham-pion, but earlier in the season she had herself lost to West Point. On the, Another trenty of, it may be, even greater importance, was concluded dur-ing the year by which France has tak. en a long step toward the realization of an African empire to extend from the French Soudan to the Mediterran-ean and Atlantic. Germany, Austria, Italy, England and Russia concurring. Snale has a greater the trenth of her work details of the sector of high year by which from field in her con-test with Swarthmore. West Point. won her annual game with the Mid-dies, Michigan beat Wisconsin, and, on the Pacific coast, the University of California lost to Leland Stanford. The automobile records which have been broken since the senson opened have been almost innumerable. The three most notable achievements are: W. K. Vanderbilt's fast mile on Florida Beach in 29 seconds; G. A. Koss-ler's run from Biarvitz to Madrid (200 miles), in 11 hours, 10 minutes; and the non-stop record established by F. F. La Roache of New York, who in 15 days, 2 hours, covered 2.450 miles, 1,437 better than the best earlier total The year also saw the greatest of the automobile races yet held in this country when, on Oct. 17, the first contest for the W. K. Vanderbilt cup was run over a 302-mile course on Long Island. An American, George Heath, won in 5 hours, 26 minutes and 45 sec-onds, one man being killed and three injured during the race. Other records have been lowered

during the year on the track, both by men and horses. Major Delmar and Lou Dillon have each troited a mile in 2:01%; Prince Albert has paced a mile in 1:50%; and, just as October was going cut. Dan Patch, at Mem-phia, established figures which stand as the fastest mile ever traveled by a horse hitched to a sulky, finishing in In the intercollegiate games held at the University of Pennsylvania in June, and in the Olympic games held at St. Louis in August, the event was the exception in which a record was not broken. In connection with track sports it is to be recalled that the Yale-Harvard team defeated the Ox-ford-Cambridge men at London in July, winning six first places in nine

SOME OF 1904'S CONTRIBU-

TIONS TO WORLD HISTORY.

The presidential campaign resulted in a sweeping victory for the Republican candidates, Theodore Roosevelt of New York, and C. W. Fairbanks of Indiana, over the Democratic candidates, Alton B. Parker of New York and Henry G. Davis of West Virginia.

The national senate finally opened the way for digging the Pana-nus canal. Judicial and sanitary systems have been established, and much of the actual work of digging has been done.

Galveston, Tex., saw the completion of the great seawall which is to protect her waterfront from a second disaster, and the New York City subway was opened to the public use,

The Louisiana Purchase exposition, held at St. Louis, entertained about 18,000,000 guests during eight months of brilliant life.

The event of the year in the legal | fostered has been of such value to the church that its abrogation is a bitter blow to Papal power. M. Combes, the and financial worlds was undoubtedly he decision of the supreme court last March in the matter of the Northern Securities company. Their ruling that this was an filegal combination was, however, reached by so close a vote as 5 to 4-Chief Justice Fuller and Justices White, Holmes and Peckham dissenting

from the majority. Events of a more spectacular though less important nature have been the conviction of Whitaker Wright of swindling English investors out of \$100,090,000, which decision was folon the lowed within a few minutes by the prisoner's dramatic suicide; and the freeing of Mrs. Maybrick after four-teen years' imprisonment in Englan and her arrival in this country.

One thing which has marked the yea in a way distinctly discreditable to the country has been the fact that lynchings have reached a total surpassing the worst heretofore known. In 1903 104 lynchings occurred in 16 states, 92 of them in the south. During the first six months of 1904 51 lynchings had oc-curred, the year ending with the appalling total of 127.

STRIKES AND A SALOON.

The labor troubles of the year, so marked that at one time 150,000 men and women were out on strike, have been given a somewhat unusual importance because of the remarkable developments which followed a strike called by the Western Federation of Miners in the Telluride and Cripple Creek districts of Colorado. This strike, originally declared because of hours, soon developed into a contest between law and order and anarchy and murder, Things eventually reached such a pass that Gov. Peabody declared martial law in the disturbed districts and sent in state troops. A conflict of nearly two months then compelled the surrender of the West-

ern Federation, but at a cost of some four score lives on both sides and a total expense, including wages, of many millions of dollars. The two strikes of the meat-packers in Chicago and eight other large cities, which, in July and August, called out \$3,000 operators, and the more "old-fashioned" strike when 26,000 opera-tors left their work in S1 of the big woolen mills of Fall River, were nota-ble more because of the workers in ble more because of the numbers in-volved than because of any decided victory for either party to the dispute. One sociological event of the year deserving special notice was the estab-lishment of what has become known

as the "Eubway Baloon

prohibition.

than \$50,000,000.

French premier, took the opportunity offered by a triffing dispute concern-ing the bishoprics of Dijon and Laval absolutely to disassociate the French church and state, and the present parliament has just upheld him by a vote of 325 to 237. \$40,000,000 TO CHARITY.

It is yet too early to know how the benefactions of 1904 are to compare In their total with the \$62,000,000 and more which hast year was given to rarious charaltable causes, but, count-ing no gifts of less than \$250,000, a otal of something more than \$40,000,... 00 has already been reached. This includes four gifts of \$5,000,000 each. 45,000,000 of which has been given by Andrew Carnegis in equal parts to the Andrew Carnegie in equal parts to the establishment of a fund for the reward of "heroes in private life;" towards excavations to be made in Rome; and

excavations to be institute to which he to that Pittsburg institute to which he has already given so genrously. The fourth of the \$5,000,000 gifts was made by Marshall Field, of Chicago, to the museum there which is to bear

his name, The Rothschlids have given \$2,000,-009 for the establishment in Paris of

model dwellings for laborers, and Mrs. A. W. Reed, of Pasadena has given a like amount to educational institutions on the Pacific coast.

Two notable gifts of \$1,500,000 each have been made by J. J. Hill toward the new Roman Catholic cathedral at St. Paul, and by Mr. Carnegie to a new engineering building in New York York.

IN THE WAKE OF FIRE AND ACCI. DENT.

If 1904 has been a year of war, none the less has it been a year of war, hons the less has it been a year of immense loss of property by fire and of life by accilent. The great fire which, on the 7th and 8th of February, swept Baltimore, laying bare 140 acres that had been covered by more than 1,000 buildings, has been surpassed in great conflagrations only by the historic fire which destroyed Chicago in 1871. The business section of Rochester suffered in that same month from a fire which represented a loss of \$2,500,000, Iu April a \$2,000,000 fire visited Toronto, and in July the flames cost St. Peters-burg \$2,050,000. The burning and sinking of the

"General Slocum" in New York's East River, last June, with its loss of 1.031 lives, was so appalling that It threw into the background even such a disaster as the sinking at sea, a few days shop on a crowded down-town New York street was, in July, equipped and opened under the ownership of a comlater, of the steamer "Norge," which involved a loss of 646 lives. In th In the tornadoes and hurricanes which, durpany including some of the most pub-lic-spirited and philanthropic men in that city. At the formal opening Bishop Potter made a commendatory address, which fact was instantly ing the year, have swept over the union Istes, Gochin China. Central Russia and the Philippines, 554 lives have been reported lost. MURDER AND SUDDEN DEATH. taken up throughout the country and made the text of a heated debate. The Violent death has been busy during the year. In the far east the war has been responsible to Russla and Japan for the loss of at least six compromoters of the saloon have andrinks at a fair price, to take away from the business the motive of immanders of reputation and high posi-tion, while at home Russia has lost the services of her minister of the inmense private gain and to sell no liquor to minors or drunken men. The ven-ture is avowedly an attempt to apply here a principle which has been sucterior, von Plehve, and her governor of Finland, Gen, Bobrikoff, both of whom met death by assassination cessfully worked out in England, of conducting a saloon decently and hon-Four other violent deaths which have come to men of note have been those estly, so as to improve as far as pos-sible a situation which, it is claimed, cannot be met successfully by absolute of the great Russlan artist, Verestohagin, who went down with the "Petro-pavlovsk" in April: Mayor McLane, of Baltimore, who died of a pistol wound received, by accident it is believed, in his private office: Kent Loomis, whose IN THE RELIGIOUS WORLD. In the religious world two events of mysterious death on the steamer or unusual importance have marked the year. In England a decision by the which he was going out to Abyssinia has not yet been explained; and John house of lords has nullified the amai-Field, known the country over in both gamation, proclaimed in 1960, between the Free Church of Scotland and the financial and political circles, who, in the Free Church of Scotland and the United Presbyterian church. At that time Moderator McQueen of the first named body led a revolt against the union, in which he was supported by July committed suicide near his Phila delphia home. Death has reaped a notable harvest during the year in the ranks of those who have been prominent in the inbarely two dozen Scottish ministers, and in which he was opposed by thou-sands of the largest and most influendustries and arts of the world. France has lost Waldeck-Rousseau, who had has lost Waldeck-Rousseau, who had promised to become her next presi-dent; England has lost Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the great parlia-montarian, while the death of Paul Kruger has taken from South Africa a figure which had made that corner of the Dark Continent a power in his-tory. In America political ranks are the poorer for the death of Senators Hanna and Vest and Hoar, and Posttial parishes of the country. After four years in the courts McQueen's little party now finds itself successful and suddenly in full control of church properties valued in the bulk at more Hanna and Vest and Hoar, and Post-master-General Payne, Literature has lost Sir Edwin Arnold, Samuel Smiles and Maurus Jokal. Art has lost Watts, Lenbach and Gerome: and the greatest of modern musicians died with Dvorak. In 1904 Princess Mathilde Bonaparte has died, King George of Sax-ony, ex-Queen Isabella of Spain, Prince Herbert Bismarck and Field-Marshal the Duke of Combridge, Eng-land has also lost Admiral Keppel, Dean Hole, and John Hollingshead. her veteran journalist. Germany has lost Count von Waldersee and, Theo-dore Herzi, the philanthropist. The america may mourn include Stanley the explorer, William C. Whitney, Gens, Gordan and Longstreet, Bishep Gens, Gorann and Longetter, Dienop Huntington, Parke Godwin, Rear-Admiral Taylor, "Citizen" George Francis Train, "Golden Rule" Jones, mayor of Toledo, and Mrs. Gilbert, the venerable actress.

Port Arthur has been one of the most remarkable of modern times. Since the Japanese isolated the fortress on the 5th of May, Gen. Stoessel, its commander, has maintained himself with a force

which has dwindled from 40,000 to 4,000, against a besieging army which has approximated 100,000. The fleet, under Rear Admiral Withoft, which might have been of primary value to the town, was dispersed and in part destroyed in August, while the battles at Liao Yang and Shake river definitely cut off any assistance from the Russian forces to the north These actions at Lizo Yang and

Shake river will take place among the world's great hattles, not only because of the numbers engaged and the appai-ling casualties, but because of the desperate character of the fighting. The statement that short-range warfare was a thing of the past was given the lie through the whole of the 11 days' action at Liao Yang, opening on Aug. 25, when 200,000 Japanese, under Field Marshal Oyama, defeated 160,000 Rus-slans under Gen. Kuropatkin. The to-

tal casualtize were not less than 53,000. These figures were surpassed at Shake river, where the fighting contin-ued from Oct. 17 to 22. The number killed has been officially given as 23,000, with casualties of \$3,747.

Kuropatkin's promotion in November to supreme command in Manchuria, and ultaneous recalling of Viceroy Alexief, shows that Russia's government now abares with the rest of the world the belief that the general has been the genius and the viceroy the marplot of the year's campaign.

COST AND LESSONS OF WAR.

When 1904 goes out the war will have lasted 327 days, and will have cost not-less than \$300,000,000. It has taught the world that what has seemed impossible may be accomplished by "good team work" in an army. The feat of the Japanese in winning victories on ground of the Russians' own choosing, of out-flanking them, of outfighting them, and especially of following Kuropatkin's masteriy retreat so closely after days

mastery retreat so closely after days and nights of continuous fighting, has been one of the remarkable achieve-ments of military history. To the world at large the most valu-able result of the conflict thus far has been a more definite understanding as to the visited a more definite understanding as to the "right of search" and of what constitutes "contraband of war," which has been gained through the prompt action and diplomatic skill of Secy. of State Hay. Through his initiative it has now become a recognized part of international law that fuel and food-stuffs are not contraband per se, while the action of two Russian cruisers in the Red sea, in what will go down to history as "the Malacca incident," has determined definitely the Tangin to which a vessel of a belligerent fleet may go in the right of search.

In the last days of October It looked as though England might be drawn into the conflict. Russia's Baltic fleet, salling for the far east under Vice Ad-miral Rojestvansky, on the night of the \$3nd, fired upon some English trawlers The Russian commander's later declar-ntion that he had been attacked by Japanese torpedobcats, and that the travier sunk and the loss of English lives from his fire had been regrettable but unevoidable "accidents," was not believed by the British people or the world at large. The outery for "satisfaction" was so great as to alarm all Europe, but largely through the cool-headed promptness of M. Delcasse, the French minister of foreign affairs, the crisis was averted and the whole matter left to the investigation and decision of a commission. Later the Ealtic fleet proceeded toward Japanese waters, a part of it steaming around the Cape and a lesser part through the Suez canal.

A CANAL, A SEAWALL AND A SUB-WAY.

Last February saw decided, by a senate vote of 71 to 17, the long-mooted question of a trans-lsthmian canal. Since then the surveys have been completed, all observations taken, and so thorough a fight opened against ma-laria and yellow fever that it is believ-ed these hindrances to the completion of what will be the greatest engineer-ing feat of history will be stamped out. A civil procedure for the new territory has been initiated, and in the actual work of digging the canal several thousand laborers are now busy. It is estimated that eight years will be re-quired to finish the work, and that \$150 000,000 will be spent on "the ditch" proper. This, with the \$40,000,000 paid the stockholders of the French company, and the \$10,000,000 paid Panama

for the canal strip, will mean a total cost to this country of \$200,000,000 in re-turn for which, it is affirmed, her trade with the east will be quadrupled, while she will have been the agent through

which the whole commercial world will have come into a new epoch in its history. Certain questions having arisen between the canal commissioners and the governments of Panama and Columbia, Secy of War Taft went to the isthmus in November, representing this govern-ment. The success of his mission was prompt, and all indications now point to rapid advance in the work with full harmony between all parties in interest.

Two triumphs of engineering skill but litle inferior to that which will be involved in the Panama canal were brought to conclusion last October. The seawail at Galveston, Tex., began in October, 1902, to prevent any recurrence of such disaster as the hurri-cane of September, 1900, was completed at a cost of \$1,195,318. This covers the the a cost of stresses. This covers the construction of the fall itself as struc-ture 15 feet bread, is high, and about three and a quarter miles long. When the grading is finished by which the level of considerable portions of the city will be raised, the cost of the work will become as leased to 2000

gun in May, 1900, was expected to be finished during April, but strikes and other detenteious occurred and it was 27th of October when Mayor Ma Ciellan ran the train from city station at One Hundred and Forty-third street, which officially crowned the work which had been done under Wil-liam B. Parson, chief engineer, and John B. Macdonald, contractor. The total cost has been \$25,000,000, but it has increased ton fold the habitable area of the nation's largest city.

TIBET AND TWO TREATIES.

the epoch-making struggle between Russia and Japan, the adventures of England's "military mission" in Tibet would have figured large in the year's achievements. A petty border outbreak, following a long period in which com-

12 "doubtrun" states, but on Nov. s, all of these went Republican, raising the electoral vote for Theodore Roosevelt and Charles W. Fairbanks to 336. The fight made in behalf of Judge

cessful attempt to reopen the d-bate as to Belgium's government of Congoland Across in South America the year's developments have included the usual revolts in San Domingo. Paraguay and Uruguay, with a threatened war be-tween Peru and Brazil over disputed

rights in the Acre rubber territory, and more trouble between the Venezuelan government and the American asphalt companies. REPUBLICAN CHIEFS AND KINGS. TO-BE.

The continent, including Central America, has also seen since January the inauguration of six new presidents. In February, Manuel Amador took the helm in Panama, in June, Gen. Morales was inaugurated in San Domingo; and in July, Jose Barrera became president of Peru. Manuel Quintana of Argen-tine, Rafael Reyes of Colombia, and Diaz, the "Grand Old Man of Mexico," for the seventh time was called to di-rect the country, which has practically been made by his efforts.

Lord Curson has been chosen to suc-ceed himself as England's viceroy in India, an honor so unusual as to be high endorsement of the man's value. Earl Grey has come over to Canada to take the post which Lord Minto surrenders, and, in Europe, Robert Comp. tesse has assumed the duties of chief executive of Switzerland. King Peter of Servia has marked the end of his first year's reign by an official coronation, and heirs have been born to the thrones of Russia and Italy. THE WORLD'S FAIR AND MIMIC

WAR. The world's fair, held in St. Louis to commemorate the centenary of the purchase from France of the Louisiana

territory has done much to mark the passing of 1904. In the area included within its grounds (1,540 acres), in the size and beauty of its 300 and more buildings, the exposition surpassed any which had preceded it, while in the number of its exhibits and their beauty it has equalled the best that has before been seen. As an evidence of the pro-

work will become at least \$3,500,000, An achievement of even greater skill, was the completion of the subway rouds, tunnelling for 223, miles beneath the city of New York. This work, be-

Had it not been overshadowed by

POLITICS IN THE MAKING. POLITICS IN THE MAKING. The event of the year of greatest im-portance to the United States has been the presidential election, which resulted in a Republican victory so sweeping as to surprise even Mr. Rooseveil's most enthusiastic supporters. The interest in the campaign centereu naturally in the 12 "doubtful" states, but on Nov. 8, all of these went Republican, raising the

a range of mountains whose very pass. es were higher than the Alpine peaks

A BANNER YEAR IN SPORTS.

The athletic surprises of the year seem to have been confined to golf and tennis. Coming east from California, Miss May Sutton captured all the tenmiss May suitan captified an the ten-nis honors in the Atlantic and Middle states: Miss Charlotte Dod of Eng-land took the golf champlonship away from Miss Rona Adair, only to lose it as promptly to Miss Pauline Mack-ey: while the American, W. J. Travis, playing in England, easily conquered the best of the amateurs in that home of the ancient and roval game. of the ancient and royal game.

CROPS AND SPECULATION.

In industrial circles 1904 will be long remembered both because of record corn and cotton crops, and be-cause, too, of unusual speculative movements which have accompanied the wheat and cotton markets. It has been estimated that considerably more than 2.500,000,000 bushels of corn have been harvested this year, which will surpass the best previous year by something like 40,000,000 bushels. On the other hand, the wheat fields of the country

have not produced as well as usual, and to this is to be traced the startling speculative "flurries" of February, May and August, when wheat was selling in New York and Chicago markets at \$1.08, \$1.03 and \$1.17%. The speculation in cotton culminated

early in February, when the bulls, un-der the leadership of D. J. Sully, drove up the price to 1814 cents a pound, the highest figures known since 1873. At one time Mr. Sully was \$17,000,000 ahead of the market, but when the reaction came, he failed absolutely. The 1904 cotton crop, with an average of 91.6, shows the largest acreage ever known, the governmental reports estimating a crop for the season 1904-1905 something A BARMAR Plate the defendence of the season 1904-1905 something of the fast game. Boston however, on the loston won, losing to Boston, however, on the lost of the market it had been in February.

LEAVES FROM OLD ALBUMS.



THE TWENTIETH WARD INSTITUTE.

This rare picture, owned by George M. Gillnger, comprises the initial directory of the Twentleth word institute, which was organized in the fall of 1870, and continued as a prosperous institution till the organization of the Mutual Improvement associations in \$375, when it became a part of them. In fact, the institute was the beginning of such work among the Latter-day Saints, and had as its prime object the bringing together for instruction along religious and scientific lines, the young people of the ward, both male and female. During its existence it had a membership of about 150, 14 of whom, elected annually, made up the official directors. The first president of he institute was Jahn Nicholson, with George M. Ottinger as first vice president, and C. R. Savage, second vice president. Meetings were held every Tuesday night at the residence of the late Septimits W. Sears, where programs, consisting of ques-tions and answers on theology, science, etc., songs, readings, recitations and instrumental selections, were carried out, much to the edification and enjoyment of all present. Of those shown in the picture, taken by C. R. Savage shortly after the organization, three are dead, viz: Karl G. Maeser, Charles W. Stayner and Henry Puzey. The others are well known residents of the community and, generally speaking, are men who have become prominent in their respective callings. Starting at the right and reading up and down to the laft, the names of those in the group are as follows: W. C. Dunbar, C. W. Stayner, Henry (Copyright, 1964, by Warwick James Price.)

..... A Certain Cure for Croup.

A Certain Cure for Croup. When a child shows symptoms of croin there is no time to experiment with new remedies ito matter how highly they may be recommended. There is one presara-tion that can always be depended upon it has been in uno for many years and has rever been known to fall, vist Cham-berinin's Cough Remied. Give it and a quick cure is suite to follow. Mr. M. F. Compton of Market, Texas, says of it. "I have used Chamberlain's Cough Rem-edv in severs crass of croup with my children, and can untifully ser it always gives prompt relief." For side by all druggists.

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