PART THREE. DESERET EVENING NEWS. 17 TO 24

SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1903. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

FIFTY-THIRD YEAR

O THE KING OF BELGIUM O

Special Correspondence of the Deseret News by Frank G. Carpenter.)

RUSSELS .- I saw the king of Belgium walking alone in the park near his palace his morning. Yes alone! was sprinting along with a springy step, his well back as though

aking for a wager. He had a cane in hand and his trousers were rolled although the paths were perfectly sun was shining. He was ed in business clothes and wore a ek coat and derby hat. Altogether he led more like a gentleman farmer tha touch of the sport in him than king of one of the busiest little na-

s of Europe. THE RULER OF BELGIUM.

vertheless Leopold II is a king in onse of the word, and as kings not so had after all. He is now s old, and he has been ruling, for more than 37 years. He led the throne just and the throne just about the aded the throne just about the eof cur civil war, and has held his through the various changes of mment in France, Germany and other countries about him. His ti-rou know, is Leopold II, king of rum. He is the second king that dum has had. This country was a of the Netherlands until 1820, when some an independent kingdom about th independent kingdom me nn its congreen elected Leopoid, In-r of this man, as its king. Hol-went off to itself, and since then an has walked alone. Austria, la. Great Britain and Prussia mited the neutrality of Belgium. I few years later all the states of be recognized it as an independent

pold I, was the ruler from 183, 1855 and upon his death his eldest he present king, took his place. g his administration the country rown in population and It is hardly bigger than some s counties, and its seacoast is not r than from Washington to Baltistill it supports one-twelfth as still it supports whole United people as the whole United s and it has a population greater any of our states with the excep-

A WELL MANAGED KINGDOM. ndeed, Belgium is as well managed ed, beginn its is as the first solid is ally sandy, but every acre of it is farmed. The country is divided to small holdings, and the greater farmed. art of it is worked with the spade, so itensively, that it produces vasily in is of other countries. Not only the is, but the mines and factories are handled. There are 1,600 stone-ries, which are worked, employing

reprint, 1902, by Frank G. Carpen-tor.) than one-third the size of Indiana which is thus able to put its fingers into the pockets of all the world and draw

the pockets of all the work and draw the dollars out. They say its king is a sport, and my information inclines me to believe they are right, but he must be a business sport in order to accom-plish such business results. plish such oughess results. Let me give you a few commercial facts. In 1990 Belgium sold more than \$100 worth of goods for every man, wo-man and child in the country, or more than \$509 per family. Think of a land that can produce so much more than it that that one y formily can sell \$500 needs that every family can sell \$500 worth a year to fereign nations. That is what Belgium did. It buys as well as sells and in this it is interesting to us. Its imports amount to about \$700.us. Its imports amount to about \$700,-000,000 annually and of these more than \$50,000,000 worth come from Yankee-dom. It buys even more than this from France, Germany and Great Britain, but it sells to each of them almost as much as it buys, while our Belgian im-ports are a bagatelle in comparison. US.

A SPORTY KING.

But I started writing on the Belgian king. He is so wrapped up in the country that it is hard to separate him from it. And still in many respects, if gossip tells the truth, he gets his fun out of other things than business. Notout of other things than business. Not-withstanding his 67 years of life and 37 years of reign he is gay and gliddy. His eve is as keen to recognize a pretty girl as it was when at 18 he married Marie Henristte, the daughter of Archduke Joseph of Austria. All sorts of stories are whispered about Brussels of the king's escapades, and of his liberality to certain female persons who, to say the least are no better than they should certain female persons who, to say the least, are no better than they should be. He is said to be a patron of art, and especially of that kind of art con-nected with the opera bouffe stage, the prima donnas of which when in straits appeal to him and seldom in vain. The king is fond of the theater and of the ballet. He is 6 great lover of horso-back riding and frequently rides alone. You may sometimes see him in the parks in the suburbs of Brussels going along at a good trot through the woods, with as little ostentation as I saw him out walking this morning.

out walking this morning. KING LEOPOLD'S INCOME.

KING LEOPOLD'S INCOME. Indeed, Leopold has many things to commend him. He lives simply. He has a palace or so in the upper part of Brussels but his home is not extrava-gant as far as its exterior is concerned, and it costs as little, perhaps, as that of any great monarch of Europe. He has a civil list 14 times as big as the selary of President Roosevelt. He has \$400,000 a year to keep up his establishment, and in addition he owns c large private fortune. He owns lands in Belgium, hotels at Ostend and has been interest-ed in the gambling houses there. For a long time he was the sole possessor a long time he was the sole possessor of the Belgian Congo, the vast territory

A Sporty Ruler With a Big Income-How Belgium is Governed-A Commercial and Industrial Empire Well Managed-Government Railroads and Telegraphs Which Pay Notwithstanding Low Charges-The National Savings Banks-A Look at the Belgium Capital-Something About Education-Newspapers Published For Nothing Which Make Their Owers Rich.



Photographed for the "News" by Fran & G. Carpenter.

PALAIS DE JUSTICE AT BRUSSELLS.

Said to be the Grandest Structure Ever Erected by Man.

the telegraphs and telephones, and to I a million. It is in the heart of Belgium a large extent the railroads. Each of these branches is worked at a profit, and they add materially to the government revenues. The revenue from the rall-ways last year was about \$56,000,000, and that from the telegraph \$2,000,000. and that from the telegraph \$2,000,000. The railroads are managed in the in-terests of the people, and more especial-ly for the lower classes. The different roads have workingmen's tickets, by which a laborer may go to his factory and back if it is within fifteen miles for 37 cents a week every day by train. There are also reduced tickets for school children and a half rate for school ex-cursions where the children are taken cursions where the children are taken away under the charge of the teacher for instruction purposes. The ordinary rate for a bicycle taken along with a passenger is 14 cents, and dogs travel

it third-class rates. The Swiss system of yearly passes at fixed rate prevails here. For about The Swiss system of yearly passes at a fixed rate prevails here. For about \$125 you can get a ficket that will al-low you to travel throughout the year scond class on any of the state rail-ways, and tickets for a shorter time at proportionately low rates. At present there are more than 2,800 miles of rail-road's in the country, with a passenger te die numbering about 140,000 000 rides traffic numbering about 140,000,000 rides per year.

I find the cars very good, although they are generally filled. The service at the stations is excellent. There are plenty of porters, dressed in blue jeans and black cloth caps with numbers on them, who take your baggage, weigh your trunks and carry your small truck into the trains for 10 cents, or aven less, per person. I have been riding second class and I find it comfortable. The cars are divided up into compariments, with seats facing each other, so that each compartment will accommodate six. The seats are cushioned with felt or leather, and their backs are uphel-stered to high above your heads. The fares are remarkably low.

POSTOFFICE AND THE SAVINGS BANKS.

The Belgian postoffice department manages also the telephones and tele-graphs, as well as the savings banks. The telegraph rates are much lower than ours, and the service is quite as good. You can send fifteen words for 10 cents, fifty words for 24 cents, pay-10 cents, hity words for 24 cents, pay-ing only two cents for every ten words thereafter. There are now about 4,000 miles of lines in the country, with enough wire to reach around the world. There are 27,000 miles of telephone wire and 15,000 stations. The conversa-tions last year were almost forty mil-ters.

The national savings banks are pa-conized by all classes. The books tronized by all classes. The books number more than a million and a half, and the deposits approximate \$120,000,-000. In addition to this there is a fund

of government annuities amounting to \$33,000,000, so that the Belgians have in their own savings banks about \$150,000,-000. The most of such accounts are small and the savings come from the poor. More than 60 per cent of the total of less than \$20, oks have a and fully three-fourths of them are under \$100. Taking the whole populaton der \$100. Taking the whole populaton into consideration there is one savings bank account for every four inhabi-tants or on the average above one per family. The accounts are steadily in-creasing and the people deposit thus more and more every year. The sys-tem enables deposits to be made in the smallest villages, and every laborer has a sofe place to put his asyings if he a safe place to put his savings if he wishes it. It is a pity that some similar arrangement cannot be made for the United States.

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GOSSIP ABOUT LEOPOLD II AND HIS ROYAL FAMILY.

NUMBER 49

or so of the whole population of more than six million. The town is divided into two sec-tions, one of which is high above the other. It is in the upper part that the king's palace and all the govern-ment buildings are situated. It is here that most of the foreigners live, includ-ing about 2000 Excells residents Our ing about 2,000 English residents. Our minister has a fine home not far from the parace of the king, and the consul-general is about equally distant from

the palace in an opposite direction. The government buildings are espe-cially fine. Take the Palais de Justice, which stands upon a hill high above the business part of the city. It is said to be the grandest structure of the world, it is the grandest structure of the world. It is bigger than the Capitol at Wash-It is bigger than the capitol at wood-ington and covers one acre more than the enormous church of St. Peter at Rome. It is built of marble and it rises high over Brussels with a doma 100 feet higher than that of our Capi-tol. The structure in general is py-ampled and successive section dimintol. The structure in general is py-ramidal, each successive section dimin-ishing in bulk. It is beautfully decor-ated, the rotunda being embellished with colossal statues of justice, law, strength and mercy, and the vestibule adorned with statues of Demonthenes and Licurges and of Cleero and Domi-tius. Not far from this are other gov-crument buildings, including the fam-ous art gallery, the National Bank and the Palais de la Nation.

EDUCATION AND ILLITERACY.

As far as education is concerned the Belgians do not compare with the Belgians do not compare with the Swiss. I seldom met a man in Swit-zerland who could not speak more than one language, and in the cltics nearly every one understood more or less Eag. every one understood more or less Eng-lish. Here the people speak French and Flemish, but many of the lower classes have a dialect of their own which is difficult to understand. The Belgians are Roman Catholics, Of the six million odd people in the country there are only 10,000 Protett-ants and 4,000 Jews. The constitution acousts full realistics. There or stitution

grants full religious liberty, but, not-withstanding this, many of the schools are under the church, and this is always detrimental to education. There are in all four universities, two of which belong to the state, and also schools of arts, engineering and manufactures, which have about 1.500 students.

The public school system is not as good as that of Switzerland, and the percentage of illiteracy is much highpercentage of illiteracy is much righ-er. In Exitzeriand you can scarcely find a man who does not read or write. Here fully one-fourth of the population cannot read, and of the young men called out for military service lastyear more than 12 per cent could not write. This is the only place I know of where newspapers are sold for nothing. There are two of that kind in Brussels, and both are making money. One is

and both are making money. One is known as Le Soir and the other as Le National. Le Soir has 125,000 circu'a-tion, and it has made the fortune of its

ut 37,000 men and yielding an annual duct of \$11.000,000. I have already then of the 125,000 coal miners and at they produce, and I might fill a s of stories of the different indusleigian iron goes all over the world,

galvanized roofing is used all along e coast of South America and the railroad projected from Hankow reat railroad projected from Hankow to Pekin is being built with Belgian teel rails. There are three steel plants bree, now working on a 50,000-ton order if steel rails for Mexico, and other fac-bries are making tons of railroad iron for Maryland. I have traveled pretty well over the world, but I have never been able to get out of sight of Belgian and a source where Belgian s, nor to find a country where Belim had not more or less commerce. A BIG COMMERCIAL KINGDOM. Think of a land like this not more | dered in various speculations, and that |

of late this has been turned into an in-dependent state, with him as the ruler, and I can't tell you just what he gets out of it. I only know that its govern-ment revenues now amount to not quite \$6,000,000 a year, and that the expendi-tures are greater than that. Whether Leopoid has any private property there or not I do not know. His majesty has been accused of not being a very good guardian of the wealth of his own family, and especially of that of his sister, who was the wife of the unfortunate Maximilian of Mex-ico. Her name was Carlotta, and, as of late this has been turned into an in-

of the unfortunate Maximilian of Mex-ico. Her name was Carlotta, and, as the story goes, when Maximilian was executed he left her a vast estate, of which King Leopold was trustee. Then Carlotta became insane and her estate was almost absolutely in the power of her brother. It is gossiped that, the most of this property has been squan-dered in various speculations, and that

enterprises along the Congo river. In the meantime the enemies of Leopold say Carlotta has recovered her reason. but that his majesty does not dare to take her out of the asylum for fear of being held to an accounting.

THE ROYAL FAMILY.

King Leopold has no son to succeed King Leopoid has no son to succeed him. He has had three children, but they are all girls. The Princess Louise, who is now 44, was born be-fore he ascended the throne, as was also the Princess Ste-phanie, who is now thirty-eight. Both of these princesses are married. The third daughter is the Princess Clemen. third daughter is the Princess Clemen-tine, who was born July 30, 1872 and who is consequently thirty years of age. By the constitution, however, the succession can only go in the direct male line of the family, and the girls have

no chance. If the king should die to-day his brother, who is two years his junior, would take his place, and in case of his death the succession would go to his son, Prince Albert, who is now twenty-seven, and who has a baby boy named Leopold about two years old ready to succeed whim in case he

HOW BELGIUM IS GOVERNED.

The government of Belgium is some-The government of Belgium is some-what different from those of the other European monarchies. The king has little more power than the king of Eng-land, the most of the governing being carried on through the congress and ministers. All the royal acts must be countersigned by one of the ministers, who thus becomes responsible for them. The congress consists of a senate and

If the king should die to- some men have as much as three votes, ther, who is two years his | Every citizen over twenty-five years of age has one vote, and those over thirtyage has one vote, and those over tandy five who pay at least \$1 a year in house tax and have had children have each an additional vote, as has also every citizen of over twenty-five who owns property to the amount of \$400 or who for two years has received \$20 annually from his covernment bonds or tunds from his government bonds or funds in the savings banks. Graduates of high colleges have two extra votes, but no man can have more than three votes. Another regulation provides that every man must vote, and that if he does not he may be arrested and punished. Thus you see the government enforces vot-ing and gives premiums of extra votes to such who have children, property and higher education.

THE BELGIAN CAPITAL.

I like Brussels. It is one of the best

founder, who was a newsdealer origi-nally, starting with nothing. He disnally, starting with nothing. He dis-tributed his paper free, and gradually built up a bushess out of the adver-tisements. The only charge for the pa-per is for delivery which costs 6 cents a month if the customer lives on the ground floor or 12 cents if he lives up-stairs. Mail subscribers, pay merely the postage, and the newsboys sell the papers on the street for a cent and pocket all the profits. In addition to these two papers Bel-

In addition to these two papers Bel-gium has a number of other journals which are paid for, but no other dailies of large circulation. There are in the whole country less than 1.500 journals, of which 420 are political, 178 commer-cial, industrial or agricultural, 480 fi-nancial and 755 devoted to other sub-FRANK G. CARPENTER. jects.

the welfare of the state. SALT LAKERS IN GOTHAM.

News Notes of Home People in the Great Metropolis-With the Theater Folk and the Critics,

annon a

pecial Correspondence. New York, Jan. 14.-Charlotte Perins (Stettson) Gilman, the well known

thoress and lecturer, and who is a miliar figure to many Salt Lakers, as about completed her new book,"Our Vork," which has been under thought nd construction for over three years. t deals largely with economics, a queson which this talented woman is so

ell qualified to talk upon. It will no ubt raise a storm of discussion among thinking people, as it advances the theory that all men work to supply ome want, while the authoress lays faim to the idea that they work beause social impetus forces them to.

Miss Harriet E. Burt, daughter of Jesander Burt, and who has been a ticn, having an office on Broadway pupil of Carl Taelten, at the piano forte school, Boston, for nearly six years, came to New York last week on er way home to Salt Lake. For the ast year Miss Burt has been in ill th, and practically unable to apdy herself to her studies. The recent eath of her mother has been a severe ow, maning atreme sodness, ow, making her journey home one of

Miss Agnes Rose Lane has gone out that the Hoyt's "Centented Woman" ompany. The tour is not expected to e a long one. Only the principal cites of the south are so far booked. Miss Lane is well adapted for such ork, being a comedienne of rare abil-

Elders Woods, Kert, Knowlton and Weich have moved to 535 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, from One Hundred and Twenty-eighth. Where they have had lodgings for the neat year.

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At the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Guies West One Hundred and Twenty-fith street, last Monday evening, was assembled, a party of congenial friends. Maj. and Mrs. Pond. Miss Glass, Dr. Steddard, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Whitney, and the famous cortonist of the nd the famous cartoonist of

port, who, with his wife, and other ends or all, and are cates, spent an ends or all, and are cates, spent an ends of rare enjoyment. It will be membered, that Mr. Davenport made a famous cartoon of Dewey, "Lest We orget," and which the here of Ma-la has declared made it possible for m and dis wife to live in America. It and Mr. Davenues will an entry. Mr. and Mrs. Davenport will entertain

a number of their "Mormon" friends next week, at their home near Jersey Heights,

At last Sunday services many friends from home were seen. Mr. and Mrs. George Wright of Harlem, were among the number. Mr. Wright was once a resident of Salt Lake where many members of his family now reside.

. . . A few days ago on Broadway, an-other Salt Laker was met by some riends, Mr. Zera Snow of Portland, Ore, who is here temporarily to float a business scheme. Mr. Snow was for many years assistant district attorney of Utah, under C. S. Varian, Also Mr. Whitehead, who at one time was terri-torial treasurer of Utab, being appoint-ed to the office by President Cleveland, He is the agent of a big lead corpora-tion, having an office on Broadway

A VANKEE 10PENZ



SBROF ZENEY HERBENN

Amid the sensation of Dr. Lorenz's famous bloodless surgical methods for cure of hip trouble, Prof. Henry Her-mann of Buffalo, N. Y., comes forward with the claim that he has successfully used the Lorenz methods for the past 39 years.

"Ruckleberry Finn" company where she played Becky Thatcher, the sweet-heart of Tom Sawyer. Since she first came to New York her time has been filled with good engagements, never Mr. J. J. Olsen of Ogden, is visiting New York on business incidentally combining a little pleasure with his work, and will make a trip to Wash-ington, D. C., also Baltimore, before returning home. At Supday service he addressed the Saints for a short time in a vary electronic memory. filled with good engagements, hever having lost more than a week, always bing able to secure positions where many others have failed. She is the possessor of a fine volce, and is now studying volce culture under Averil and elocution under Miss Collins. Miss Ruth Eldredge, a cousin of Miss Pratt, intends going out with a com-pany very soon, the tour extending as-tar as the West Indies. She has taken

in a very eloquent manner. Frances Hodgeson Burnett's "Un-fairy Princess" is being rehearsed and managed by Julia Marlowe's manager, C. B. Dillingham, and in the cast is a L. B. Diffingham, and in the cast is a little Salt Lake girl known on the stage as Leona D'Armon but known to her many friends off the stake as Leons Prait, sister of Viola Prait Gillet, the Prince Charming of the "Beauty and

ed at the Rossmore, Forty-first and Brondway. At last Sunday's services, a quartet consisting of Miss Luella Ferrin, Miss the Beast," extravaganza, and one of the greatest successes of the past year. Miss Pratt but recently left the

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far as the west indice. She has course of study recently, vocal music being the main object, and under Miss Collins, the elocutionist, is per-fecting herself in dramatic elocution. Miss Eldredge is for the present locat-

THE BRILLIANT BUT ERRATIC GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN WRITES.

George Francis Train sends the following to the Deseret News From New York:

Citizen George Francis Train sends his cheers to the Deseret News! Salt Lake! Idaho! Utah and the Mormon moralists of the Bible. He made Brigham Young

director of the Union Pacific road when he broke ground at Omaha, Dec. 3, 1863. Four decades ago. After breaking ground (he being the only one of the directory present) there, at a banquet given him at the Herndon House he sent this

message: "Citizen Brigham Young, chief of the Mormons. I hereby make you director that end of Union Pacific. Don't say no. Answer paid. Signed George Francis Train."

To which Brigham Young re-plied as follows: "Salt Lake, Utah, Dec. 3, 1863. George Francis Train, Omaha. All right. Yes to directorship. Push on U. P. Signed Brigham Youpe." Young.

This stopped danger signals of parties against Mormons, and the great west began to open in earnest. I wish Brigham Young earnest. I wish Brigham Young was alive today to see his news-paper, now in its fifty-third year with its ninety seven-column pages, with its portraits, pletures and ads, and its matter on Utah, Idaho and the Mormon stykes. We could not have built the Union Pacific without Mormon labor. They were working for their homes and families. Our Mor-mon bills for ties, grading, bridges mon bills for ties, grading, bridges

and labor were near two million and a haif dollars, and never a strike! They were all union men

strike! They were all union mea-for their flag and country. There were no saloons, bagnios, drunkard's dens, gambling hells till the Gentiles got into Utah. Every Mormon family owned its home. When I got the yard hong envelope containing the Des-eret News and saw that picture of mine published by Savage the photographer. I felt gratified to photographer. I felt gratified to my Mormon friends and hence I write this to the News, 1 was al-ways the Mormon's friend! I was first to break ground for

the first Pacific ralicoad and first for fair play for Hible Christians. Everybody had quoted Solomon's saying that there was able and under the sun. He had ante the under the sun. new every day. Six hundred wives and concubines. Yet the patri-archs of old established a Trin-ity without a woman. Yet how could they multiply without fe-males. That was not Mormon.

minies. That was not Mormon, When I got telegram to lecture in Salt Lake in August, '69, on my way hack from San Francisco, I said, Yes! Count me in. The Theater was crowded. I asked that the lights should be put out, saying I furnished all the gas re-ouired for the stage. Lond laughquired for the stage. Loud laugh-ter. No one moved. I called again: "Turn out the gas!" There again: "Turn out the gas!" There was no gas. There was loud ap-plause when a gentleman got out of a proscenium box and with his broad-brimmed hat put out every light in the rear of the stage. ╡┥╕╕┫┥╕╋╪╡┥╕╋╞╞╪╗╗╕╕╕┥┥┥╕╕╡┥╎╡┥╞╡╪╞╞╶┇╡┾╞┥┥┥╋╋╋╋╪┥╴┝╶╌╶┇╋┨┫┥╡╋╞╋╡╗╡┥╡╋╻╻╸┾┿┿┿┿┿╋╌╋╋

Lights (?) They were oil lamps. I said, for once this train has been switched off (laughter). I called for three chcers for Brigham Young, the grand head of Mor-mondom. Excessive chcering for several minutes. I arrived late and had not met the President, but he knew just what to do. He called on me at the hotel and took me out in his carriage. He also took me to Og-den in a special train and we had

crowds at every station, cheering us. I sat opposite his wife (Ame-lia) and one other lady. He got out and bought four balls of red sugared popcorn and brought them in his pocket handkerchief, giving one to each of the ladies, ate one himself and gave me the other. I broke mine in two and

ate it, When I was in the Tombs in '72-3 for quoting three columns of the Bible, I was arrested for obscenity. I saw my chance to cor-ner the pulpit and defend women, so I plead guilty and demanded to be sentenced. Three judges to be sentenced. Three judges got their heads together and said: "Take care what you do. Train got all Britain and France into hot water once, remand him to the Tombs." And they did so. Your story of the subsequent trial for insanity was told in the Christmas number of the "News." CITIZEN GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, January, 1903. President Driftwood Club 1560 Solvent mem-hers Mills Palace. New York bers, Mills Palace, New York City.

Gates, Elder Lawrence Taylor and John | time was fully occupied. Business Sharp, gave two selections in most | claimed their attention during the day, Sharp, gave two selections in most artistic style. Miss Gates, as soprano, but the evening found them devoted attendants of the opera or concert hall. and Miss Ferrin, as contraito, surprised their friend by the exquisite harmony and blending of voices. Miss Ferrin being soprano, and capable of sustain-In speaking of the great aggregation of stars to be seen five nights of the week, at the Metropolitan opera house, ing her high C, as is also Miss Gates. The beauty of it all did not fall to have gathered from all parts of Eu-rope and America, by that marvelous manager, Maurice Grau, Prof. McClel-lan gives as his opinion, it equals in its effect upon the listeners. Each young lady possesses a rare quality of tone, united with fine interpretation, which every way the operas of Parls and Ber-lin, with the possible exception of the orchestra, and even that is a question which is forever under discussion with united with fine interpretation, which gives to their singing a charm that is irresistable. Mr. Sharp has lost none of the depth, strength and beauty of his voice, but seems to have gained in quality and expression. Elder Taylor, as tenor of the quartet, was equal to the demand made upon him. Altogether, it was a treat for all who were for-tunate enough to be present. which is forever under discussion with musicians. When the sweet strains of Verdi and grand tones of Wagner peal forth in some familiar melody, the poor unfortunate, who is not gifted with the kcener knowledge of music in its per-fection, with closed eyes, wonders if heaven can produce sweeter strains, then full mon his appreciative cers. than fall upon his appreciative ears. But the masses must accept the ver-

dict of the few whose education gives them the right to say, "This is good; this is mediocre; or this is bad,"

Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Whitney, with

LORD LANDSDOWNE.

Lord Landsdowne. England's secretary of foreign affairs, is the man behind Great Britain's policy in Venezue-Ia. In his hands lies the control of the situation so far as England is concern-

their two sons, Horace and Frank, were among the Salt Lakers whose faces were seen at that gathering place of the Utah colony, the Latter-day Saints' chapel on Sunday. Mr. Whitney has been busy most of the week at the New York headquarters of the Deseret News in the big Park Row building, where he is said to have closed up some large business deals in connection with the "News" eastern representatives. He bas also made some heavy machinery purchases. Mrs. Whitney and the boys have been kept equally busy, "seeing New York," and meeting old friends. Mr. Whitney with his sons leaves for Washington today to be absent until Tuesday, when Mrs. Whitney, who will be the gaest of Col, and Mrs. Willard Young during their absence from the city, will join her family and all will make a two days' visit to Boston on their way

A first night at the theater! A first performance where the ambitious would-be "star" makes ber bow; her very low bow-to the critics. Not to her friends who have assembled in force to help her out with their en-ceuraging nods of approval and hearty applause, but a first night with its bow, its critics, its swell mob, bedecked in jewels, theater cloaks and swallowtail coats, and last of all, a chair in the charmed circle, where all this brave front and side show may be seen without the aid of double lens or Tif-finay's best opera glasses. All this good fortune came to a Utahn, a former Salt Lake girl-charming Ada Patterson, who distributes her smiles and cheerful words upon every one who hails from dear old Salt Lake. On in-vitation from Miss Patterson the initial performance of Grace Livingstone Furniss' play, "Gretna Green," was wit-nessed from the front row, (orchestra seats if you please), by Miss Elizabeth Tyree. The critics have scored, slated and torn into ribbons this innocent lit-tle pastorale. All seem to want to say a good word, but somehow, fall. Such left-handed compliments: such stars meant to be soft and tender, but ending in little stings, that smart and ir-ritate, so they invariably take refuge in saying something disparaging of the author. But this first night was particularly delightful to at least one of the two Salt Lakers, for there on her right sat the veteran critic of the Tri-bune. Win Winter, and directly in front, the caustic, merciless Alan Dale of the Journal, whose articles are fear. of the Journal, whose articles are tear-ed, yet engerly bought by every man and woman who treads the boards or frequents a theatre. He is regarded with awe, not with love, wherever he clocks to go; be it theater or social enthering, and across the aisle the fully face of Actor Davies of the Eve-ring Sun, and J. T. Gard of the Sunday Telegraph. With such an array of wit and schaiarabin surrounding one. bo-Telegraph. With such an array of with and scholarship surrounding one, to-gether with a very enjoyable love story running through a charming play, is it any wonder that the evening was one to be remembered and that a first night is a treat to be looked forward to by all who enjoy the novel, as well as the artistic? JANET,

