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SALT LAKE CITY, - JAN. 24, 1902.

THAT STARTLING TESTIMONY.

The dramatic incident which occurred in the court room on Thursday, when Hon. James Sharp, father-in-law of the late James R. Hay, repeated his conversation with Peter Mortensen, stating that God had revealed to him that Mortensen murdered Hay, has naturally caused a big sensation and occasioned conflicting comment. Surprise is felt in some quarters that the testimony on this point was permitted to go in of record. It is claimed that such testimony is not evidence, such as can be recognized by a trial court. There are many people, however, who think that everything bearing on the case should be brought forward and made public, even if it is not strictly and technically within the lines of criminal jurisprudence.

It should be understood that Mr. Sharp did not volunteer this testimony; also that it was not brought out by the prosecution. It was while under cross-examination that, in reply to pointed questions by the attorney for the defense, the witness made the replies that have occasioned such a stir. No blame, therefore, can attach to the witness or to the prosecuting officers, and it must be remembered that the proceedings were only a preliminary examination, and not a trial such as the accused will be entitled to if committed.

Justice Nielsen has exhibited commendable fairness in conducting the proceedings, and has given great leeway on both sides. Usually, objections to questions or answers in the course of testimony are made by the attorneys on either side, and the court either sustains or overrules those objections. None were offered when the defendant's attorney closely questioned Mr. Sharp on the point now considered, and that gentleman replied with the utmost sincerity and frankness. What object counsel had in view in thus interrogating the witness, is a mystery to legal minds as well as to onlookers. However, we cannot see where any blame can be justly attached either to the court or to the witness.

The public desire to receive light on this terrible tragedy, no matter from what source, and while it is probable that this testimony as that drawn out from Mr. Sharp by the defense would not be admitted in a trial court, no harm can come to the case on either side by its admission at the examination. The only question for the justice to decide is as to whether sufficient real evidence has been added to warrant the commitment of the defendant for further action, or whether it is insufficient to go to a jury.

The court is fully competent to weigh the testimony, to reject that which is not evidence and to judge whether the case ought to go to trial. We will not anticipate his decision by expressing either our own or the general opinion on that subject. The case is of uncommon interest, and nothing that has occurred in this community of a criminal character has aroused so much attention, or weighed so heavily upon the feelings of all classes of our people. We hope that justice will be done by the punishment of the guilty, and the vindication of the innocent.

THE SUGAR CONTROVERSY.

The hearing before the Congressional committee at Washington, on the proposed reduction of the sugar tariff for the alleged benefit of Cuban producers, has brought to the surface some interesting facts and arguments. The testimony of Bishop T. B. Cutler on Thursday, appears to have made a very strong and favorable impression. He denied emphatically the story attributed to him that beet sugar could be produced in Utah at a profit for 3 cents a pound, and gave good reasons in support of his denial. He also took strong ground in favor of protection for the industry, and opposed any reduction whatever in the duty on the raw material. The case had been previously well and clearly put by Mr. Oxnard. He presented the nub of the matter in these pertinent sentences:

"Stripped of sentimentality and all extraneous considerations and reducing the Cuban demands for free or free sugar to its simplest equation, it is this: Shall the United States, through its agriculturists, produce its raw sugar and its factories, scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific, refine its product, or shall it permit foreign lands to export to it the raw material and content itself merely with the refining. That is what I fear would eventually come to pass if you interfere in any way at the present time with the existing production of home sugar."

He showed also that while sugar production in Cuba is an established industry, the raw material being one of its chief products for many years, the beet sugar industry is comparatively in its infancy in the United States, and that there is no reason why Cuban interests should be specially fostered at the expense of our own. And, further, that in the consideration of the

tariff question, there was no good reason why the American sugar industry should be singled out for injury in order to benefit a powerful trust.

The representatives of the sugar industry in Michigan gave some very strong testimony, as to the value to the country of investments in that state, which now amount to \$7,700,000 and have grown to that sum within the last three years. They showed also that Congress had induced that investment and encouraged the establishment of the industry, and that it would be inconsistent as well as damaging to destroy what had been built up by that means, for the sake of making special concessions to the Cubans.

The sugar interests of Louisiana were ably presented by T. D. Hill, of New Orleans, who showed the injury that would be done to that state by the proposed reduction of the duty on Cuban sugar. And he presented in a forcible manner one great and valid objection to the movement, now on foot under the plea of aiding Cuba, which is, as he asserted, that the sugar trust was behind the Cuban movement. And he presented statistics to show that the result of concessions to Cuba would make the sugar trust the real beneficiary, constituting that organization a colossal monopoly in Cuba.

That is one of the strong grounds of opposition to the free trade proposition as to Cuban products, to be met with reciprocity by the free admission to that island of American products, and also to any considerable reduction in the duties on Cuban sugar and tobacco. Evidence is very strong that the movement is not for the benefit of the people of that island, but for the enrichment of the sugar trust in this country, which, it is alleged, has gained possession of options upon many plantations in that island, from which they will reap immense profits if the refineries in this country can obtain the raw material free or comparatively free of duty.

The plea that the American consumer would gain the benefit in cheaper sugar, has very little weight in argument, for it is certain that the reduction in the retail price would only be sufficient to cripple the home beet-sugar industry, while the big results would accrue to the monopolists. That is the reason why even some strong advocates of free trade, or of tariff reduction on general principles, unite with the champions of protection, in protesting against the scheme involved in the attempt at that which is concealed under the taking title of "reciprocity with the Cubans." The fight is still on, and we feel assured that the result will not be disastrous to the great and growing beet-sugar industry of the United States.

NEEDS A STRAIT-JACKET.

The Ogden Standard is cranky on the subject of railroad connections with Salt Lake City. But in a local interval, it has copied an editorial from the Deseret News, showing the true sentiments of the people of this city in regard to our neighbor on the north and its prospects for growth and advancement. In the building of the proposed cut-off from that point to Lucin, The Standard is pleased to call it "Apology No. 1," hoping that the morning papers of this city will follow in the wake of the "News" on this subject.

Readers of the Standard possessed with any ordinary sense will see that there is nothing in our article in the nature of an "apology," but that it is rather a congratulation to our friends of the Junction City, on the commencement of that railway spur which may possibly be for the purpose alleged, that is, its extension to the point on the lake where the trestle work is expected to be built, for the shortening of the route to Lucin.

It should be noted by the people of Ogden that the Salt Lake people and papers have never interposed any opposition to projected railway improvements for the benefit of that city. But whenever news has been received here of contemplated connections with the great roads direct to Salt Lake City, the Standard has exhibited unmistakable signs of mania or dementia, and has taken the ground that these intentions were manufactured and intended to injure or destroy Ogden City. There are other indications of lunacy in the antics of the Standard editor, and we fear that unless a change occurs, a transfer will have to be made from the tripod in Ogden to a padded room in a state institution at Provo.

TO WELCOME HENRY.

German-born citizens of New York will give a very grand reception to Prince Henry on his arrival there. It is stated that at least 200,000 of them will participate in the demonstration that is being planned. Whether it will take the form of a torchlight procession, a singing festival, or a "komers," is not yet decided. That matter seems to have been referred to Dr. von Holleben, the German ambassador in Washington, and he will, of course, consult the royal visitor on the subject.

It is quite natural that citizens of German origin in this country should desire to pay their respects to a distinguished compatriot—one of the royal house, who comes as the personal representative of the emperor. Undoubtedly they will participate in the official program as well, and make the special demonstration only a subordinate feature of the general arrangement. Otherwise, it would be misleading. It would have a tendency to create the impression that there is more than one kind of citizenship in the United States.

The German emperor himself, on one occasion, expressed the sensible view that there could be no "German-Americans," or "American-Germans." There are Germans and there are Americans, but no combination of the two. This was the reply he gave to some "German-Americans" who had asked for an audience. It is true, as regards citizenship. Citizens of this country are Americans, no matter what the country of their nativity may be. "Americans" covers the whole ground, as to citizenship. As to nativity they may be variously classed, just as they may be as to profession or trade, color, or

creed, but as citizens, they are but one class.

The Germans in this country understand this quite well. They meet the Prince as American citizens, proud of the country that gave them birth, and prouder still of the country that gave them more human rights than they could have obtained anywhere in the world. If there is a tendency to view demonstrations of this kind with suspicion, it should be remembered that if they are conducted in the proper spirit, they will but result in the exaltation and glory of this country, the only one where all can meet on terms of equality.

Naturally, there is much guessing as to the "significance" of the royal visit. Well, on the surface of it, it is merely social, and it is not necessary to look for any hidden political schemes. Princes have visited this country before, and will do so again, without changing the currents of the politics of the world. The Prince is said to be an amiable gentleman, and he will meet a great many equally amiable here. There will be demonstrations, entertainments, oratory, perhaps something extraordinary in the way of decorations, and he will leave the country with the best of feelings, and leave behind many pleasant memories. And that will be the end of it. Other princes may be inspired to come, too, and see the wonders of this country, and the ceremonies will be repeated with more or less variation of details, but there will be no danger of "entangling alliances."

PREDECESSORS TO MARCONI.

Now that the marvels performed by Marconi are daily brought to the notice of the reading public, it may not be without interest to learn something about attempts at wireless telegraphy that have preceded those of the successful inventor.

Dr. Goodspeed, of the Pennsylvania university, says that more than a century ago, Salva suggested water as an electrical conductor. In 1838, Steinheil, of Munich, found that a return wire was unnecessary, and that the earth would serve the purpose. In 1842 Professor Morse sent signals across an 80-foot canal, without wires. In 1854, a Scotchman, Lindsay, patented a method similar to that of Morse and the next year got out rather detailed plans for ocean telegraphs, and insisted that the wires must be "welded by electricity," a process accomplished but recently. Five years later he read a paper before the British association in Aberdeen on "Telegraphy Without Wires" which was favorably spoken of by Lord Rosse, Faraday and Airy.

In 1872, an American dentist, Mahlon Loomis, suggested that the upper air be used as one of the media and the earth as the other, and a company was formed to promote this scheme. Then the telephone was invented, and this suggested a series of experiments on electro-magnetic induction; a principle discovered by Faraday in 1831, in order to produce signals at a distance without connecting wires. Prominent among early experimenters along this line were Trowbridge, of Harvard, and Dolbear, of Tufts, the former actually suggesting a theoretically possible though impractical method of telegraphing across the Atlantic ocean without cables.

It all goes to show that wireless telegraphy across the Atlantic, supposing it to have been made possible, is but the outcome of persistent scientific effort in one direction. It is the finding of the hidden treasure, for which many have searched and toiled. But is it not so with all success?

The husband of a spirit medium in New York state has instituted legal proceedings to discover whether or not his wife has left an estate. Poor chap! He must have trailed behind.

Pope Leo XIII is undoubtedly declining in health and vitality and the end of his earthly career may not be far distant, but there is no necessity for so much hubbub as is created upon every occasion of his indisposition.

It seems that Shanghai is anxious to have an electrical railroad and has asked for proposals upon its construction. As is usual in such cases "your Uncle Sam was there with the goods" and it is very probable that American builders will install the system.

Charles M. Schwab is said to have discovered a nephew in Germany. It would not be difficult to find plenty of other people who would like to establish some such relationship to a man who has a salary of a million a year thrust upon him.

Great Britain's government proposes to investigate the matter of undesirable immigrants. It must be admitted that it is the dissatisfied man that emigrates; and the fact must also be recognized that if there were no dissatisfaction there would be no improvement and there might have been no present Great Britain nor United States.

Justice Scott, of New York, has practically shut out competition with A. Booth & Co., in the fish and oyster business over the territory in the United States and Canada which is controlled by that trust. If the principle involved in his decision of yesterday were carried to a consistent finality there would soon be but one maker or purveyor of any one class of commodity.

It is a sort of lese majeste for which the United States soldier, Rakewski, is just entering upon a ten-years imprisonment. He may have used a murderous expression against the President of the United States, but the testimony showed that he was intoxicated at the time. And was it sufficient cause for the ruin of a seventh of an ordinary man's allotted days?

The people of Idaho will rejoice greatly over the news of reduced passenger rates on the Oregon Short Line railroad in that state. A 20 per cent decrease will cut a big figure in the pockets of the people, and we believe that it will not injure the railroad, for the passenger traffic will doubtless be increased and the loss of 1 cent a

mile will be made up to the company by greater traveling patronage. We congratulate our friends in the north on the benefits that will come from the change.

America's big tobacco trust had designs upon British trade in that line, but it seems that George P. Butler (an American, however), has registered a coup de etat in the merging of independent English companies into the imperial combination, which will come into active being early in February. Although this movement may be looked upon as somewhat of a blow to the Yankee tobacco trust, it is still an illustration of "Johnathan's" genius, because it required an American's energy to bring the British forces together.

We receive, every day, letters of inquiry concerning the alleged rule of the Church and the Deseret News, that all bachelors and spinsters in the employ of the company must marry or lose their job. As we have already fully explained that the story is absolutely false and without reason, excuse (common sense we need not enter into further particulars. The journalistic joke might have been passed over without comment as a silly piece of boyish reportorial impertinence, but the telegraphing of the baseless canard throughout the country is to be utterly condemned, for it has been taken seriously by most of the newspapers supplied with information from the Associated Press. Our friends at a distance will by this time have seen what the Deseret News has had to say on the subject, and that is enough.

THE PHILIPPINE SITUATION.

Chicago Record-Herald.

In view of the fact that the Senate already has a Philippine committee it should hardly be necessary to appoint an additional committee such as Senator Hoar suggests. But it is unquestionably true that some investigation should be made into the charges that the government is suppressing the news and that the condition in the islands is much worse than the official reports would lead one to think. These charges cease to be mere idle gossip when they are taken up and seriously considered by such a man as Senator Hoar.

New York Evening Post.

The inquiry should surely cover and cover fully, the points which Senator Hoar mentioned in his speech of honest indignation yesterday. He says that he has seen with his own eyes a document signed by Gen. Anderson, who was in command of our troops in the Philippines before Gen. Merritt arrived, in which that officer explicitly states that he promised the Filipinos their independence. This has been hinted at before, but never so explicitly asserted. Mr. Hoar affirms that Gen. Anderson admits "twice over his signature" that such a promise was made. Now this is a new and most material fact. The country is entitled to know all about it.

THE ST. LOUIS FAIR.

Springfield Republican.

The St. Louis world's fair has reached a serious crisis, according to the indications. A postponement of the exposition from 1903 until 1904 seems necessary in view of the fact that no work has yet been done on the buildings, and the fact that several foreign governments have refused to make exhibits next year. Japan will have a fair in 1904, and that may conflict somewhat with the St. Louis enterprise. The expenses of construction would be much lessened if more time were taken. Yet the fair managers have decided to postpone the exposition, since in 1904 it would come in a presidential year, and national elections tend to distract popular attention from show enterprises. In case of postponement, the managers would be relieved of the expense of the exhibition, since their salaries of \$5,000 a year will last as long as the fair does.

Milwaukee Wisconsin.

Ex-Gov. Francis, of Missouri, president of the Louisiana Purchase exposition, positively declares that the great show in that city will be opened in 1902. The governor adds he cannot understand how the report of proposed delay got about. He merely said to a reporter who was undoubtedly one of the swell-head tribe, that St. Louis could secure a better exposition by delaying it until 1904. On such a casual remark, with a genius worthy of a Munchausen, the reporter insisted that Gov. Francis had said that the great exposition would not be opened until 1904. The fair is a mighty undertaking for St. Louis, but that city seems determined to bear the burden as manfully as did Chicago in 1893.

SPEAKING OF PEACE.

New York Evening Sun.

An official denial, possibly of the diplomatic sort, was made in the house of lords on the day of the opening of parliament, that the Boers had approached the English government with a request for terms. It is also stated that the government of Holland had no intention of acting in the affair in any official capacity. Yet the visit of Dr. Kuiper, the prime minister of the Netherlands, to London is said to have had to do with tentative steps in the direction of peace in South Africa. It was Lord Rosebery who suggested some time ago that it would be a good thing for representatives of the two sides to come together occasionally. It is easy to see that mutual distrust would mark such an encounter. The world at large will be surprised at the close of the trouble until the official announcement has been made. Boer diplomacy is as resourceful as Boer warfare.

San Francisco Chronicle.

The chief factor against the inauguration of the millennium of peace and munitions of war, and his interests in the fostering of war are evinced in the immense profits derived from the products he manufactures. For example, here in the richest man in Germany, and according to the income tax returns, his revenue ranges from 20,000,000 to 21,000,000 marks per year, double the next largest on the list.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

"The National Magazine for February is an 'Irregular Number.' It devotes no less than twenty-five pages of text and pictures to 'Internal Expansion,' the new great idea of the country. The writers on this subject are Secretary Wilson, F. H. Newell, J. W. Powell, Charles D. Walcott, Charles W. Hall and Thomas F. Walsh, president of the National Irrigation association. The array of information given is very valuable. Among the other features are an ode to President McKinley and Senator Hanna's second paper on the late President—The W. P. Potter Co., 41 West First St., Boston.

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JANUARY COMFORTS

This is one of the months in the year when it is hard to get a smile on the face of nature. The old girl seems to be suffering from remorse for her dissipation of the yule tide season. Home seems to be the place to stay. It is a good time to sit by the fireside and read some good book. The book may be never so interesting but you won't enjoy it unless the fire is good, too. That good can't help to make the home more inviting and January a less dull time.

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MUSIC LOVERS.

All who desire information of the address, etc., of Salt Lake's music teachers, should consult the Musicians' Directory, published on the Dramatic and Musical page of the Saturday News.

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