

DESERT EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, - JAN. 14, 1902.

NEW CITY COUNCIL RULES.

The new City Council has adopted rules for its own government in the transaction of business. They appear to be all right, and the few changes that have been made from the former rules are proper and to be commended. Three provisions strike us as being particularly beneficial. One requires that all committee reports or resolutions, recommending the expenditure of city funds, shall contain an estimate of the amount to be expended. Another changes the rule adopted by the previous Council, that a majority of councilmen present could suspend the rules, and requires now a two-thirds vote for that purpose. We took occasion, when the majority rule was put through, to point out its arbitrary character, and to show that it was a solitary exception to the usual rule adopted in legislative and deliberative bodies. The third requires the recorder to keep a calendar of all matters referred to committees, and submit a memorandum of them to the President so that he may call for reports in due season. This will, no doubt, be the means of preventing that piecemeal holding which has proved the death of important measures. When the different committees are duly formed, the City Council will be in a position to proceed with the public business, which we hope will be conducted in order, and in such a manner as to gain the respect of the public, even though there may be dissent as to the conclusions and decisions of that municipal body.

A GENEROUS GIFT.

The magnificent gift made by Hon. Moses Thatcher to the Latter-day Saints University, as mentioned in another part of this issue of the "News," is very timely and will prove of great assistance to the institution, in completing its improvements and enlarging its facilities for the instruction of our young people. The donation comes in such a manner that it can be made available either for building purposes, for obtaining needed apparatus, or for any other purpose of the institution in its educational work. This valuable present will be duly appreciated by the trustees of the University, by its preceptors and students, and by the public generally. The Desert News congratulates the gentleman who has thus exhibited his generosity and kindly feelings towards the youth of Zion, and all connected with the University on receiving this welcome aid and support. An example is thus set to other possessors of wealth, who are interested in the education of our people and the building up of this community, and to such who are able we repeat the scriptural injunction, "Go thou and do likewise."

PROSPERITY IN PROSPECT.

Reports of railroad extensions and connections to secure the traffic to the coast and the Orient, continue to come by regular and special dispatches. One feature of them all is conspicuous. Salt Lake figures prominently as a desirable point for the union of eastern and western roads. That is in the natural course of things. This city is an object of interest to all travelers to and from across the continent. It is the great distributing point for business in this intermountain region. Whether the San Pedro, and the Union Pacific and Oregon Short Line roads, shall come to an amicable arrangement or two roads partly parallel shall be operated between Salt Lake City and the coast, does not greatly affect the situation so far as the future of this city is involved.

Prosperity for us is in the air. The coming season will be a lively one. It will not probably bring a real estate boom after the old balloon fashion, but the value of property will be increased, and the various industries and commercial interests of the State will receive a vigorous impetus. There should be a harmony of feeling among the people here, and consistent efforts should be made to repress injurious agitation in the East and in the halls of Congress, and to spread correct information concerning Utah and her people. The whole State is interested in the welfare of its capital, and there is no occasion for jealousies as to its increase of wealth and opportunities for profitable connections and associations, for all other towns and districts of Utah will, in some degree, be benefited by the growth and prosperity of Salt Lake City.

UTAH SCHOOL LANDS.

It has already been announced by telegraph that Hon. George Sutherland, Representative from Utah, has introduced a bill in Congress to provide for the selection of lands for the support of common schools, in lieu of those in regular school sections that have been

displaced or to settlers upon them. Following is the full text of the bill, which has just been received by the "News":

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That where sections two, sixteen, thirty-two, and thirty-six, in each township in the State of Utah heretofore granted to the said State for the support of common schools, or any part thereof, have been sold or otherwise disposed of by or under the authority of any act of Congress, other lands equivalent thereto, in legal subdivisions of not less than forty acres, are hereby granted to said State for the support of common schools, such land to be selected within said State in such manner as the legislature has provided or may hereafter provide, with the approval of the secretary of the Interior. Provided, That such indemnity lands may be selected from any of the public lands of the United States in the State of Utah, except such as lie within permanent reservations for national purposes and such lands as are embraced in Indian, military, or other reservations, until such reservations are extinguished and such lands therein restored to the public domain."

THE DARLEN ROUTE.

The suggestion that the Darlen route be selected in preference to the Nicaragua and Panama canals, can hardly be made in good faith. The chances for a cut through the Isthmus at that point have been carefully considered, and found most unfavorable. A canal there would have to be cut through the Andes mountains. There would be a tunnel over six miles long, and the expense of such a tunnel, deep enough for large vessels, and high enough above water to permit sailing vessels to be towed through, would be enormous.

It is true enough that once constructed, that canal would need little repair, as the solid granite walls of the tunnel would stand forever; and also that the distance between the two oceans there would be only about 26 miles; but it would be a decidedly uncomfortable passage as ships would for miles have to pass through a tunnel in which the smoke and gases naturally would render the atmosphere unbearable, as anyone can realize, who has passed through long tunnels on a railroad. The choice lies between the Nicaragua and Panama routes. The Darlen canal would be too expensive and too far away from North American shipping points, to be seriously considered in the canal question.

WHICH?

A contributor to the Boston Transcript says it is impossible to "find out the truth about 'Mormonism.'" The reason for this, as alleged, is that there are but four sources of information—"Mormons," who lie about themselves; "Jack-Mormons," who believe the lies of the "Mormons," apostates, who lie about the "Mormons," and "Mormon-caters," who believe the lies of the apostates." After this elegant explanation he proceeds to give the readers of our Boston contemporary a startling budget of information on the subject about which he says nobody can find out the whole truth. But, he modestly omits to state to which of the four sources of information he is indebted for his knowledge, or to which class he belongs himself. He leaves to the imagination of the reader to picture him either as a lying "Mormon," a "Jack-Mormon," an apostate, or a "Mormon-cater." By his own statement it is sure he is one of these, but which?

REBUKES VENOMOUS PAPERS.

The London Times, it appears, has lost patience with the German publications that cater to a corrupt public taste, by bringing to the daily literary market the very worst features of modern journalism. The wisdom of the Times in letting fly its thunderbolts at this time is questioned, because what seems to be most needed now is "oil on the troubled waters," but there can be no doubt that the Times in the rebuke administered, correctly interprets the sentiment of the intelligent, conservative part of the public both in England and Germany.

The war of words between the two countries has been going on for some time. Criticism was at first freely bestowed upon British war methods in South Africa. This aroused Mr. Chamberlain, and in a recent address to the German army in France during the war in that country. The German chancellor, Von Bulow, in a speech in the Reichstag, then took occasion to say that the management of the German army is not a subject which can with propriety be discussed in public by a foreign cabinet minister. The words of the management of government members is presumably ended with this exchange of compliments, but the fight is continued in the press, with pens evidently dipped in deadly venom.

The class of journalism against which the Times protests deserves rebuke everywhere. It is nothing but falsehood, told in word and picture, so as to make a deep and lasting impression upon the public mind. By continual repetition, it is given the appearance of solid truth to the unthinking masses. Passions are aroused, hatred is engendered, revenge is contemplated. In this country there is but little doubt that falsehoods repeatedly preached in cartoon and text were to some extent responsible for one of the most lamentable tragedies of recent years, and the fact should be remembered for years to come. Publicists should realize at all times, that unless they are exercising their influence for good, they will certainly, in the words of the London Star, sound a loud-sounding nation toward an abyss.

INVASION OF ENGLAND AGAIN

An exchange takes notice of a pamphlet by Baron von Edleheim, in which the author discusses German invasion of England. He thinks that it would be an easy matter for his country to land 100,000 men on British soil. "The English army," he says, corresponds neither in strength nor quality to her position as a great power. England is convinced that every hostile invasion can be prevented by the English fleet, but this conviction is by no means well founded. For even if England, after some time, can set in motion great naval forces, those which she has ready at the beginning are not so overwhelming

ing that an opponent essentially weaker at sea, who has everything ready, may not have a chance of scoring a temporary success."

It would seem that the talk of invading England from the European continent could by this time properly be regarded as a chestnut. It is an old story. The first Napoleon constantly thought of trying the experiment, and talked about it too, until eventually silenced at Waterloo. Supposing it to be possible that a power might succeed in landing a hostile force on the British coast, how far could it proceed without being annihilated? The problem of an invasion of England is not how to land, but how to get home again, after having landed.

And yet the talk goes on. Sometimes French, and sometimes German writers send their formidable regiments across the channel, and these visionaries are apparently never cut off from their bases of supply. The baron says Germany is now in a position to transport six infantry divisions, or one cavalry and five infantry divisions, to England within little more than thirty hours, in favorable weather, from the North sea harbors of Germany. Says, troops of the English coast, he says, offer good landing places for troops, and the country itself has so many resources that an invading army could at first live on them a long time. On the other hand the island is not large enough to allow the English troops to destroy a once victorious hostile army. It is unlikely that such a war would last very long, and considerable reinforcements would, therefore, not be needed.

The suspicion is justified that such talk, in the first hand, originates from the advocates of conscription in England, who consider the tactics of frightening the people into bringing sacrifices to the altar of Mars, as most effective. Rumors of the terrible havoc this country or that can do are generally thick when army and navy appropriation bills are unusually heavy, and the rumors always come from the country that is supposed to contemplate the invasion, and which, one would think, should take pains to conceal its plans.

A FRIEND OF PEACE GONE.

Jean de Bloch is reported dead. He was, in many respects, a remarkable man, and the work of his life, though apparently not fully appreciated now, will certainly bear fruit.

Mr. Bloch was a Polish Jew. He commenced business in a humble way, but was successful. A large prize he won in a lottery enabled him to acquire education and culture, and in time his home became one of the social centers of Warsaw, notwithstanding the existing race prejudices, and before long he was elevated to the ranks of Russian nobility.

M. Bloch devoted himself to the study of numerous problems of the day, and particularly to the question of war. After he had retired from business he wrote his celebrated "The War of the Future," in which he dealt particularly with the horrors of warfare, and it is generally believed that the Russian Czar was influenced by this work to call the peace congress, which convened at The Hague. He attended that meeting, though not as a delegate, and there his influence, as best he could, for arbitration. In a pamphlet entitled, "The Chimera of Peace and the Chimera of War," he urged that, to begin and carry on war between European powers for the sake of differences of secondary importance, merely to satisfy national vanity, would be suicidal for every nation, except perhaps, Russia. He argued that the continuation of the present state of affairs would bring about the triumph of Socialism in Germany, and Communism in France, and would result in misery for even Russia. To his ardent labors, the result of The Hague congress was it is claimed, chiefly due.

And that work is not in vain. It is true that the articles of agreement signed by the powers there represented, have not yet disarmed the nations, but it is also true that the friends of peace all over the world have had their hands strengthened, and that the cause has gained more prestige than perhaps ever before in the world's history. It is a matter that "will not down" any more. M. Bloch had studied, theoretically, the military science in its various branches so thoroughly, that he gained the ear of soldiers for his deductions and conclusions. In this he was an exception among the advocates of peace. And he set an example, which, if more generally followed, would sooner lead to the desired results.

WHAT STRIKES COST.

In a recent number of the World's Work, interesting figures are presented on the estimated cost of the warfare that has been waged between capital and labor between Jan. 1, 1881, and June 30, 1894. The strikes and lockouts during that period are estimated to have cost more than \$25,000,000. This is the showing made:

"[It the industrial warfare] threw 3,714,400 persons out of employment by reason of strikes, each striker losing an average of \$44, and 366,890 by reason of lockouts, each person locked out losing an average of \$73. But averages are averages. They are based on short and long strikes together, and a more vivid impression of the unavailing struggle is given by their frequency. During this period there were in the United States 12,320 strikes in 69,167 establishments. That means that the fight was as widespread as it was miscellaneous. Chicago suffered most as far as the number of establishments involved is concerned. The most vexed industries were the building trades, in which 25,860 establishments were involved; then the following in order: Coal and coke, tobacco, clothing, food preparations, metals and metallic goods, transportation, stone quarrying and cutting, boots and shoes. All these industries, it will be observed, are those to which internal conflicts are most natural. For instance, in a piece of work in which the building trades are concerned—a house—it seems almost foreordained that from the sensitive and jealous relations between union and non-union plasterers, plumbers, carpenters, bricklayers and stonecutters trouble should arise. Not less than sixty per cent of all the strikes that occurred were ordered by organizations, yet these organizations paid only about one-third of the entire loss in dollars. Of the total loss of \$25,000,000 caused by strikes and lockouts, two-thirds was borne by the men and one-third by the employers."

Alt wars are costly, and result in bad

feelings between combatants, which it takes years to heal and allay. Labor wars are no exceptions to the general rule. It would seem that industrial arbitration should be the demand of all interested in industrial prosperity.

The death of Mrs. Mary Cabot Brockbridge Warfield ends the life of one who was the mother of two and the sister of three of the nation's bright lights.

Arizona and New Mexico are making strong and determined efforts to secure admission to the great union of states. We do not know of any territories that more deserve sovereignty.

Prince Ukhtomsky denies the authenticity of certain rumors in connection with the late Boxer uprising in China. With a name like that it seems unnecessary to deny anything verbally.

New York announces the proposed formation of a new pneumatic tool combination in opposition to the recently organized trust. Apparently there is a liability of something being punctured.

The necessity for an explanation from the management of the art department of the Pan-American exposition to the artists who "showed" their pictures, re-illustrates the fact that artists and geniuses as a rule have no "business" in their heads.

The case of Whitaker Wright, who

financed three big companies (now bankrupt) from a single office, furnishes a very grave example of the dishonesty of many modern "business" methods in the promotion of companies, amalgamations, consolidations, trusts, etc. Some gamblers are gentlemen, as are some business men.

President Eliot Palma of Cuba proposes to introduce into his country a compulsory system of education and banishment of ignorance. His experience with American methods so far has impressed him with their excellence and potency. It requires but the rubbing together of the man and the modern system to make the former come under the latter.

A story is told to the effect that 30 years ago, when Estrada Palma was captured by the Spaniards he said: "You may shoot me if you will, but if I live I will be president of the Cuban republic." He lived, and his prophecy is about to be fulfilled. And yet it is claimed that Mr. Palma never aspired to political honors. The office has sought the man.

A Frenchman is investigating our industrial conditions and announces that upon his return to his native country he will lecture on the "poetry of science." True for you M. Well—there are poetry and science in the swing of the sledge, the turn of the wheel, the rush of the locomotive, the silent and rapid glide of the steamship—in fact in every single movement that ends in the production of something.

A dispatch from Nice, France, states that the chief astronomer of the Nice observatory reports that the brilliancy of Venus last night, Jan. 12, was so intense as to cast shadows on the walls. The dispatch adds that this the first time the phenomenon has been observed. Mr. George Reynolds, of this city, however, informs the "News" that on two different occasions he has observed shadows on snow-covered ground, caused by the brilliancy of Venus.

THE MEETING OF THE BAR ASSOCIATION.

The meeting of the Bar Association of this city on Monday was the occasion of a very important conference of our lawyers concerning legal and judicial principles and procedure. The "News" has, therefore, devoted to its deliberations much space in this issue. The address of the President, Hon. C. S. Varian, enters into the discussion of such important points that we have inserted it in extenso, as a synopsis would not do anything like justice to the subjects treated therein. While a reply to some of the remarks reviewing recent decisions of the Supreme Court of this State might be made, it would be the province of a lawyer rather than of a layman to enter upon the task. Great ability is exhibited in the gentlemen's address, and also in our remarks and proceedings of the association, and we commend the report to the attention of our readers.

DEFEAT OF PERRY BELMONT.

New York Mail and Express.

Montague Lessler, Congressman-elect from the Seventh district, sums accurately the significance of the defeat of Perry Belmont in the sentence: "This election proves that a constituency of independent voters cannot be debauched with money." Belmont's defeat also shows that the time has not yet come when a personal vindication can be bought in New York by purchasing an election in Congress.

Chicago Record-Herald.

Tammany, which opposed the nomination of Belmont, did not let him care of himself and it is not lamenting the result of the experiment. Though the election is a little thing after the great municipal contest of last fall, it shows that the claws of the tiger have not been drawn and that they are still in very good working order. Reformed New York should mark the event and not feel too secure about the future.

Milwaukee Wisconsin.

Perry is a bright man and his defeat will be a sore disappointment to him. But he has plenty of money and a charming wife, and can afford to retire to his country seat on Long Island and philosophize on the uncertainties of American politics. Perry considered the Catholic newspaper a mere pop gun and did not imagine that it could throw out any dangerous shot.

Springfield Republican.

Not a single moan of lamentation has been heard from New York over Perry Belmont's defeat for Congress. The last spectacle, indeed, is presented of the Croker and the Evening Post chuckling together over the direful event.

New York World.

In 1898 Nicholas Muller, Democrat, was elected in this district by a plurality of 7,482. Mr. Belmont, who became a candidate for the vacancy created in a manner too obvious to be a mystery, is now beaten by nearly 400 plurality. The World of Saturday warned Mr. Belmont of the hopelessness of his ambition.

Boston Herald.

The most remarkable feature of the return from the district in which Perry Belmont was defeated for Congress to the heavy majority thrown

against him in that part of the district covered by Staten Island which is largely peopled by wealthy householders. Their defection will have to be charged up to something else than Mr. Croker's influence.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

Geo. D. Pyper, Manager.

Tonight!

TOMORROW MATINEE AND NIGHT.

The Coming Craze.

THE GREAT AND ONLY

Burgomaster.

Such Girls! Such Fun! Such Music!

80 People in the Cast 80

A Laugh from Start to Finish.

A GIRLY CHORUS OF 30!

REFINED, ELEGANT AND CHASTE.

YOU CAN AFFORD TO MISS IT.

PRICES—Night, 5c to \$1.50. Matinee—5c to 50c. Seats now ready.

NEXT ATTRACTION:

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"Princess Chic."

SEATS NOW ON SALE.

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THOSE TWO JOLLY FELLOWS.

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Shooting the Chutes.

37-JOLLY BOYS AND GIRLS—37

SECURE SEATS EARLY.

—OR—

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Tickets now on Sale.

It's the Fad

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

21 E. First South.

BAMBERGER,

161 Meighn St.

Brokers House of

JOHN C. CUTLER, JR.,

Investment

STOCKS & BONDS

Bought and Sold.

Bank and Commercial Stocks. Securities.

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IF YOU HAVE

STOMACH TROUBLE

DON'T HESITATE ONE MINUTE.

Buy a bottle of Nau's Dyspepsia Cure. It will absolutely cure the worst kind of stomach trouble. While it will cure the minor cases at once, still we prefer the worst chronic cases in existence—those who have been washing the stomach, who must diet, and those who are disgusted with the treatments they have been taking.

Nau's Dyspepsia Cure

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FRANK NALL, 203 Broadway, N. Y. City.

\$1.00 a bottle; 6 bottles for \$5.00, express prepaid.

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Department is equipped superior

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it in first-class running order.

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MANUFACTURING JEWELERS.

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