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SALT LAKE CITY, - FEB. 4, 1902

UNSEEMLY INTERRUPTIONS.

In a recent debate in the upper house of Congress, Senator Tillman, who usvally attracts attention either from the subjects which he introduces or the manner of their presentation was much annoved by the conversation carried on while he was speaking between Senators near by. He administered to them a well-deserved rebuke. The Senator is looked upon as a peculior genius of the radical sort, and some of his utterances may be obnoxious to more even-minded public men. But he generally says what he thinks and believes what he says, if his language is somewhat vitriolic and disturbing.

If a man is considered worthy to ocpuny a seat in the United States Senate, he should certainly receive the consideration which is due to a member of that exalted body. Common courtesy, to say nothing of that "senatorial courtesy." which has been so long the pride of the upper chamber, requires lence if not close attention when Senator is addressing the house, and if members desire to converse, they should quietly retire to some place where conversation may be carried on without disturbance and without inbult to the speaker.

We refer to this matter because there is a frequent breach of good manners in public assemblies. It is exceedingly annoying to a speaker, singer, reciter or performer on a musical instrument, when people in the near vicinity engage in whispered or louder conversation so as to be heard by the person endeavorthing of more importance to attract our

How often it happens that after great pressure is brought to bear upon a lady or gentleman, at a social gathering, to play on the plano or other instrument, the very persons who were the loudest in their persuasion begin an animated conversation as soon as a few notes are produced by the performer! It is of such frequent occurrence as to have become a recognized custom. We regard it as very unmannerly and illis endeavoring to entertain the com-

We hope to see this uncivilized feature of advanced civilization banished from both public and private assemblies. A speaker or performer who is recognized as worthy to address or entertain an audience, should at least have their quiet attention if not their respectiful and earnest sympathy. Remarks, whether of praise or of blame or on something disconnected with the matter at hand, should be deferred until the close of the speech or the performance, and a rule to this effect ought to become an unwritten law in the conduct of all our gatherings. "There is a time for all things " was h sage remark of a wise man which has been dignified by a place in scripture. It should be heeded by everyone who has the least claim to polite behavior, and is eminently pertinent to the subject now briefly touched upon.

LATEST IN WINGS.

With the prospect of obtaining large prize for a successful airship, at the St. Louis fair, aerial navigation has again become a popular topic, and undoubtedly many inventors are working more or less secretly on the problem, in the hope of obtaining fortune and immortal fame.

A Baptist minister of Pittsburg, Tex., is said to have been inspired by the vision of Ezekiel at the river Chebar to construct an airship, which he names after the Hebrew seer. It is an elaborate affair with "wings" and wheels. He thinks he has overcome all difficulties and made aerial navigation practicable.

Speaking of Ezekiel's vision he says if It is not intended to reveal to man the principles of aerial navigation, he can find no purpose for it. The prophet's "ship," he says, was something in the nature of a cross between an automobile and a balloon, or a combination of both, ornamented with faces, and feet and wings capable of turning in all directions at one time. The "faces" burned and glowed. They were probably headlights. The wheels were wonderful. There were four of them, and "when they went they went upon their four sides, and they turned not when they went." The prophet also says "their appearance and their work was as it were a wheel in the middle of a wheel" The full account of the vision may be read in the first chapter of Ezeklel, and perhaps it will be studied with renewed interest, if it is admitted as possible that the wonderful "creatures" at that time seen by the exile in Baby lonia, really were models of flying-machines, adapted for travel on land as well as in the air. But very few, we

fancy, will admit that, Another type of airship is being constructed by a Chicago inventor. His

a bird, but an insect, "the devil's darnng needle," is taken as a pattern. The inventor will use no less than twelve wings on a small body, and the motive power is to be furnished by gasoline and hot air engines. The frame work is all made of aluminum and the wings may be constructed of the same material or of sitk. The inventor declares that

his ship works to perfection. The gentleman claims that he has studied the problem for thirty years. First he would imitate the bird, but later his attention was attracted one day to the flight of a devil's darning needle. As he watched the insect sail through the air on its four wings the thought occurred to him that the same principle should be followed in the constructure of a flying machine. He ther went to work on a new model. The first machine he constructed was only a few inches long, and the motive power was furnished by a spring. The vehicle would rise from the floor, ascend to the ceiling and then drop gently. It is imoccur with his device. If anything goes wrong with the contrivance the following a course that will carry it slantingly to the earth. As for the possibilities of this machine

the inventor says that 250 miles an hour does not seem out of the way for speed. With a few improvements, he expects to be able to make 300 miles an hour. The time when we can travel from San Francisco to Chicago in ten or twelve hours, he says, does not seem to be far distant. "Of course I may be optimistic, but then I know what this machine will do. Just as soon as we get started to manufacture them it will be possible to buy a flying machine that carries two people just as cheaply as you can get an automobile now."

It is proper to state in this connection that, according to London Flying, a magazine devoted to air navigation, flying is one of the achievements very soon to be added to those of man. That paper says:

"In deciding to issue a magazine deal ing with aerial navigation we make no attempt at prophecy, but there is no question that flying by human beings is nearer realization than many people imagine, and when we reflect upon what has been done in other branches of engineering, it requires a very small effort of the imagination to realize what may transpire in the development of aerial

Santos Dumont's latest successful trial trip over the Mediterranean, already described in these columns, points to the fulfilment, in the near future, of the prediction contained in this paragraph.

A NOTEABLE LECTURE.

As a compliment to the Salt Lake City Press club, the renowned dramatic artist, Frederick Warde, will deliver a lecture in the Theater on Thursday afternoon at 3:30. His subject will be "The Women of Shakespeare," a most interesting topic and one that the lecing to entertain the audience. It is as | turer is able to handle in a masterly much as to say, "We are not interested | manner. Mr. Warde not only stands in actor, but is known as an exceptionally able lecturer. His style is a study for pupils in elecution, and his critical mind analyses the characters created by the immortal bard, in a way that brings to the surface the hidden motives which so naturally urge them to the acts which they portray. It will be a treat to hear him and if it becomes generally known that he will entertain an audience on Thursday afternoon, and the admission fee will be only twenty-five cents, he will be assured of bred, and insulting to the person who a crowded house. The Press club is to be congratulated on this notable event.

THE WAR TAXES.

The Ways and Means committee of the House having unanimously ordered a favorable report on the war revenue tax reduction bill, that measure will undoubtedly be passed by the House and sent to the Senate. It contemplates the abolition on the 1st of July of all the revenue derived from the war taxes, except, we believe, the duties on mixed flour and tea.

The extra taxes were imposed on account of the war with Spain, and to the general public it appears that they all ought to have been repealed long ago. They were created for an emergency. but they were continued after the emergency had ceased to exist.

Their repeal at this time would meet with general favor throughout the country. There seems to be a larger revenue than is actually needed, and that condition is not as a general rule favorable to the public. It would be, If the surplus always were spent wisely in public improvement, instead of on schemes from which spoilsmen expect personal benefits. To collect taxes merely for the purpose of increasing the surplus of the treasury is not considered a good financial policy in this country.

There seems to be a scheme on foot to embarrass the measure by mixing it with free trade propositions or Cubar tariff projects. This, if permitted, will only lead to confusion. The bill has nothing to do with the questions involved in those matters. It should be considered and passed upon on its own merits. The war is over and the taxes imposed to carry the conflict have no justification any longer.

PEACE OR WAR?

The peace talk as relating to South Africa having about subsided, discussion has again commenced as to the probability of the continuation of the armed resistance by the Boers. War talk follows peace talk.

It is pointed out that there must still be about 10,000 Boers in the field, and that is a not inconsiderable force, led as they are by the most skilful guerilla generals of the world, in a country peculiarly adapted for that mode of warfare. It is also pointed out that winter is again approaching in that region, and it is believed that the maintenance of the large British army in the line of blockhouses erected, and at the centers of traffic and business, will mean an enormous outlay. The Boers by refusing to lay down their arms and continuing their menacing tactics for a few months more, can, it is believed, make the conquest too expensive even for a

It is, further, believed that the sup-

to entertain the overtures made through Holland for a peace conference, will arouse a strong sentiment throughout the world, in favor of the fighting burghers, and that, as a conse quence, the empire will be at war with overwhelming public opinion as well as with the guerilla bands The Vienna correspondent of the Lon don Times is said to have hinted at some such consequence of the failure

to second the efforts at concilation. He says the French and Russian diplomati at The Hague on behalf of their gov ernmerts have "expressed regret that the Boer petition for the intervention of the international tribunal of arbi tration was refused by England," Thi ouke, and perhaps prompted the Hol It is clearly perceptible that a large part of the British people would be glad to see the end of the long strug-

gle, with British honor fully preserved possible, he declares, for an accident to | It is probable, too, that Steyn and Dewet, who have held out for amnesty to all who have fought for their counmachine will he says, gradually drop, try, might be willing to give in now, on less pretentious terms than formerly demanded. Both parties are really sick of the contest, It would seem to be a time propitious for taking up again the talk that may ultimately lead to peace

SMOOTH NICKELS.

According to a legal decision ren dered by a circuit court judge at St Louis, "smooth" nickets are legal tender on street cars. A passenger, it appers, sued for \$2,000 damages, be cause he had been ejected from one of that he had offered the conductor 4 worn coin for carfare. The judge, as quoted in the Chicago Record-Herald,

"There is no such thing as assumed by the defendant, as a nickel of less than full face value. A gold coin may be worth less than its face value be-cause of abrasion or loss of weight, but this is not true of a nickel. I think the carrier should be held to the rule that if it ejects a passenger who tenders a good coin in payment, it does so at its peril. It is better that the conductor, if in doubt, should receive the coin than to establish a rule of law which would permit him to eject a pas-senger who tenders a good coin and then plead as an excuse that he thought it was bad. In this case his plea does not go so far, he only re-jected it because it was 'smooth.' He never claimed it was bad. His act was a mere wanton and capricious rejection of the only piece of money the

The judge further said he did no deem the amount of the verdict excessive in view of the harsh treatment of the plaintiff.

The sun is slaving the sleighing.

Those brigands are Stone blind to their own interests.

A permanent census bureau doesn' mean a stationary population.

However successful Santos flights they can never equal those

Manila criticism of the governorgeneral of the Philippines might be called Taft-rail

In the absence of an agent Senator Tillman can always be relied upon as precipitate. The Governor has issued a call for

an irrigation conference. Will he kindly call for more snow? The career of bills in their passage through Congress teaches that it is

never too late to amend.

England and Holland may cry 'Peace," but so far as the Boers are oncerned there is no peace.

Of late years there has been a falling off in eider drinking. Cider drinking is very ant to produce a falling off.

Ceneral Miles was thrown from sleigh in Washington yesterday. If he is not carctul he will be reprimanded for fast driving.

Of course Mr. Schwab has not re signed. He has grappled his place to his soul with Steel trust hoops of steel.

In Maryland oysters and politics have become very much mixed up. This may account for the peculiar taint some of the oysters have this year. The country is hardly prepared for a

retroactive salary grab. The maledor of the first and only one is still a stench in the nostrils of the people. The people would greatly appreciate it

if the City Council would meet monthly instead of weekly. Public business would not suffer by the change A ladies' club has undertaken to abol-

ish vigarette smoking among boys. Will they kindly undertake to abolish the smoke nulsance among chimneys? Could she have indulged her own propensities, no doubt the dowager empress of China would have placed a rope in-

stead of a diamond necklace around Mrs. Conger's neck. And now France threatens to impossuch a tariff on Venezuelan cocoa as will ruin that industry unless her denands in the Secrestat matter are complied with at once. Little Venice's capacity for getting herself into hot wa-

ter is something truly remarkable,

The country has not become quite im perialistic enough to feel perfect y at home over its repre sentatives at King Edward's corona tion or its reception to Prince Henry of Prussia. It suffers from being a neveau riche in such matters.

As envoy extraordinary to King Edvard's coronation, the Hon. Whitelaw Reid, it is expected, will wear knee breeches on that momentous occasion. If there is an American at the cour of St. James who is entitled to wear "Little Breeches" it is Ambassador

The postmaster and people of Provo are to be congratulated on the establishment of the free delivery system in device is novel in this respect that not posed refusal of the British government, the Carden City. It raises the status

penefit to its business and add to the pleasure and comfort of its inhabitants. We are pleased and proud at the pro-

Governor Taft told the Senate Philppine committee that the Filipinos meant what they said, An American teacher over there, a lady, gives proof of this in an arficle in the Boston Transcript. A little school boy was told to write a sentence with the word 'like" in it. He wrote: "I do not like a

There are lots of fools in America those who worship the memory of Charles I of England as a sainted martyr. It was a Philadelphia man who land government to take the step in led this crowd by writing to the Livbehalf of the Boers, as lately reported. ing Church of Milwaukee: "As Janumore might be done to honor the memory of one of the most glorious mariyes of the English church. . . He is, indeed, 'our own, our royal saint.' May God speed the day when there shall arise, in many parts of the country. churches dedicated in the name of St. Charles the Martyr."

THE BOER WAR.

New York World. Another Boer general captured, but in leading armies as elsewhere the "in-dispensable man" is not numerous.

Kansas City Star.

If the Boers really want to make terms, the first thing essential is a delegation of absolute authority to a representative or commission action will be binding on the army and rause he had been ejected from one of the St. Louis street cars, arrested and locked up over night, his offense being claive as the war itself has been in the absence of centralized direction.

Cleveland Leader.

The official reports made by Lord Ritchener to his government show that the Boer forces still in the field are being worn away at the rate perhaps of one hundred a week, on the average The end of resistance to British rule cannot be more than a year or two in the distance if that sort of thing goes on, but the killing off of the Dutch element in South Africa is much more rapi1 in the concentration camps, Bethere will be only a shadow of the Boer race left, in a year or two. But that remnant will probably increase enough in time to spread through the best part of South Africa a hatred of Brits in which cannot die because it is ounded on facts so repellant and no-

San Francisco Chronicle,

There will have to be concessions of both sides or peace will be deferred in-definitely. To the British government the most critical stage in the history its South African relations is doubtless approaching. The cost of the war has been enormous. The expenditures last year amounted to \$464,500,000. The total cost, up to date, probably aggregates \$1,000,000,000, for the war has been in progress for over two years and three months. If this enormous war debt is to be transferred to South Africa, a one of the conditions of peace, in ac cor lance with a policy outlined by Chamberlain and some of his col-leagues some time ago, it will surely constitute the basis for new and far-reaching troubles more disastrous. probably, to British prestige in that section than anything which has happened there in the past.

Springfield Republican.

The future significance of such re cent events in Cape Colony as the hanging of two rebel commandants Lotter and Scheepers, was pointed ou by James Bryce in a recent address his Scotch constituents. "Slaughter the field is forgiven, but the scaffe is neither forgotten nor forgiven. I memory rankles for generations come." Truer words never were spoi en. Southerners today feel no bitter ness because of the great loss of life among confederate soldiers at Anti-etam, Shiloh or Gettysburg, but men tion the shackling of Jefferson Davis and they will grow pale with indigna-tion. So, too, Nathan Hale is an Amerlean hero simply because he was hang-

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Without doubt a very large proportion of the English people would be glad to have the war ended in an way that would not be too humbling o the vational pride and that wou not be likely to result in a renewal the contest at some day not far distant. The price already paid is fright ful. The war office report is that u to the present time the "butcher's bill is 931 officers and 18,033 men, a total a 18,964 killed outright, died of wound or of disease. Of this grim total near ly three-fifths died of disease. Be sides there are over \$2,000 wounded sent home as invalids, prisoners of inissing, making the total casualtie 80,134. Of the invalids sent home 4 895 have died or have left the service as permanently unfit, making the ac-ual reduction of the military forces 24 299 officers and men. These are the figures to the end of December, 190 The direct cost of the war is placed the neighborhood of \$1,000,000,000.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Country Life in America now as pears in an enlarged form. Among the leading features are "Skibo Castle the summer home of Andrew Carneg in the Scottish Highlands. Other as ticles touch upon many sides of coun-try life. "Prize Dogs" represent Si Bernards of world-wide fame; "Th-Trees," is a large plate of rare beauty overing the two central pages of th magazine. A series of photographs i devoted to "The Abandoned Farn Country,"--Union Square, New York.

The leading feature of the curren number of The Saturday Evening Pos is an article by Senator A. O. Bacon of Georgia, on "The Real Feelings of the Filipinos" toward the United States. How Bachelors Live in New York" is an article that may have special interest now, when it is claimed that there are considerable more bath elors than spinsters throughout the country. "The Making of a States man," by Joel Chandler Harris, is another interesting contribution to high class magazine.—Philadelphia.

In the February number of the Era Mrs. Helen Marsh Wixson has an in-teresting illustrated article on the Preteresting illustrated article on the Fre historic Ruins of Southern Colorade with some graphic illustrations of th remains of the mysterious cliff-dwell ers. Mrs. Wixson's party discovered among other curious things, a re-haired mummy. She gives a photo-graph of this important find, as well a of three skulls. Alfred Mathews ha illustrated paper relating to the riod, Jay Cooke. Dr. Thomson Ja Hudson contributes a paper upo "Modern Spiritism." He accounts fo all spiritualistic phenomena in a all spiritualistic pleasures of the tional way. Besides numerous of the articles, John Trotwood Moore has characteristic story "A Race for Valentine," in which "Old Wash" no reappears. In poetry Miss Minna I ving, a reltative of Washington Irvin has a poem entitled "A White Night "Story Wallow" which is gracefully Sleepy Hollow," which is gracefully i

of the town and will be of very great | lustrated by T. H. Wilkinson.-Phila-

The World's Work for February pre-

sents two features worthy of specia attention. One is the much discussed poem of Rudyard Kipling. The Islanders," and the other is a map ac-companying an article on "Increasing Railroad Consolidation," by M. Cunniff. But there are numerous other features of interest. Frank Norris, in an article entitled "The Frontier Gone at Last," shows how the Anglo-Saxons have at last encircled the globe with nave at last encircled the globe with conquest. Captain Mahan adds to an interesting series of papers, one on "The Growth of Our National Feeling." George Hes writes of Marconi's trimph. An intimate view of Dr. Lyman Abbott is given by Hamilton Wright (as elsewhere) but none bigger than Mabie, Dr. Abbott's associate on The Outlook, and the striking career and personality of Tom Johnson is de-scribed with particular reference to his vork as mayor of Cleveland. or better wages for teachers is William McAndrew, Some striking ctures of Callfornia big trees are ac mpanied by text written by Richard Fisher. "The March of Events and Among the World Workers," run over their usual gamut of topica.—Double-lay, Page & Co., New York.

> In McClure's Magazine for February there is an article on "Marconi's Achievement," by Ray Stannard Ba-ker, which will be read with much interest, Mr. Baker had many oppor-tunities of seeing Marconi at work and when the inventor left Newfound land traveled across the island with him, and so has been enabled to write an authoritative and thorough accoun an authoritative and thorough account of the matter. William Alien White contributes a paper on "Grover Cleveland." An article of much importance is Sir Henry Johnston's account of the pygmies of the great Congo forest. The short stories are all good. In this number also is concluded Stewart Edward White's sorial. "The Forest Edward White's serial, "The Forest

The subjects treated on in the Febuary number of the American Monthly teview of Reviews are all of timely in-There are editorial comments on the Cuban and Philippine tariffs, the Panama vs the Nicaragua canal route, the "Raines Law" in New York and the Sunday closing of saloons, the South American boundary disputes, the Venelelan situation, the approaching visit Prince Heary of Prussia, the Schley introversy. Then there are contributions on the new secretary of the treas ury, Leslie M. Shaw, of Tomas Estrada Palma, president-elect of the new Cuban republic, and of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, who has just been mad president of Columbia university, succeeding Mayor Seth Low; an exposition triumph in making it practicable; a d scription of Oklahoma and Indian Territory, which are now knocking at the ors for admission to statehood; exceptionally thorough study Turkish situation in its latest phases by one who was born in that land and knows its conditions; an exhaustive discussion of the methods proposed for the treatment of anarchism, and so on Other departments are full of interest.—

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