

How Venice Looks to a Utah Physician in December.

Special Correspondence.

VENICE, Dec. 12.—We made the trip from Florence to Venice mostly in the day time, and had a good chance to observe the country and the people as we moved along at the slow rate of speed common to Italian railroad trains.

Italy seems to be cultivated to a very high degree of perfection. Orchards cover the country, and between the trees other crops are produced. Every hedge has a nice row of well kept grape vines instead of the weeds that the farmers of our country allow to grow in all the waste places. Large canals, with furrows through the land indicate that their crops are produced by irrigation. As we penetrated the Apennines, there were beautiful mountain views, and the houses and cultivated plots in the side canyons, with the crystal streams dashing over the cliffs added variety to the landscape. The people of Italy are pre-eminently a race of artists. Whether they have inherited the old Hellenic instinct, or have breathed their aesthetic gift from the air of the Adriatic, is a question that would require the solution of the whole problem of heredity and environment to answer. In the rock-work of the banks of railway cuttings, and the land that is cultivated on the hillside is all laid out in artistic terraces. This is the one virtue that commends the progeny of classic Rome, which has otherwise fallen so low in the social scale.

TO HOTEL BY GONDOLA.

It was a quaint sight that presented itself as we alighted from the train at the outskirts of Venice. Instead of the customary line of cabs we saw a long line of gondolas, each with the name of the respective hotel emblazoned over the top. We took our seat in one of these aquatic vehicles, and two brawny gondoliers began the work of propelling us. We proceeded a short distance down the Grand canal, and then turned into devious ways that wound in all directions. We glided by mansions and hovels, and under bridges and around angular corners. The gondolier on the prow shouted in a musical tone as we neared new turning points, to indicate to his fellow the direction to steer. Back again into the Grand Canal we swept, and saw the long row of lights that reflected their image on the placid water surface, and then another labyrinth of side streets ended in the piazza where our hotel was located, and we alighted to rest for the night.

WHERE SIX RIVERS MEET.

Venice is a city with a great history. It has a population of 168,000, 25 per cent of which are indigent. It origin-

ally consisted of a few islands formed in the midst of a broad lagoon, where six rivers from the Alps and the Tyrol empty into the Adriatic. The city is about two or three miles from the main land, and the railroad crosses over the intervening shallow strait on a large bridge. These alluvial islands offered a surrounding of shoals that baffled hostile fleets, and soldiers from the land could not easily cross over, so the people were left to work out their life problems unmolested during the troublous times when Vandals and Romans clashed in arms, and laid waste the beautiful plains of sunny Italy. At a very early date, a people called the Veneti, descended from their native Euganean hills, and began the conquest of this miniature archipelago. They were feeling from hostile enemies on the shore, and here amidst these little islands, they settled down in peace, and laid the foundation of an empire that was destined in after years to stand among the foremost nations of the world.

Their first government was under tribunes, but in the year 597 elected their first president, designated by the rather unphonious name of doge. These doges were in the beginning almost absolute monarchs, but have since reigned on, limitations were drawn about them, until the government became almost a democracy. The population increased, and a systematic plan was adopted to drain the marshes, and establish the highways through the city. It was a warfare with the waves of the ocean. Millions of feet of piles were driven, and fine bridges were built across the canals, and instead of the huts, marble palaces arose to adorn the fair city of the Adriatic.

HELPED BY CRUSADES.

At the time of the crusades Venice was located in the direct line of march toward the orient, and her shipping came into great demand. Much of her prosperity dates from that time. She acquired adjacent territory, and carried her victorious arms to Byzantium and Asia Minor. Many of the cities of northern Italy were conquered, and added to the dominion of this sturdy commonwealth, and she became one of the leading powers of the world. Here on the summit of the clock tower of the church of St. Mark, Galileo in the year 1609 demonstrated the powers of the telescope which he had recently invented, by showing that Jupiter is attended by four moons. Here Ignatius Loyola while lying in the hospital with a broken leg conceived the idea of the Jesuit society, which with the sanction of Pope Paul III, he organized, and proceeded to disseminate its influence to every household in Christendom, to combat the dissatisfaction to the church that had grown out of his new physical discoveries. Here were born Titian and Tintoretto, who added great luster to the name of Italy by the legacy of pictures they produced. Marco Polo was born here, and was the great poet of the Renaissance. In

Venice the first printed books were produced, and the first newspaper was issued and sold for a piece of money called a gazetta, hence the name common to many periodicals. At Venice also was organized the first bank of deposit and discount, and the first bills of exchange were issued here. The glass manufactures of Venice have been world renowned from early ages, and the mirrors that are done in the production of vases, and the various appliances of the household by the glass blowers are almost beyond belief.

THE BEST OF ITALY.

The modern Venetians are a people very superior to the citizens of the main land of Italy. Their border location, and the advent of American and English travelers has given them something of the spirit of the Anglo-Saxon, and they have methods of business that savors of the new world. Venice is seven miles in circumference. It is built on three large islands and about four hundred small ones. It has 146 canals, spanned by innumerable bridges. The traffic is altogether by gondolas and steam launches. You see gondoliers propelling their loads of fish, and vegetables, and wood, and coal, and groceries, and everything that goes to fill the demands of a large city, while others are conveying away the refuse to the deeper water of lagoons. On the Grand canal we passed the spacious manor where Robert Browning, the English poet, died, and on the opposite side we saw the house where Wagner, the great composer, ended his career. Florence beside the remains of his talented wife, had not the people of England demanded sepulture in Westminster abbey for their favorite bard. It seems a pity that two souls so bound together by the perfection of human affinities should not have been permitted to lay side by side in the long last slumber, but the dust counts for little when the immortal spirit has flown.

THROUGH THE RIALTO.

Our gondolier took us through the Rialto, and under the bridge where Shakespeare's great drama is supposed to have had his shop. It is a beautiful masonry bridge over the Grand canal. We went over the famous Bridge of Sighs and into the dungeons beneath. Here have languished in darkness the prisoners of that cruel day when slight offences against nobles were punished by death, and here on this bridge the convict was permitted to take one farewell look at the busy mart and the blue sea before passing on for his final doom. What stories these stones could tell if they had tongues to speak! In one of these dark cells Lord Byron learned the story of the convict, by remaining for twenty-four hours voluntarily committed without light and with the prison food. Thomas Hood also has immortalized this place with his beautiful poem.

THE TIP MENACE.

I can imagine that it would seem quite monotonous for us who have been used to street traffic in the ordinary way if we had to live where we would have to hire a gondola for every movement. But the people who have been raised here know nothing else; and it is as natural for them to take the gon-

dola as it is for us to walk. We thought we had met every form of graft possible as we journeyed through Italy, but it remained for Venice to teach us a new trick. At every landing there are men waiting with hooks, and as soon as your gondola nears the curb, one of these birds of prey comes out and hooks a ring on the prow to pull you close to the steps, and then holds out his hand for money. The gondolier could carry a book himself, but he seems to regard the tourist as common spoil for the denizens of his city. The Italians believe pre-eminently in the Republican doctrine of making the foreigner pay.

AMERICA FIRST AND FOREMOST.

The surroundings of Venice are picturesque. The many neighboring islands are adorned with houses, and the smoke of factories rises high in the air. To the north and west the Italian Alps project their snow covered peaks on the blue sky beyond, and mirror their rugged slopes in the placid water of the lagoon. Truly the land of Italy is beautiful to behold. Its history is written in imperishable stone, which reflects the splendor of a day of glory long past away. With the burden of supporting priest and soldier, it is hard to see how conditions can even be better for the laboring man. Their souls are stifled with mendacity and theft, and every other vice of the catalogue. There are no middle classes, and the poor are reduced to the pass of the dog that watches for crumbs from the patrician table. The wealthy people no doubt live in refinement as the better classes do in all countries, but they are few in this country, compared with the hordes of paupers. We turned away with a full appreciation of what it means to live in our own land of liberty, and to partake of the spirit that recognizes no man as superior, but regards all men as being of equal birth, and worthy of all the advantages that a great government can bestow with a lavish hand equally among its patriotic sons.

GEORGE W. MIDDLETON, M. D.

F. Auerbach & Bros. cut price clearance sale starts Monday morning. Read page 32, magazine section.

NEBRASKA LAND FRAUD CASES HEARING.

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 4.—The introduction of testimony began today in the trial of the Modjeski brothers and their alleged co-conspirators before Judge Munger in the United States district court. Fifteen thousand acres of the public domain are said to have been illegally filed upon through the efforts of the defendants and enclosed by them, with 25,000 acres more grazing land of western Nebraska.

Among today's witnesses for the state were two Sioux Indians, who were educated at Carlisle institute. One of these, Nicholas Ruelau of Pine Ridge, created a sensation by emphatically denying the authenticity of his signature to a lease to the land on which he filed. Ruelau testified that he made a filing at Rushville at the solicitation of W. C. Snook, a formerly government farmer at the Pine Ridge agency. For this he said, he received \$25 from Frank Going, who, he understood, got the

money from the Modjeskis. Ruelau said he told Miss Stewart, the district clerk, that he did not understand the papers he was signing, but she paid no attention to this. Frank E. McIntyre, chief clerk at the Pine Ridge agency, told of making a filing at the request of H. C. Dale. One of the Modjeskis was present. Dale, he said, promised him that expenses would be paid and all improvements made by the Modjeskis for the use of the land for grazing purposes. He made no lease, he said, and denied giving his address as Rushville, as appeared in the papers. He made no improvements on the land. Other witnesses gave similar testimony.

LECTURE BY PEARY.

With Map Shows Course Will Take in Next Venture.

New York, Jan. 5.—Lecturing last night before the Brooklyn Institute on his last Arctic expedition, Commander R. E. Peary exhibited on a map, a new course, which, he said, he would take on his next venture into the far north, and which he believed, would take him to the Pole. On his last voyage, he explained, he had, through lack of knowledge of the virgin ice in the far Arctic made a mistake in not making certain allowances for currents. Trying again, he would leave his ship in its last winter berth, travel overland to the west, and then allow the current to bear him on the moving ice, northeast and east, assisting him toward the Pole. Returning, he would again drift eastward, calculating to land on the northeastern coast of Greenland. Commander Peary said that he had devoted his life to the work.

AETNA BANK RECEIVER.

Butte, Mont., Jan. 4.—Theodore B. Risley, assistant receiver of the Aetna Banking and Trust company was this afternoon named a receiver of the Aetna Savings and Trust company, by Judge Bourquin. Postmaster George W. Irvine having declined to act in that capacity. The court fixed Mr. Risley's bond at \$25,000. The Aetna Savings and Trust company is a subsidiary concern of the defunct Aetna bank.

JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

Members of Board Protest Against Its Diversion to Service of Militarism.

Boston, Jan. 4.—A lengthy protest by the members of the Jamestown Exposition board, against "the diversion of the exposition to the service of militarism," was issued tonight. The protest is made by Carroll D. Wright, president of Clark college; Edwin D. Mead and Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, of Boston; Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore, John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America; Miss Jane Addams, of Chicago; Miss M. Carey Thomas, president of Bryn Mawr college; William Couper, the New York sculptor; Prof. James H. Dillard of New Orleans; Prof. C. M. Woodward, of St. Louis; Prof. Charles Zuehlke, of the

University of Chicago, and others.

The document in part follows: "The extravagant militarism of the program of the coming Jamestown exposition, as developed and disclosed during the last few months, is a profound shock to a great body of the American people."

"We believe that the knowledge of this program has come to three-quarters of the American people as a great surprise. It is a program utterly different from that given when the plan of the Jamestown exposition was first submitted to the public. "That an international naval and military celebration was to have conspicuous place in the exposition program, as provided for by Congress in granting aid for that purpose in 1905, was well known, and was conventionally proper; but the purpose to make this great exposition primarily a naval and military spectacle to intoxicate the American people for six months by a great living picture of war with all its attendant horrors, and to encourage the notion that war is a thing of splendor, a pageant and a game instead of a horror and today almost invariably a crime, was not known, was not avowed, and has clearly been a gradually evolving purpose, whose carrying out, as now advertised, can only work immense mischief to the country. We solemnly protest against it."

TO CHECK SUNDAY ACTIVITIES.

Boston, Jan. 4.—According to decisions rendered by the municipal court today, the Sunday activities of Boston people will be effectively checked by a strict application of the Massachusetts "blue laws." Twelve hundred persons have been summoned into court in connection with the alleged violation of Sunday statutes. Among the Sunday industries declared unlawful by the court is collection of garbage from hotels, playing of orchestras in hotels and delivery of ice cream by caterers. The legislative committee on Sunday laws will, it is expected, recommend a change in the state law, thus relieving the Boston situation.

COLLISION ON SANTA FE.

Albuquerque, N. M., Jan. 4.—Santa Fe passenger train No. 1 westbound collided head-on with an eastbound fast freight train at Gonzales station, 100 miles west of here, at 6 o'clock this morning. The passenger was running at full speed when it struck the freight which had failed to take a siding. Three men were fatally and five seriously hurt. All are Mexicans who were riding in the smoking car. The engineers saved themselves.

R. C. FLOWER ARRESTED.

Has Been a Fugitive From Justice for Some Years.

Philadelphia, Jan. 4.—R. C. Flower, alias C. G. Dalney, who has been a fugitive from New York since 1903, where he is wanted to answer charges of grand larceny and swindling credulous investors out of about \$1,000,000

in alleged bogus mining operations, was arrested here today. Flower, who the detective says is the most colossal mine swindler of the age, was captured in a big office building, where he has been located for some time. Under the name of Prof. Oxford, he was seeking, according to the officers, to secure money from investors by representing that he had a powerful chemical process whereby he could make diamonds and other precious stones, and a patent brick.

The arrest of Flower ends a chase through Mexico, Central America, South America, and Canada, leading to many points in the United States. Following his operations in New York through which, it is alleged, many society women lost money, Flower jumped \$20,000 bail after indictment in May, 1903.

F. Auerbach & Bros. cut price clearance sale starts Monday morning. Read page 32, magazine section.

PIANO Offering!

We will rent you a new piano, and if you wish to buy it later on, all rent will be applied on the purchase price of the piano—we have very rare bargains. Good used upright pianos as low as \$125. Piano players and player pianos—bargains. We recommend the Anderson piano as being superb.

N. Y. & Western Piano Company,

52 MARKET ST., NEAR P. O.

Greater Than Any Previous White Goods Sale!

Greater than any previous White Goods sale--stock larger, better--prices, notwithstanding advance, lower than prices in other sales.

Fine English Long Cloth.

1000 pieces Fine English Long Cloth, 12 yards to the piece. Regular \$1.85 grade for \$1.45 piece, or 12 1-2c yd.

1000 pieces Fine English Long Cloth 12 yards to the piece. Regular \$2.50 grade for \$1.75 piece, or 16 2-3c yd.

500 pieces Fine English Long Cloth, 12 yards to the piece. Regular \$3.00 grade for \$2.00 piece, or 20c yd.

200 pieces Lingerie Long Cloth 12 yards to the piece; regular \$4.00 grade for \$3.00 piece.

Plain Nainsooks.

200 pieces 36-inch wide English Nainsook, 12 yards to the piece. Regular \$2.50 grade for \$1.89 piece.

200 pieces 36-inch wide English Nainsook, 12 yards to the piece. Regular \$3.00 grade for \$2.50 piece.

100 pieces 36-inch wide English Nainsook. Regular 35c grade for 25c yd.

100 pieces 36-inch wide English Nainsook. Regular 45c grade for 33c yd.

French Lingerie.

1000 yards, regular 35c yd, for 22c yd.

1000 yards, regular 50c grade for 39c yd.

1000 yards, regular 75c grade for 59c yd.

French Nainsooks.

FOR FINE UNDERWEAR.

45 inches wide.

50c grade for 37 1-2c yd.

75c grade for 59c yd.

\$1.00 grade for 75c yd.

Persian Lawns.

32 inches wide.

25c grade for 16 2-3c yd.

35c grade for 25c yd.

45c grade for 37 1-2c yd.

45 inches wide.

40c grade for 25c yd.

50c grade for 37 1-2c yd.

75c grade for 60c yd.

\$1.00 grade for 75c yd.

Victoria Lawns.

20c grade for 15c yd.

25c grade for 18c yd.

35c grade for 26c yd.

India Linens.

10c grade for 7 1-2c yd.

12 1-2 grade for 10c yd.

15c grade for 11 1-2c yd.

18c grade for 13 1-2c yd.

20c grade for 15c yd.

25c grade for 18c yd.

30c grade for 22c yd.

35c grade for 26c yd.

45c grade for 35c yd.

White Egyptian Dinities.

Checked and Striped.

15c grade for 11c yd.

18c grade for 14c yd.

20c grade for 16c yd.

25c grade for 20c yd.

35c grade for 26c yd.

Nainsook.

12 1-2 grade for 10c yd.

15c grade for 11 1-2c yd.

20c grade for 16 2-3c yd.

25c grade for 20c yd.

35c grade for 27 1-2c yd.

Soft Finish White Cambrics.

36 inches wide.

15c grade for 12 1-2c yd.

18c grade for 16 2-3c yd.

25c grade for 20c yd.

30c grade for 25c yd.

It takes years to make an annual White Goods sale a big event.

At first the women are interested--they discover bargains--talk them over during the year--the values prove what was claimed. The next annual sale is awaited with keener interest.

A year rolls around. The annual sale will be BIG or it will be a failure.

The alert department man prepares for it. He sees that the store is clean, fresh, tempting.

Prices are lowered to a point alright for a big sale following inventory, but too low for ordinary business--a disastrous season were the sale prices continued. New, snowy goods to tempt housekeepers to buy in a year's supply--and the saving will justify it.

These are a few of the strong reasons why our annual White Goods Sale has grown bigger and bigger--why thousands of women have been asking for the date of the sale--why the telephones have been ringing--why they have been saying "we'll wait"--why interest is tensely aroused throughout the city.

If you have the means--buy for a year. If you cannot afford to buy in a year's supply--buy as much as you possibly can for the prices will not be duplicated again, for white goods are advancing--steadily, surely.

Our annual White Goods Sale will save you considerable money--it will please you as no other sale has pleased you.

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