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Sunday, January 8, 1905.

Only fifty-one weeks left in which to do the things you have planned to do in 1905.

Some of the legislators doubtless do not care who makes the laws of the State so long as they draw the pay.

Milliamen are informed that it is the purpose of the Governor to reward men for good service—good political service.

Will good liquor be served at the Senatorial headquarters, or will care be taken to please the tastes of the members?

Governor Cutler knows that his national guard appointments are very satisfactory, as the appointees have told him so.

All those at the Jackson banquet Monday evening will be true and faithful Democrats, as there will be no voting to do.

Pupils are glad that their teachers had such an enjoyable time last week, and are sorry that it could not have lasted longer.

This being coasting time, George Barch is out with his Senatorial sled, and he doesn't care if he does run into George Sutherland.

Democrats will be welcome at the Inaugural ball, especially if they showed that they were not narrow partisans, by voting for Cutler.

Members of the Legislature will follow the practice common at this time of year, of making resolutions; but will they be good ones?

Banker Schettler would willingly give up more property to his creditors if he were not convinced that self-preservation is the first law to obey.

Doubtless Japanese women will be womanly enough to fall in love with those hateful Russians who are being taken to Japan as prisoners.

No doubt wealthy combinations feel justified in stealing public land, as otherwise it might get into the possession of unworthy poor people.

Many members of the Legislature are willing to furnish such encouragement to the candidacy of Judge Barch as they can give by smoking his cigars.

Mr. Eryan thinks that President Roosevelt deserves great credit for being in some respects as good a President as Mr. Bryan would have been, himself.

As he has heard so much against the method of electing Senators by Legislature, Senator Smoot may feel entirely justified in doing away with the method here.

Having no desire to appear selfish, Senator Smoot would not object to the immediate transfer of Attorney Taylor to the Ohio judgeship to which he has been appointed.

Why shouldn't churchmen invest Utah money in Mexico, when they can thus show appreciation of a country that doesn't make a fuss about a man's domestic affairs?

It appears that those who are enterprising enough to steal thousands of acres of Government land are to be treated just as severely as the man who steals only a quarter-section.

Will Gentile witnesses testify that this talk about church influence must be all wrong, as no bishop ever came around to them the night before election to tell them how to vote?

Perhaps Governor Cutler has studied the national guard law and found that in making staff appointments preference should be given those who can be more ornamental than useful.

Though many of the members of the Legislature have had no legislative experience, they will readily adapt them-

selves to their work, having had much practice in sustaining the authorities.

THE WOE TO COME.

Up to 1890, when the manifesto doing away with plural marriage and plural marriage relation became the law of God to the Mormon people, there was complete social recognition of these practices in the church community. The personal honor accorded to the plural wife and her children was equal to that accorded to the first wife and her children. Even the law went as far as it could in establishing rights under this system; and the Nation, acting upon the well known rule of public policy, had, just three years previous to 1890, established an equal legal status for the children.

But since plural marriage ceased to be the law of God to these people, is it not certain that there can never be any social standing or recognition in the church for those who enter into the relation; nor—since the pledge to the remedy—except by a succession of remedial statutes (not to be expected indefinitely), can there be equality of legal standing between the children of a first wife and the children of a plural wife.

The Tribune speaks thus plainly because it desires to call the attention of the young men and women of the Mormon church to the frightful calamity which they are invoking for themselves, and possibly for their children, when they go into plural marriage since God repealed his permission in 1890.

It is quite apparent that such of the leaders of the church as have solemnized these marriages, have done so after a covenant of the most solemn character on the part of the contracting husband and wife that they will never reveal the fact of their marriage—that they will suffer all the condemnation of the world rather than to betray the church or the apostles.

It is quite apparent, too, that the hierarchy will allow them to meet any kind of earthly punishment, will allow them to appear to be guilty of violation of the law of the church as well as violation of the law of the land, condemning them to untold misery, rather than to allow the church or the officiating apostles to be involved in the exposure of a case of plural marriage.

It is only necessary to cite one case to show that a woman entering plural marriage through mistaken zeal is likely to have her whole life engloomed. Lorin Harmer of Springville, a man of prominence already having two wives, took Ellen Anderson in plural marriage. The case becoming notorious to public knowledge, a consultation was had with ecclesiasts; and as a result he was charged with adultery and sent to prison. He denied that Ellen Anderson was his plural wife. He made that denial before the Senate Committee in the Smoot case. And yet he and his other wives associate on terms of domestic intimacy with Ellen Anderson, and men and women of the church recognize Ellen Anderson and Lorin Harmer as having been united by some ceremony of the church which caused them to justify their relations.

But that recognition is only local and only temporary. Broadly and permanently, Ellen Anderson and her children have been made outcast from the society of the church and from the protection of even generous law. Many of the young women of the Latter-day Saints who have entered into plural marriage since 1890, are bitterly regretting that step. And their woe is only now beginning. While plural marriage had the open sanction of the church; while the plural wife could have full and open social recognition; and while her children could have an equal place under the law of inheritance; there was comfort along with her necessary suffering. She was "doing the will of God," the church community accorded to her a place of honor; the law gave to her as much recognition as it could; and the rights of her children were protected by statutory enactment. But now she goes into plural marriage "against the law of God," the church will let her husband brand her as a wrong-doer; her children have not the legal rights of the children of a legal wife.

What is there in this life for her? "And Sarah saw the son of Hagar, the Egyptian, which she had borne unto Abraham, mocking."

"Wherefore she said unto Abraham, Cast out this bondwoman and her son; for the son of this bondwoman shall not be heir with my son, even with Isaac." "And Abraham rose up early in the morning and took bread, and a bottle of water, and gave it unto Hagar, putting it on her shoulder, and the child, and sent her away; and she departed, and wandered in the wilderness of Beersheba."

The Lord God Almighty has withdrawn his sanction for plural marriage; the Government of the United States will not permit it. Why should the church or any of its apostles mislead young women into its practice?

JEANNETTE EVANS M'KAY.

The death of Mrs. Jeannette Evans McKay, wife of State Senator David McKay, came like a thunderbolt of woe. Just in the prime of her life, with everything of fruition to enjoy and everything of hope to live for, there was no life in the midst of her wide association that seemed more likely to measure into long and happy span than hers. Her daughters were just entering upon beautiful and accomplished womanhood, and her sons were making their way rapidly up the mountainside of human endeavor.

The bursting of a blood vessel in her brain caused her demise, almost without an instant of warning. Harrowing as is this suddenness to those who remain, they will in time find joy in the thought that to her was spared the pang of conscious parting; that when she saw them and they saw her, life

had its finest rose-tint. And after a while, when the gentle hand of the years shall have poured balm upon their wounds, they will rejoice that Mother did not suffer the agony of knowing in this life that she was to leave them in sorrow when she should pass to the other life.

All who know Senator McKay and his good family will extend sympathy in their hour of bereavement.

NOT FOR SALE.

For some time past there has been an undercurrent of talk in the circles which have the close relations with the hierarchy, that the Tribune was for sale, or that its utterance could be silenced if the hierarchy would yield its purpose concerning the Utah Senatorship.

Although the rumor has been heard many times, this paper has thought that a public of good sense would for a moment be influenced to believe; but such marvelous things happen in Utah that people are better prepared to accept the impossible than they are in other communities.

The Tribune entered upon its devotion to the American party with deliberate and determined purpose; to work for the principles avowed by that party until they should be achieved. This paper wants Utah and her people to be free; and it will labor to that end to the best of its ability without cessation, without fear or favor and unworried by monetary considerations.

The Tribune is not for sale nor has it been offered. The people who have circulated the rumor, might pile all their money together, and all the money of their friends on top of that pile; and then they would not have enough to either purchase this newspaper or to silence it concerning the mighty issue which has been raised in this State. Nor would their money be more effective if there were added to it the control of every political office in this State and Nation.

Newspapers, like men, learn to love that for which they labor with conscientious zeal, and the Tribune is making this controversy in the world's arena that Utah may be defended and may gain still greater splendor; knows that it will find its reward in the glorious cause itself. Whatever advantage can come to a newspaper from the performance of conscientious duty, the Tribune will be glad to enjoy; any other advantage is fleeting and worthless.

Ours is only a small part of the great battle. The brunt of it comes personally upon the men and women of this State who desire peace and who must make war to gain it. The Tribune is merely their voice. It sounds their cry to arms.

These people would have been grateful through all their generations if they could have maintained the fraternity at home and the high repute abroad, which existed a few years ago. They had everything to gain and nothing to lose by quietude. They had everything to lose and nothing to gain by the reopening of the controversy.

But when that controversy was reopened—and willfully by the church hierarchy—they would have been unworthy of their great heritage if they had not met the enemy, blade in hand. The Tribune is for the American party and will stand for the party as long as it will stand for itself. And the American party will stand for itself until Utah is redeemed.

Let our friends be quite easy on this point. When they hear the rumor that the Tribune is about to be sold or is about to make compromise, let them declare a point blank denial. The event will be their vindication.

COLD COMFORT.

The Deseret News manages to find comfort in the editorial utterances of the New York Independent, which "is a religious publication that is widely read and wields much influence."

It shows to what desperate lengths the News is driven in order to obtain support of its views, and in order to obtain any sentiment favorable to the retention of his seat by Senator Smoot, when it will quote approvingly an editorial containing the following sentences:

"The Senate has been investigating Mormonism the past week and has discovered many very familiar facts. It has been again learned that there are Mormon endowments and Mormon oaths of a blood-curdling character, doubling the surviving imitations of ancient secret society formulas, and such as there is reason to believe had bloody force in the Danite days. Mormonism is bad, if not rotten, but bad men have political rights. The cure for Idaho or Utah is religious, and educational, and social, not political."

Of course, in addition to the foregoing, and as a justification and joy to the News sufficient to compensate for all the dreadful things the Independent says of the Mormons and Utah, the New York paper concludes that all the evidence adduced "has nothing to do with the right of Mr. Smoot, an acknowledged monogamist, to a seat in the Senate."

Then, never mind how much the Mormon church may be declared "bad" or "rotten" as a result of this investigation, what does the News or the hierarchy care, so long as they can keep their political power!

The opinion appears to be gaining ground with the Panama Canal Commission that it will be better to make the canal a sea-level canal from the first, in spite of the additional cost of doing so, which is reckoned at fifty per cent. But this added first cost, it is reckoned, would probably be a wise expenditure, and in the long run would much more than save itself in the economy of operation and saving of cost of repairs. It is to be a canal for all time,

and first cost is a minor consideration in the long run. The main thing is perfection of operation and reduction of operating expenses to the minimum.

KATE FIELD AS A PROPHETESS.

We print today an extract from Kate Field's "Washington" of April 27, 1892, nearly thirteen years ago, on conditions in Utah. That was the time when the fight for Statehood was beginning, when the Liberal party was about to dissolve, and when the Gentiles were giving up their opposition to Statehood.

The purpose of the letter—it was an open letter to President Elliot of Harvard College, who had been eulogizing things in Utah as he saw them—was to warn the public against the adoption of misleading and optimistic views which interested persons were spreading abroad as to the completeness with which the Mormon hierarchy had given in their adherence to the new order of things; she wanted to warn the country against the deception of tricksters, and to keep the American people from deceiving themselves with regard to the actual situation here.

Her words read like prophecy, so perfectly have her warnings proved true; she pointed out the evil days that she regarded as sure to come. "What chance then for Gentiles, be they Democrats or Republicans?" she asked, in "a State controlled by a polygamous hierarchy?" And that it was sure to be so controlled, in spite of the manifesto, or of any pledges that might be made, she was certain. She pictured the exclusion of capital, the commercializing of the church and its monopolies, and the invidious distinctions that would be exercised against the Gentiles. She pleaded for postponement of Statehood "until the Gentile population makes it safe." And who can deny that her forecast was exact?

Kate Field must have been a genuine revelator; for her words read as if she saw in vision the coming to power of President Joseph F. Smith and Apostle Penrose.

THE CORDIAL WILL BE PLENTIFUL.

Among the lovers of the far-famed Chartreuse cordial made by the French monks at their monastery of La Grande Chartreuse, there has been a good deal of interest to know whether the supply of the liquor was to be kept up. This curiosity has been gratified by a report from U. S. Consul C. P. H. Nason at Grenoble, France, who reports that with the closing of this monastery, in the spring of 1903, and the acquiring of the property by the State, the making and the exporting of the well-known cordial "Chartreuse" to the United States ceased; but that the monks have now resumed its manufacture at Tarragona, in Spain, under the new label, "Liquor fabrique d'arragon par les Peres Chartreux." The original label and trade-mark were appropriated by the French Government, and it has recently granted to a leading firm of French distillers the right to use them. They are about to ship to America a liquor under the name of "La Grande Chartreuse," purporting to be identical with that made by the monks. To the ordinary palate discrimination is difficult. But the monks claim that they alone possess the secret of the genuine article wrapped up in their 209-year-old recipe.

In sharp competition with the original "Chartreuse," there has been made for a number of years, within a few miles of the old monastery, another liquor known as "La Rhabaelle." Its maker was formerly a "brother" in the monastery, and employed in the manufacture of its cordial, but for some reason he withdrew from the brotherhood. His business has grown to be very large and is extending to other countries. Arrangements have been made for handling it in the United States; some shipments have gone over already. It is put up in the same form as the "Chartreuse." It is asserted to be the same thing, but is sold at a much lower price. All this from Consul Nason.

So that the world, and especially the United States, will not need to suffer for lack of this celebrated cordial. It was, in fact, too good a business altogether, to be given up.

FORESTRY NEED.

So long as the forest reserves of the United States or contiguous country can furnish the ties, railroads will probably use wood; but selfish interest must some time demand that they solve the problem of a sleeper made of some other material. Steel ties are already practicable, although lacking in some of the desirable qualifications of the wooden tie; but the railroads do not and will not give such attention to the subject as it deserves until the money outlay forces the issue.

When the railroads, which make this immense and destructive demand upon our forests, shall find the price of ties of oak or of fir so excessively costly that the settling of the remaining problems of the steel tie becomes imperative, they will find a solution. Unfortunately by that time our forests will have suffered such wastage as that generations must pass before we can get a return through the new growth.

The difficulties considered by our own Forest congress show how shallow is the talk which comes from explorers and exploiters in Mexico, South America and even Africa, who speak of "inexhaustible supplies of hard wood"; of "bodies of timber which will last the world at its present rate of consumption for hundreds of years." The men are merely beyond middle age in the United States today who, as boys, assisted in burning the hard wood logs of Michigan

because there was so much timber that the world would never have need of it.

One of the greatest problems presented to Government and to commerce is the forestry question, and it must be dealt with most intelligently and vigorously. Both Nation and State, within their control, should pass such laws of restriction and renewal as will assure replanting to the full extent of denudation of forest tracts. And the Nation and the States must make additional reservation of forest tracts and tracts eligible for timber, out of domain which is public or which can be secured by reasonable purchase.

THE NIGHT SCHOOL PROPOSITION.

There can be no doubt of the good work done by the night school, which is being conducted in the First Congregational church, and whose claims were presented to the Board of Education of this city on Friday evening by the Rev. Elmer I. Goshen. That there is an extensive field here for a night school is evident from the abundant success of the one established under his auspices.

Almost at the first after the consolidation of the city into one school district, a night school was undertaken, but it was not made a success. Among the things militating against it was the plea that it must admit pupils who were far beyond the school age; but that the law did not permit this, and so the instruction to such attendants was illegal.

We trust, however, that the Board may see its way clear to take up this night school, an amendment of the law being probably not difficult to get, if it is necessary to avoid any objections. Of course, however, if the Board acts at all, it must take complete charge, for the diversion of public money to the support of a school not under the public control would be out of the province of official aid.

Probably, however, there would be no difficulty on this head, and as the work of a night school is needed and would be of undoubted benefit, the Tribune would be glad to see any and all objections removed, and the school made a full part of the public school system of the city.

TRADE, BUSINESS, AND FINANCE.

The new year opens well in financial, business and industrial conditions in Utah. There are no labor troubles, and the industrial plants are all running in excellent form and to productive profits. The smelters, in particular, are doing a great business, and are turning out bullion and matte at a rate unprecedented in Utah's history. All the newest improvements and smelter appliances are kept up with fully, and the enterprising and safe management of this great industry in this valley is the subject of universal and proper commendation.

The mines are at their maximum of production, the rich streams of ore being larger and more steady in flow than ever before. A product of \$26,536,811.54 for Utah's mines during the year 1904, while breaking all previous records of a year's mine production in this State, and being something to be proud of, was yet but a forward step in Utah's mining progress, which will lead to a yet more emphatic demonstration of the wealth of Utah's mines for the present year.

The railroad situation is such that the present year is sure to see important advances in railroad facilities for this State. The San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railway (the Salt Lake route) will be finished between this city and the coast within the next month, and no doubt though trains will be run between Salt Lake and Los Angeles during February, although these will no doubt be in some part over temporary tracks, for there are yet some spots of heavy grades to do that will require a number of weeks to completely finish. But in the certainty of this speedy connection this is a small matter, and we can all unreservedly rejoice in the immediately impending completion of this road which will mean so much to Salt Lake City.

The Denver & Northwestern Railroad (the Moffat line) continues to give every indication of the most active life. It recently let a contract for the grading of a new section hitherto, and is giving abundant evidence of ability to push its work. Undoubtedly the present year will see brilliant advancement along this line.

The Western Pacific shows sometimes up and sometimes down, and we have stories both of progress and of uncertainty, with relation to the Harri-

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man system and the Gould system. But on the whole, we believe in the road, and that it will be pushed through from San Francisco to Salt Lake. Work is reported active on the other side of the Sierras, and at Beckwith Pass, though it does look like going a good way out of a direct route to take the line that far north.

The year 1904 was good in Utah in every material way. The crops were unprecedented in abundance and quality, and the prices realized by the farmers for their products were far and away the highest ever obtained. The beet sugar industry was prosperous beyond precedent, both the investors in the sugar factories and the farmers who raised the beets having a year of mutual profit that was highly satisfactory all around. The sums paid for sugar beets and to the employees of the factories were material aids in the distribution of money throughout the State.

Wool, also, brought a great price, and the returns were as large as in any former year, though the number of sheep has been appreciably reduced by the forest reserves and the restrictions these make in the grazing. The coming spring has even better things in store for the wool-grower, in the advanced price that is held out for the wool clip.

This city shared fully the prosperity of the State. The building here during 1904 was general over the city, and general also in the class of structures erected, covering beautiful business blocks, benevolent institutions, and very numerous dwellings. It was a splendid year's growth for Salt Lake, and the present year bids fair to be a fit successor to it, both in the quality

and the number of the buildings constructed.

The past week has been one of active settlements for the year, the increase of bank clearances showing the substantial gain of 13.5 per cent compared with the corresponding week last year. And this is a pretty fair gauge of the activity of business affairs.

In the country at large, "business conditions are favorable, and optimistic sentiments are evidenced by extensive preparations for active trade," as Dun expresses it. The closing months of 1904 made so much better a showing in all lines of business and industrial activity than was to be expected from the lethargy of the opening months, that every channel of business life was invigorated and enlarged. Gross earnings of the railroads in December were 6.4 per cent larger than in December of 1903. Business failures of the week are the same as in the corresponding week last year.

Bank clearances in New York were 37.8 per cent greater than in the corresponding week last year, in the outside of New York they were 7.3 per cent greater, an increase for all of 28.1 per cent, a healthy showing.

The stock market has fluctuated; the impulse toward higher prices was checked; the January investment demand was lighter than was expected, but the feeling is one of security and confidence, and the word is that capital resources are being conserved for expected large offerings of new securities. There is an abundance of money for all purposes, though gold exports are continued; but these do not in any way affect unfavorably the market of the exceedingly strong financial situation.

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