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SALT LAKE CITY, - JUNE 1, 1906

DOWN WITH THE DIABOLISM!

The diabolical act by which a number of innocent persons were sacrificed to the insatiable spirit of anarchy on the occasion of the royal wedding at Madrid on Thursday, sends a thrill of horror throughout the world. Intended for the King of Spain and the new Queen just made his wife, the deadly bombs failed of their mark and killed fourteen or sixteen bystanders and wounded many more. It is a matter of much regret that the assassin escaped capture. He is doubtless one of the murderous band pledged to the slaughter of monarchs and their immediate associates, but the members of which frequently commit a similar awful blunder to that which marked the attempt upon Alfonso and Victoria. Such societies should be hunted out and crushed as so many swarms of scorpions or rattlesnakes. There is no valid excuse for their existence nor apology for their atrocities. What benefit to them or to others would have accrued if the intended victims had been slain instead of the unfortunate who were sacrificed? The killing of a few kings or emperors will not destroy monarchal power. The vacant thrones will soon be occupied and the sympathies of the multitude will be aroused for royalty, and their detestation of the murderers will be increased. It is a cause of congratulation to Spain that the plot against its King and Queen failed of its purpose, but that affords no consolation to the friends of the slain and injured and no reason why the most diligent, determined and persistent efforts should not be pursued, until the wretches responsible for the awful crime are discovered and executed. Anarchism in all its brutal and damnable forms must be rooted out!

"TRIAL BY PETITION."

The scheme to influence the United States Senate to act in a manner contrary to its established rules, and even in opposition to the spirit and letter of the United States Constitution, will not probably produce the desired effect. It was arranged that the numerous signed petitions from the different States of the Union should be piled in on the Senate at a time when a furor could be raised against Senator Smoot. But contrary to expectation, no flaming speeches accompanied the presentation of those documents, and they were quietly turned over to the committee on privileges and elections. The report of that committee shows a division of views as to the Senator's right to his seat and indicates that there will be no walk-over for his resignation or political opponents. Nor is it by any means certain that the question will be decided at this session of Congress.

Those petitions simply represent a wide-spread manifestation of hysteria among some of the religiously inclined ladies of the country. That describes the condition of a large number of the signers, but there are others who neither knew nor cared about the nature of the statements to which they appended their names. They merely marched into the vestry of the church or chapel which they attended, and at the behest of their respective pastors added their signatures to those of other folks who they followed like a flock of feminine sheep. The ease with which signatures may be obtained to any kind of a petition was never more strikingly illustrated than in the present instance.

The text of the petition presented shows either the most profound ignorance of the facts in relation to the election and qualifications of the senator from Utah, or the deepest duplicity and rank falsehood of the promoters of the movement, who have succeeded in deceiving many thousands of well-meaning ladies and placing them in a most undesirable and foolish position before the people of this country. The matter is all the more to be deplored because those truths emanated from professedly Christian ministers, and the responsibility rests chiefly with them and with the original inventors of the baseless charges against the Senator.

A further exhibition of inconsistency and impudence in the framing of the petition is seen in the attempt of the different sectarian churches to invade the domain of the state. They presume to dictate to the United States Senate the action that must be taken by that body to satisfy them and appease their anger and prevent their opposition. The threats that have been made as to influence that would be brought to bear against Senators who would choose rather to follow the law and the customs regulating legislative proceedings, than to be swayed by a mob of preachers and their followers, are in the highest degree reprehensible. If the "Mormon" Church were to attempt anything in the nature of the invasion into national affairs undertaken by these sectarian churches, the whole country would be aroused with cries of "Church influence!" "Toleration of church and state!" and similar vociferations, and a demand would be made for the disfranchisement of the daring Church members who thus endeavored to dominate the nation.

One great good that has grown out of the delay in the settlement of this

case (which Senator Smoot has strongly and urgently desired to bring to an issue), has been the change in the sentiment of many influential papers which have had time to consider the merits of the question before the committee. The longer the matter is examined, the thinner and smaller become the alleged reasons for action against him, and the clearer appears the fact that he is not only fully entitled to his seat in the Senate, but is fitted in every respect for the position which he was legally elected by the representatives of his party. We are pleased to see, among other enlightened expressions on this point, an editorial in the Boston Transcript of May 25, and here append it in its entirety, feeling that no comment upon it is necessary. The Transcript says, under the heading "Trial by Petition":

"Sometimes popular petitions mean something, and perhaps quite as often they stand for nothing more than a wave of impulse. Those that represent an expression of rational and well-considered opinion are consequently cheapened by the sensationalism of others that are the expression of mere emotionality or hysteria. These latter tend to weaken the regularly established safeguards of justice, to nullify by force of numbers conclusions that have been reached by the most painstaking analysis of trained minds with the threat of evidence constantly before them. We are having in our own state a conspicuous and almost humiliating example of this. It is not necessary to inquire how these matters have been handled by the Senate. They pretend to represent the massed desire of the number of individual units whose names appear. They actually do represent a popular thoughtlessness and indifference. It is simply an aggregation of improprieties, and falls far little short of a public scandal. There are thousands of names on those petitions today of persons who neither know nor care what they have signed."

"That is one side of the question, the side of mankind sentiment trying to usurp the functions of the regularly organized and carefully guarded tribunals of justice. The other side is when the same methods are employed to estimate and penalize a man, a public servant, for not thinking on some questions as the petitioners think. This grows by what it feeds upon and becomes persecution. The most conspicuous instance before the country is the merciless hounding of Senator Smoot of Utah. He has already served out more than half his term and has won the respect and good will of his fellow-members. His service has shown more than an average ability and usefulness. He has one wife and only one, and his conduct as a husband and father would stand all the practical tests that even the Mothers' Congress would apply. He has been an exemplary citizen, a creditable public servant and correct in his social and domestic relations."

Yet there has perhaps never been another man in this country against whom the fire of hostile petition has been so freely directed as against him. Already a million names have been gathered to industriously circulated and urged requests for his expulsion. These petitions are now being bound in forty-five separate volumes, one for each State, and when completed, they will, it is said, be presented in the Senate as a protest against the manner in which the Committee on Elections has been dodging the question of whether or not Mr. Smoot is entitled to the seat he occupies. If that does not bring the committee to its knees and secure action at this session, the threat is held over it that the leaders in this movement will collect ten million more names to back up those already obtained."

"No wonder the committee has dodged. Even Pontius Pilate was hardly in a more embarrassing position. It finds no evil in this man, at least as men go, but it fears that religious city. 'Expel him! Expel him!' and it is not sure but it will have to do something. Senators are human, and a shout, if loud enough, moves them, even if they know there is neither sense nor reason behind it. There is getting to be altogether too much trial by petition in this country, and it isn't always the unintelligent that fall into the trap. We believe it was the governor of one of our New England States who cheerfully signed a petition beginning: 'We, the children of colored parents, etc.'"

THE TROUBLE IN NATAL.

The advices from Natal indicate that the trouble there with the natives is growing. The Zulus have made another attack upon the British soldiers under Colonel Lancher, and although they are reported defeated with heavy loss, it is evident that the trouble has but commenced.

The rebellion started when one of the native tribes refused to pay the poll tax imposed by the government. An inspector and several men of the mounted police force were killed. The Natal government then called out the militia and sent a force to the scene of trouble. Twelve of the natives, considered to be leaders, were captured and shot to death. It was supposed that this would end the resistance to the government, but the rebellion is said to have spread. Greytown has been invaded, and the spirit of the natives is said to be quite warlike.

The white population of South Africa greatly fear that the various tribes of natives are about to combine in a great war for their rights. That would undoubtedly be serious, because the natives outnumber the foreign race, at least five to one. And they are no longer dependent on spears and clubs and old, defective rifles for defense or attack. Many of them have modern arms, and know how to use them. The valor and fierceness of their warriors are no less than they were in years gone by. Should they combine and act in concert they would undoubtedly cause Great Britain infinite trouble and enormous expense. It is estimated that the natives available for military service, should hostilities break out all over Cape Colony, Transvaal, Natal, Rhodesia, etc., would amount to over 600,000, and that is a conservative figure the total black population being very nearly 3,000,000 souls.

One reason why the colonists in South Africa are uneasy is, that the Zulus have a tradition that they will eventually throw off the white yoke, by means of war. They believe, just as Christians believe in a millennium, in the fulfillment of the following prophecy by one of their great prophets, Chaka: "A great war will come, and the spirits of your warrior ancestors shall arise from the mist, and led by those great chiefs, Mosekatsi, Dagaun, Hile, Zanditi, and Maseh, they will all their descendants to drive the white man into the sea."

The Zulu, devotedly believing this, expects a time when his native and tribal customs and habits shall be restored. The vast void, he believes, will again abound with game, now driven away by the guns of the white man, and the tribes will effect the establishment of a native empire, to extend from ocean to ocean, and from the Zambesi to the Cape.

The failure of the Germans to entirely quell the rebellion of the Hottentots and Hereros, although this

has been going on for over two years, increases the uneasiness among the white colonists. When it is remembered that this affair has cost the Germans \$150,000,000 and 7,000 lives, and the end is not yet, the seriousness of a general revolt, should one take place now, may be appreciated.

RUSSIA'S REPRESENTATIVES.

A St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Times gives some interesting data concerning the Russian Duma. According to him the assembly consists of 199 noblemen, 26 members of the bourgeois class, 191 peasants, 9 clergymen and 44 deputies classed as "miscellaneous." But although it is composed of so different elements, the government does not have one single supporter in the entire assembly.

Classified according to religion, 222 members are orthodox, 30 are Roman Catholic, 4 Lutherans, 10 Jews, and 11 Mohammedans. As for educational qualifications, 132 have passed the university, 33 the secondary schools, 17 the primary schools, and three are illiterate. As to occupation, 11 are civil servants, 35 hold elective posts, 9 are employed by Zemstvos or Dumas, 12 by the Church, 28 are lawyers, 13 doctors, 5 engineers, 17 merchants, 23 landed proprietors, 118 peasants not owning private lands, 17 workmen, 19 professionals, 12 village schoolmasters, 25 publicists, and 11 in private employment. The voting qualifications include 4 private landowners, 165 communal landowners, 26 house property, 23 lotting, 21 service and 12 trade.

The seriousness with which the people in the rural districts, as well as in the cities and towns, performed the duty of voting for delegates, may be judged from the fact that, although the government had made the election exceedingly difficult, the electors invariably cast their votes when possible to do so. The delegate from the "volost" had to go to the district town, sometimes 50 or 100 miles distant, and to pay his own expenses. It is estimated that each of these delegates had to spend on an average five rubles for the privilege of voting. Many sold their clothes and boots or borrowed from the village usurer, to be able to discharge what they considered a sacred duty.

The fact is that the Russian people have been aroused from the sleep of centuries and now demands a share in the human rights that are enjoyed by all the neighbors. It is true that the remarkable assembly that represents the people has not power to legislate—only to protest and petition—although the Czar in the famous October manifesto expressly promised that "no law shall acquire validity without the approval of the Imperial Duma, and that the elect of the nation shall have assured to them the means of actual participation in supervising the lawfulness of the acts of authorities appointed by us." This promise is broken in the "fundamental law." But the awakening of the people is, nevertheless, the beginning of a new era for Russia. The Duma may be dissolved, or ignored, but the people will not go to sleep again.

Long live King Alfonso and Queen Victoria!

Alfonso looks like a ... and Victoria like a summer girl.

Already things, including bombs, are coming Alfonso's way.

The opening of several summer resorts does not make summer.

There is a time for everything, and now is the time for June brides.

There is no doubt that the battleship Montagu is fast if not speedy.

Speaking of walking delegates, what's the matter with Edward Payson Weston?

The San Francisco banks are in their old quarters and old quarters are back in the banks.

"The trusts," says Rev. Jenkyn Lloyd Jones, "are the hope of the world." Of the nether world, probably.

A few candidates are coming forward rather tentatively though. After a while the woods will be full of them.

And now the Japanese are peacefully crowding the Russians out of Manchuria. A year ago they were driving them out.

The public appearance of a crowned head these days comes very near being contributory negligence to some sort of an outrage.

"The merciless hounding of Senator Smoot," is the way the Boston Transcript puts it. And the Transcript puts it just as it is.

Should the University and Agricultural College be united there would be no weakening of either, for "in union there is strength."

A Yale student has just made a world's record at pole vaulting. Undoubtedly Yale is the greatest school of athletics in the world.

The Czar should be the first to send a message of sympathy to Madrid. No ruler in Europe knows so much about bomb-throwing as he does.

Dr. S. E. Bennett, chief government inspector at the stock yards of Chicago, says that "not a pound of tainted meat escapes into the local market." Is it unloaded on the people of the outside market?

Presumably the appeal of Mayor Haywood and Pettibone will be advanced on the U. S. supreme court calendar. They are charged with complicity in a most diabolical crime, but guilty or innocent, they are entitled to a speedy trial.

"No race, no nationality ever raises itself by the exhibition of genius in a few men; what counts is character, the character of the average man and the average woman," said President Roosevelt to the Hampton Institute students. He never spoke truer.

Asked by Chairman Tawney how he could justify his position in the matter of the construction of the department of agriculture building, Secretary Wilson replied, "We made a plan to ex-

haust \$1,500,000." The plan was carried out to the letter and the million and a half is completely exhausted.

A St. Louis society woman, a few days ago, slapped a waitress in the face, in the dining-room of a hotel. The court has just decided that she must pay the girl \$500 for the slap. Serves her right! One of the accomplishments of a society woman should be a sweet disposition.

TRUTHFUL SARAH.

New York Evening Post.
Sarah Bernhardt has just reported in one of our magazines her happy discovery that, since her first visit twenty-five years ago, the younger generation of Americans have all learned to speak French and German, and all know by heart the literature, not only of France and Germany, but of Norway as well. The lament over the English situation at Harvard seems to have been all a mistake, for she declares her ability to recognize a young Harvard man in a thousand by the extremely good English which is now his distinguishing characteristic. When she adds as an indication of the refined breeding of Harvard men the statement that "they hardly raise their voices" in speaking, one wonders whether it is not possible that her visit to Cambridge accidentally fell in between a victory over Yale and the subsequent recovery of normal vocal powers.

BIRTH RATE OF MEN OF TALENT

From the Medical Brief.
Michand finds a steady fall in the birth rate of men of talent from New England westward. In New England out of every 100,000 births 54 are those of men of talent; in New York that number falls to 34, in Ohio to 19, in Indiana to 11, in Illinois to 10, in Missouri to 6, in Kansas to 2, in Colorado to 1. This was learned by comparing by States the number of persons whose names appear in a directory of those prominent in public life, the arts and sciences and literary pursuits with the total number of persons born. The objection, of course, to these statistics is that a great many of these men are, for instance, in New York City, are not natives, and after they have become famous and prosperous have broadened their field of vision by moving to a larger center of activity, where opportunities are greater.

COWSLIPS AND NIGHTINGALES.

Westminster Gazette.
Lovers of folklore will learn with delight that the time-honored tradition about cowslips and nightingales being always found together has just been verified in Devonshire. Four years ago the Daulian birds were "discovered" (1) in Devon, and this spring three hitherto mute and inglorious cowslips have simultaneously come across cowslips. As a fact, nightingales and cowslips have always existed in some parts of King'sley's favorite county, and the "bearings" of the application lie in the "observation," which seems plentifully lacking among local naturalists. But the popular belief, as usual, contains a certain truth, which is that both cowslips and nightingales like a clay soil. A copse surrounded by a meadow full of cowslips on the Essex clay is sure to hold a nightingale.

PERIL OF FEATHER WEARING

New York Mail.
Any woman who wears, for the purpose of dress or ornament, upon her hat or bonnet or elsewhere, the body or feathers of a wild bird, whether taken in this State or elsewhere, is now subject to a fine of \$50 for each offense, and an additional \$25 for each bird or part of a bird possessed. Every woman ought to know this; and inasmuch as it is a difficult matter for many women to know whether the feathers they wear are those of wild birds or not it would be well for them to eschew feather decoration altogether.

JUST FOR FUN.

Earthquake "Compositions."
The following are taken from some "compositions" on the earthquake and the writers by school-children:
"And the people ran to the banks and tried to get their money but they couldn't get it out and the Call building is still standing."
"The Palace Hotel was blown up with dynamite."
"The tides came together and then they broke and many people were killed (killed). Bricks fell on the people also and killed them and then they put the fire out and said San Francisco is going to be larger than it ever was."
"The people were afraid to take a bath and eat vegetables."

"San Francisco is nothing but a seminary now. When a sick lady in the hospital felt the earthquake she jumped from a six story building and she met death."

"The fire burned Hales store but a little place in front said, 'your credit is good.'"
"A big water main broke, and drowned all the people in it."

"They said San Fran. was going to be destroyed and so a volcano blew up and covered the city with lava." (lava).
"They dynamited everybody's house up and we had another big one last night."

"Big balls of fire shot out of the ground and started fires all over."
"San Francisco was destroyed by fire. There was no water because the water front burned first."
"People were lined up for bread and water, some being killed by the earth quake."

"The fire burned so hard that people came to Napa to live."
"The Chronicle building is all hurt in the inside and people are cooking on the outside waiting for their chimneys to be inspected."

"They are working hard to get the ruins finished."
"There are 400 babies born in San Francisco since the earth quake and people all over the world are making baby clothes."—San Francisco Argonaut.

Major Butler—"Lady Vi looks uncommonly well. Got such a fresh complexion." Mrs. Scratcham—"Yes, fresh one every day."—Punch.

Ethel—"Think of me being a footed. He looked like a real foreign nobleman." Esther—"What did he rob you of?" Ethel—"Everything I had." Esther—"Then I guess he was."—Judge.

"Binx is always mowing his lawn." "Yes," answered the neighbor who takes life easy. "Binx doesn't realize how a man in his shirt sleeves pushing a lawn mower spoils the look of a lawn."—Washington Star.

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Suits of all wool, Utah cloths, \$4.50 Suits go at \$2.50
Brown Mixed Cassimeres and Cheviots, \$4.00 Suits go at \$2.75
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