

# DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, - JUNE 14, 1906

## VERY SMALL BUSINESS.

There has been a great deal of fuss over a very small affair, which, ordinarily would have been disposed of in short order. It is the appointment of a postmaster for Montpelier, Bear Lake County, Idaho. Mr. Winters, a gentleman of excellent reputation, received the nomination through a strongly supported recommendation from the Idaho Representative, and it was favorably entertained and sent to the Senate. But this did not suit Senator Dubois, because it was understood that Mr. Winters is a "Mormon." The Senator interposed the objection that Montpelier is a Gentile town, and therefore should have a Gentile postmaster. The idea of dragging religion into politics in that petty way is characteristic of the great mind and magnificent soul of the senior Senator from Idaho. A petty postmasterhip at a small town in a remote corner of his State, swelled out into enormous proportions when the "Mormon" question was injected into it.

Inquiry, however, demonstrates beyond truthfull dispute that the population of Montpelier is largely "Mormon." The Gentiles form only a minority, and most of them are chiefly of recent residence, and quite a number are transients. That, however, ought not to cut any important figure and would not have received special notice, if it had not been dragged into the dispute by Senator Dubois. Mr. Winters is acceptable to a very large majority of the citizens, of different faiths and parties, and it is only the idea that he is a "Mormon" that has aroused the ire and opposition of the anti-"Mormon" Senator.

We have hitherto forbore to make any special comment on this not very important affair, but the action taken by some New York women has brought it to the front in a somewhat amusing manner. They have sent a petition to Congress praying the Senate to refuse to confirm the nomination of Mr. Winters as postmaster on account of his being a "Mormon." This is another attempt at what the New York Times designates as "hen-pecked legislation." Who induced those religious ladies to interfere in such a matter as the appointment of a postmaster of a little town in a far distant State does not appear on the surface. It is probably traceable to the same source that pulled for petitions against the Senator from Utah, for the same reason as alleged against the postmaster for Montpelier.

It does not matter much to us who receives the appointment, but we wonder where this petition business is going to reach. If it goes on in this fashion, the affairs of one State will be interfered with if not directed by the women of some other State, for sectarian or similar reasons or purposes. The limits and bounds of legitimate petitioning ought to be defined in such a way that the citizens of this nation, whether male or female, may be taught to mind their own business and confine their efforts to the regulation of their own affairs. Meanwhile the nomination of the gentleman at Montpelier ought to be promptly decided by the proper committee and by the Senate, to which it will be ultimately presented.

## A PAIR OF PLOTTERS.

According to dispatches from Washington, Senator Burrows does not intend to call up the case of Senator Reed Smoot at the present session of Congress. That is not at all surprising to persons acquainted with the inside workings of a few members of the committee of which he is chairman. He has peered all along as one very anxious to bring the case to a speedy termination, while at the same time he caused it to linger along until he could play this latest move in the game.

Senator Dubois has figured on the action taken at this late date to work into his scheme to run his anti-"Mormon" campaign in Idaho. He also has pretended to be eager for a speedy settlement of the contest in the Senate. Yet he was planning on the same lines as that pursued by Senator Burrows. By claiming a victory in the passage of his resolution against Reed Smoot, he can go before the anti-"Mormon" elements in his State in the capacity of a conquering politician. If the matter were taken up in the Senate, with the probable retention of Senator Smoot in the seat to which he is entitled, and which he has occupied with honor to himself and credit to Utah, the gas would escape from the Dubois balloon, and he would be left with little chance to boost himself back into the place which is the goal of his ambition. The passing order of the case until the next session of Congress may be justly laid to the efforts of Burrows and Dubois, who proclaim one thing in public and work for its opposite in private.

It has been the fashion with anti-Smoot papers and writers to picture Senator Smoot as eagerly desiring and working for postponement. The truth is that the Senator has done everything that lay in his power to bring the case to an issue, to be decided definitely one way or another and thus relieve him from the tense and continuous suspense in which he has been placed for more than three years past. This may be disputed by irresponsible

and untruthful parties, but it is a fact nevertheless, well known to his friends, to his counsel and to many of the committee on privileges and elections and other members of the Senate. It is certainly not in consonance with his wishes that further delay is likely to occur.

It is quite probable that a number of Senators would prefer holding the matter over until after the full elections for various reasons. Some, perhaps, because they would dislike to go before their constituents with a defense of their votes in favor of the Utah Senator and others desiring to figure as opposed to him, without having actually committed themselves on the question. The ways of the politician are sometimes past finding out; at other times they are evident without the aid of a political microscope.

It is barely possible that some Senator or Senators will make an effort to bring up and dispose of the matter before the Senate adjourns. This might be accomplished, but for the probability of a long debate, which would hinder the progress of necessary business and prevent an early adjournment. It is believed by many experienced on-lookers who are familiar with the facts and arguments in the case, that its disposition just now would not be by any means unfavorable to Senator Smoot. However, the advent of the heated term at Washington, and a general desire of Senators to hie them to their homes, will most likely work in the direction of the wishes of the two anti-"Mormon" and anti-Smoot Senators who have figured so prominently in the contest.

## HEBER C. KIMBALL.

June 14 this year is the one hundred and fifth anniversary of the birth of Heber C. Kimball, who was born in the town of Sheldon, Franklin Co., Vermont, June 14, 1801. President Kimball was one of the noble, valiant and true men whom the Lord selected for His instruments in the building up of the Church in this dispensation. He performed his mission faithfully, and although he is no longer in this sphere of action, he lives beyond the veil, and he lives on this side in the immortal work he performed and in the sons and daughters who are faithfully walking in his footsteps, and revere and love his memory.

President Kimball joined the Church in 1822. From the first he entered upon an active and busy life, in strengthening the Saints and spreading the principles of truth and salvation abroad. He filled numerous positions, and was a tower of strength in the midst of the Lord's vineyard. He was known for the purity of his life, his faithfulness to God and His servants, even under the most trying circumstances. He had the prophetic gift, was full of benevolence and charity for all men, and, like all the leaders of the Church, he was inspired with true patriotism that stood every test. When he died in 1883, the Saints felt that a prince in Israel had departed, for he was indeed one of God's noblemen.

## MUNICIPAL ABATOIRS.

The proposition of Mayor Dunn of Chicago, that a municipal abattoir be established and the packers compelled to do all slaughtering under strict supervision, seems to meet with more favor than might be expected. The dread of socialism is possibly fading from the public mind.

The fact is that in many cities in Europe, slaughter-houses are public institutions, managed with a view to the preservation of the health of the public. The Chicago Record-Herald calls attention to this fact, and demands rigid inspection of packing plants, if not municipal ownership. Paris has an immense abattoir, with cattle yards and an enclosure where animals are held until inspected. In the larger cities of Germany a similar arrangement exists. The great municipal slaughter-house of Budapest is described as one of the establishments in which the citizens take especial pride. It is imposing architecturally, is finely appointed, and, as a public monopoly, is made to contribute to the public coffers while serving a sanitary end. In Great Britain scores of cities have acquired the slaughter-houses, and an English writer, after referring to the experiments of certain continental nations, says:

"There is unanimous testimony from these, and other countries, and from towns in the United Kingdom where public slaughter-houses have been established, showing that one result of the abattoir system has been an improvement of the public health and a diminution of nuisance."

Municipal slaughter-houses in this country would only be in line with the establishments abroad which experience have proved beneficial to public health. But if the management of such establishments is made a factor in politics, municipal ownership would be only a questionable boon, unless an infallible remedy against graft and all its attendant evils is found and applied.

Stricter inspection, however, is demanded. And not only the larger establishments need inspection. Many a butcher of the small country towns is sometimes guilty of disposing of diseased meat to unsuspecting customers.

## BRYAN IN RUSSIA.

Mr. Bryan, it is announced, is in St. Petersburg for the purpose of studying the situation in Russia "at close range." That is a laudable intention. The events that transpire in foreign countries may profitably be closely followed by all whose ambition it is to exercise an influence upon public affairs at home. Contemporary history is as important as ancient history. But we fancy the distinguished traveler will not be able to learn much in two days in a country the vernacular of which he does not speak.

The situation in Russia was well depicted the other day by one of the peasant leaders of the Duma, who declared that the Russian farmers are now as firmly convinced that the land belongs to them, as they were in 1861 that servitude should cease. They are utterly incapable of grasping the idea of private property in land. He concluded with the following menace:

"We were elected to give the people land and liberty. We find it is necessary to expropriate private property and confiscate the land of the crown and church. The government must beware or soon it will be too late and

the people will take what the government refuses to give."

That is the situation in a nutshell. The government must find a means of placing the peasant population in the position of making a living. Land monopoly must be broken up, or the throne will be reduced to fragments. It is the view of even the conservative De Witte that the Russian government, in throwing away its chance of appeasing parliament, will render certain a conflict within a brief period.

## EARTHQUAKE DATA.

The earthquake commission charged with the duty of investigating the late California calamity, has made a preliminary report. From this it appears that the break in the earth's crust followed the general line of fracture which has occurred from time to time with long intervals, and which has been traced from Point Arena in Mendocino county in Pine Mountain in Ventura, and thence across the Mojave Desert to San Jacinto in the Colorado Desert. It was but a repetition of a phenomenon that has occurred formerly along this line.

The rift this time was traced for a length of about 185 miles. All the country to the southwest of the rift slipped in one direction while the country on the other side is thought to have moved in the opposite direction. The average aggregate slip or displacement appears to have been about ten feet horizontally. In some places there was a vertical drop of one side not exceeding four feet. In the immediate vicinity of the rift the movement was so violent that trees were uprooted, some were snapped off, and others were split from the roots up. Fissures were opened and closed again, and in one case a cow is known to have been engulfed.

Several important observations were made by the commission. It was found, for instance, that solid rocky hills were but slightly affected, and that the substantial buildings on such hills sustained very little damage. It was also found that well constructed frame buildings on solid ground had withstood the shock. These observations, and others, should be of practical use in the re-building of the city. Great care must be exercised in the choice of site, as well as the construction of buildings intended to hold a great number of people, such as hotels, theaters, churches, etc.

The commission wisely refrains from advancing theories on the causes of the quake, and from prophesying as to the probabilities of the future, but the opinion is given that the shock settled the dislocated rocks down pretty solidly, and that it will be a long time before the shrinking of the globe sets up stresses sufficient to move them again. This appears to be a reasonable inference.

A sane Fourth of July is the noblest work of patriots.

A vendor of toy pistols is a promoter of law and order.

"Eat, drink, fish and be merry," is the motto of many for tomorrow.

"Insurance companies are fighting for time," says the San Francisco Chronicle. Time should be called on them.

John Alexander Dowie runs through the story of his life with all the composure and consciousness of right of an Othello.

Sub Chicago is said to be honey-combed with private tunnels. The city itself is said to be honey-combed with corruption.

"The Jungle" is to be dramatized. Great Pompey's statue that ran red with a bloody gore, would be a pleasant sight compared with it.

C. M. Schwab is at Monte Carlo trying to break the bank again. Why doesn't he get some of the cashiers who have gone to Canada to help him?

If a chief clerk in a railway office can purchase \$75,000 worth of coal stocks on a thirty-dollar salary, how much could he purchase on a fifteen-dollar salary?

A monument has just been erected on the spot where Roger Williams and five companions are supposed to have first landed in Rhode Island after their banishment from Massachusetts. But why this great haste?

The interstate commerce commission has invited the presidents of a number of the great coal carrying roads to appear before it and tell what they know about "discriminations" and the like. Evidently the commission is of the opinion that not the half has been told.

The Western Federation of Miners has passed a resolution demanding that Judge Smith of Idaho release Meyer, Harwood and Pettibone on reasonable bail. If the demand is refused a strike may be ordered, but there will be no walk-out by Meyer and the others.

U. S. Attorney Burke has been called upon to explain his action in recommending the imposition of a light sentence in the Weare case. Why not call upon Judge Riner who imposed it for an explanation? There is too much tendency in some quarters to "boas" the judiciary.

If the Panama canal is so far advanced that a decision as to type must be made forthwith or work suspended, it is much further along than the public generally had supposed. This impetuosity for an immediate decision looks not unlike a plan to stampede Congress in favor of the lock type as against the sea level.

The following suggestions of Elbert Hubbard, to strikers, are of timely interest: "A man who makes a strike to have his wages raised from fifteen to eighteen dollars a week may get the raise, and then his wages will stay there. Had he kept quiet and just been intent on making himself a five-thousand-dollar man, he might have gravitated straight to a five-thousand-dollar desk. Ask the man who receives a ten-thousand-dollar-a-year salary how he managed to obtain it, and he will tell you that he simply did his work as well as he could. Never did

such a man go on strike. The most successful strike is a defeat; and, had the man been a striker by nature, sudden and quick in quarrel, and jealous of his rights, things would have conspired to keep him down and under. I do not care how clever he may be, or how well educated, his salary would have been eighteen a week at the farthest, with a tenuous hold upon his job."

## WHO SAW HIM FIRST?

New York Evening Sun.  
The Hon. William Hoge, of the Commercial Travelers' league, says that he saw the colonel first. Certain original Bryan men ask haughtily, "Who is this person Hoge?" But that energetic and far-seeing representative of the drummers can afford to smile. He sent out the invitations for the "spontaneous demonstration" before the Democratic convention. In various states began to go wild over the name of the great commoner. It was only when it became clear that the affair would be a success that envy and malice and all uncharitableness began to show their baneful influence.

## LIBERTY IN DANGER.

Providence Tribune.  
It will be shameful, indeed, if Congress does not grant the request of the War Department for the modest sum of fifty-six thousand dollars to repair and light properly the Statue of Liberty in New York harbor. The corrosion of the material to which it is constructed, which is said to be painfully apparent to everyone who visits the island, is threatening its solidity, and there is also danger from a defect in the pedestal. As for the light in the big torch it is so dim as to be almost lost in contrast with the newest, bright lights of the city above and is of very little value to mariners. Those matters should certainly be attended to at once. It will be recalled that there was a very unfortunate seeming ungraciousness in the original provision for the acceptance and location of this gift of a sister republic; it would be contemptible not to provide now for its proper maintenance.

## PURE FOOD LEGISLATION.

Kansas City Post.  
In the face of the Chicago disclosures concerning the packing industries the question naturally arises: "What has become of the pure food bill which this year actually passed the senate? The measure still awaits the action of the house, a body which has generally been ready to give its utmost support to similar measures.

## RUSSIA AND BLOODSHED.

Sacramento Bee.  
The czar of Russia is putting forth every imaginable effort to save some vestige of his throne. His last sop to the revolutionists is to distribute to the land-hungry peasants on easy terms \$3,500,000 acres of crown lands on the right bank of the Volga and in the southern and central provinces, without awaiting the action of Parliament. It is doubtful if this will check the coming revolution.

## JUST FOR FUN.

Mary's Little Chauffeur.  
Mary had a little lamb  
That gambled on the street;  
An automobile came along—  
Now Mary's lamb is meat.  
—Brooklyn Life.

As He Goes.

"It's queer!"  
"What?"  
"The man who pays as he goes is most welcome to stay."—American Spectator.

Old Folks at Commencement.  
"What's John a-speakin' of now?" said the old lady.

"Well," replied the old man, "if it ain't Greek, it's Latin, I reckon. It all sounds to me like folks' feet after a mule kicked him!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Made Him Sick.

"Twenty-five hundred dollars for passage!" exclaimed the billionaire.  
"That's the rate."  
"Well, there's one satisfaction," replied the billionaire, "I understand now the reason for mal de mer."—Philadelphia Ledger.

The City Apartment.

Our guide was showing us the new apartment houses in the great city. "Over here," he announced through his megaphone, "we have the Bonaparte Court." This, ladies and gentlemen, is occupied by the middle class.

"Ah, indeed?" we exclaimed. "And what is that other imposing structure called?"  
"Piccadilly Court. Occupied by people a little better off in the world's goods than those in Bonaparte Court."  
"And that grand building to the left?"  
"King's Court. Occupied by only the wealthy."

"Wonderful! But how about that extraordinary model of architecture with Cupids shooting broken arrows at iron hearts?"  
"Oh, that is Divorce Court. Occupied by the ultra-smart set."—Puck.

New Use for Boys.

The ever-burning question, "What shall we do with our boys?" seems to be satisfactorily answered in the following advertisement, which appears in the window of a Farrington Road butcher's shop: "We need a respectable boy for beef sausages."—London Tribune.

Historic Re-strait.

A Texas paper proudly declares that "Andrew Jackson never called a man a liar by telephone." We might add that John Quincy Adams never used a pistol and that Aaron Burr never ran over anybody with an automobile.—Chicago Record-Herald.

## FLO-MIZ.

The present cool weather will soon be over. The hot, broiling days of summer, which produce that unquenchable thirst, are close at hand. When you feel that you need a cool, delicious and refreshing drink, try

Flo-Miz

The most popular drink in Salt Lake. Sold at our fountain only.

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In the Merry Comedy.  
MARY, MARY,  
QUITE CONTRARY.

Prices—Nights, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50.  
Matinee at Reduced Scale.

## ORPHEUM

WEEK COMMENCING JUNE 11.

Richard Mansfield's Greatest Play.

"Old Heidelberg."

Under the Direction of P. G. MacLean.  
MR. HERSCHEL MAYALL  
AND  
THE SUPERB ORPHEUM STOCK COMPANY.

No Raise in Prices.  
Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.

## New Grand Theatre

Three nights and Saturday souvenier matinee, commencing tonight, an Algerian melodrama.

## SUNNY AFRICA

Specialties and illustrated songs between acts. Special—No extra charge—Moving Pictures of San Francisco Disaster.  
Next Week—"Down in Dixie."  
Night Prices—10-20-30-50c. Matinee—15-25c.

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EVERY NIGHT AT 8:30.

ZINN'S TRAVESTY CO.

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Now Playing "A Night in Morocco."

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"FOR HER CHILDREN'S SAKE."  
Prices—10, 20, 30 cents.  
Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.  
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The Place for Rest  
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Everybody has a good time all the time.  
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is a real treat. Try other creams. Then try ours. You will be delighted with the delicious flavor, the very excellence of the cream which we serve.  
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It is quite hot to be sure, but you will find a Mint Freeze or a glass of our sparkling soda water very cooling and thirst quenching. Served in a refreshing manner—in the coolest of stores. Ice Cream with your favorite crushed fruit flavor. Sherbet in Orange, Pineapple and Grape flavors. Free delivery to all parts of City.

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# Clifton Bond Silk 85c yard

Every yard accompanied by an official Clifton "Bond" Taffeta (woven in the selvage). This bond guarantees perfection of manufacture and quality. Price refunded on all claims made for unsatisfactory wear if they tear, crack, crock, split, or pull at the seams. Sample of garment on which claim is made to be submitted to us for examination. We take all the risk. Entire line of Clifton "Bond" Taffeta Silks, in colors and blacks, never sold less than \$1.00 per yard ..... 85c

# Peter Pan Skirts For Women

For this weather you want something comfortable, yet stylish the Peter Pan Skirt meets your requirement exactly. Specially adapted for the Lake—the Links, the Gym, Autoing or the Street. Short sleeves, turn back cuffs and open throat. White embroidered linen, plain white linen, striped linens and cambrics—\$2.75 to \$5.00

# Demonstration Friday Afternoon Of Steam Cooker and Coal Oil Stove.

Too hot this weather to cook with your regular stove it heats the house too much—buy a steam cooker—no heat—no trouble—costs one cent an hour to operate. For the benefit of the housewife we will cook several dishes Friday afternoon—see us cook onions and custards at one and the same time—flavors do not mingle in the least. Simplest and best method of canning fruit—the surest way.

WHERE YOU GET THE BEST. For 37 years we have given our patrons complete satisfaction—we have a reputation to uphold.

# THE PRESENT TROUSERS "Nufangi"

A New Feature in Pants, a clasp at each side to tighten or loosen the waist, a splendid innovation. Very dressy goods and wearing qualities the best.  
Prices \$3, \$3.50 and \$4. Ready-to-wear.  
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Fine Shirt Waist Suits made of excellent quality linen crash, fine lawn, French chambray and many other fabrics, elaborately trimmed, sizes for all on special sale for Friday and Saturday, choice—

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Friday and Saturday, 200 White Embroidered WAIST PATTERNS as shown in our window, Value \$1.50. Friday and Saturday, each ..... 58c