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SALT LAKE CITY, JAN. 5, 1906.

THE WIDE-AWAKE "WORLD."

The Idaho World, a few days ago, made some pertinent comments on the endeavors of anti-Mormon agitators to raise a rumpus in the "Gem State" over the alleged political, social and industrial influence of its "Mormon" population. All kinds of woes had been predicted as the consequence of permitting those much abused people to enjoy the ordinary rights of American citizens and aid in the development of the material resources of Idaho. The World did not appear to take very kindly to the prognostications of impending woe, and having had an opportunity of witnessing what the "Mormons" have accomplished in that State and the effect of the good example they have set for sobriety, industry, frugality and political integrity, came back at their accusers and the predictors of evil concerning them, in this way:

"We should, perhaps, when granting members of all other religious denominations absolute political liberty, have disfranchised all Mormons, good or bad. But it occurs to the World that if any Mormons violate the law they should be punished just the same as other people for like offenses, and those that are law-abiding should have all the rights of all other law-abiding citizens, and not be punished for the crimes of others. But our future woes are not to come altogether through the political activity of the Mormons, which is very much like the political activity of non-Mormons, but is to flow in large, dark, enveloping floods from the Idaho sugar factories established by Mormons. The farmers are raising sugar-beets on thousands of acres, are getting good prices and waxing fat, and this acreage will be increased by thousands more. The Mormons extract the saccharine from these beets, and in order to do this construct plants costing millions of dollars, that pay taxes into the state treasury, employ thousands of laborers, but this is undoubtedly 'tainted sugar,' or sugar flavored with the essence of the mighty hierarchy down by the great salt sea; or, if we are wrong in this respect, then our future great calamities are to flow from some hidden mysterious source in some way connected with the conversion of the sweetness of the beet into the delicious, crystalline whiteness known as beet sugar."

The program of the Dubois faction in Idaho has for one of its features the disfranchisement of all members of the so-called "Mormon" Church, because they are supposed to be opponents of the political aspirant, who sees in their anticipated hostility and insuperable barrier in the path to the goal of his ambition. He is undoubtedly a very astute manipulator of political affairs, and knowing what he has done and has attempted to do to their injury, he very naturally expects them to retaliate by working against him. If they could all be prevented from exercising the rights of citizenship at the polls, he figures the result as much more likely to be in his favor than it appears to be at present.

The Idaho World takes very rational ground on this point, and on the general question of common justice and statutory law. It is clear to every rational mind that no American citizen should be deprived of rights and privileges guaranteed to him under a Republican government who is not a violator of its laws. What other persons may do or not do should have no bearing upon the status or liberty of the law-abiding. To deprive thousands of citizens of the franchise because of purported wrong conduct on the part of others who belong to the same religious organization as they, must strike the ordinary mind as preposterous and iniquitous. If the name borne by those threatened people were anything else but "Mormon," the proposition would be universally rejected with ridicule or indignation. As it is, some otherwise sensible folks, in consequence of deep-dyed prejudice, may view the suggestion with some degree of favor. The Idaho World, however, is not so easily led away from consistency and decency.

The notion that the establishment of home industries, such as the manufacture of sugar from beets raised by the farmers of the neighborhood, can possibly be a source of evil to the State in which they are established, is so utterly absurd that no one with rightful claims to sanity would suggest or entertain it, and the Idaho World appears to view it in that light, and fails to discern in it that "mysterious source" from which gigantic evils are to proceed, as the result of beet-growing and sugar-making at profitable rates and returns, both to the farmers and the manufacturers.

So far as experience has demonstrated, the sugar industry, both in Utah and in Idaho, has been of immense benefit to the individuals engaged in it, no matter in what capacity, and also to those commonwealths in general. Each extension of the work that is projected ought to receive the encouragement and support of every well-wisher to the State, and the press above all other agencies ought to stand for the promotion of such enterprises as potent factors in the development of the great West.

The "Mormon" beet-growers and

shareholders in the companies that have been organized, are in every respect worthy of the good-will and encouragement of other dwellers in the regions where they operate. The facility they exhibit to build up the country, establish towns and villages and introduce the latest facilities for improvement in agriculture, in civil regulations in modern conveniences and appliances, and in the advancement of the population in all that elevates and educates mankind, has impressed itself upon the attention of fair investigators, and applications are numerous for "Mormon" colonies at many different points, where they are wanted because of these eminent qualifications. Idaho should be proud that it has become famous for its proportion of "Mormon" settlers and state-builders.

As to the political influence of our people in Idaho, the permanent non-"Mormon" citizens are very well informed. They are divided into the respective parties, as in other places and according to their own proclivities. They claim no greater rights or privileges than those enjoyed by people of other faiths. Their religion does not impose upon them any obligation to belong to any particular party. All the stories about "priestly domination," "control of the hierarchy," and other similar tales that have become current, are simply devices of their enemies to raise or deepen public prejudice, for the furtherance of the schemes of politicians who have no regard for anything but their own personal ends and aims.

From the tone of the World's remarks, we are led to believe that it sees through the dust that is raised over this question by anti-"Mormon" agitators, and does not intend to join in the plot concocted in the interest of tricksters, who are virulent anti-"Mormons" because they cannot find any strings upon the Idaho "Mormons," by which to cause them to dance to their music. The World is wide-awake.

TURKEY'S NOTE OF WARNING.

We presume the note sent by the Turkish Sultan to the Austrian government, informing the European powers that the Macedonian committee is preparing a Macedonian insurrection in the spring, will be lightly passed over; or, if taken seriously, will be regarded as a preliminary to a descent of Turkish troops upon Macedonian villages. For, predictions of Macedonian revolts have been made so often, as to go unheeded.

Still, the Turkish government may have information to justify its note of warning. The Macedonian committee is said to be nothing less than the senate of a secret Macedonian republic, established within the Turkish empire, and exercising all the functions of a government branch. And this republic—so it is claimed—is built up on American principles, and is the result of American schools established in the country. The committee members, it is said, are chosen by the people, and they have established a judiciary, backed by a police force. The Macedonian Christian, unable to obtain justice in a Mohammedan court, now has another tribunal to look to, and very often justice overtakes the perpetrators of outrages upon unoffending people. The headquarters of this secret government is in Sofia, Bulgaria.

The Turkish government pays well for information concerning the movements and plans of this underground system, and spies and traitors often earn the big rewards offered for important news. For that reason the Porte may have some basis for its note of warning.

ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS.

The spirit of Arctic explorations is again moving the world to efforts of daring and endurance. Commander Peary is wintering in the north, preparing for a trip across the ice to the Pole, and Walter Wellman has announced his intention of attempting the journey in a balloon.

Another expedition is being organized in London by Einar Mikkelsen, a Danish explorer, and his associates. His purpose is to leave San Francisco next summer on a whaler for Siberia, where he will purchase two ponies and about 40 dogs. Another whaler will take him over to Banks Land, the party's winter quarters. In the autumn provision depots will be established along the coast, the principal one being at Cape Prince Albert. Thence in the early spring of 1907, Mikkelsen will make a dash over the frozen expanse beyond Banks land. Thence he hopes to work westward for 400 miles, or as far as Wrangel island, above the Siberian North cape, and then return southward to the mouth of Mackenzie river. His object is not the Pole, but Polar geography; and he expects to find a chain of islands north of Alaska and Wrangel island.

Another explorer, Captain Jules Bernier proposes to try to reach the Pole. His intention is to start from Siberia near the mouth of the Lena or Bennett island. He is a native of Quebec, and not only an experienced commander of steamers in all parts of the world, but has made many voyages in Arctic regions. He has received help from Sir Clements Markham, the explorer, president of the Royal geographical society, and trusts that the Canadian government will give him an appropriation. According to this there will, in the near future be a regular race for the Pole, or for the Polar regions. Someone should succeed in reaching the goal and bringing home in triumph whatever important information about our globe may still be hidden in the mysteries of those regions.

AGITATION IN CHINA.

Foreigners in China are beginning to feel uneasy for their safety there. They have observed a constantly growing irritation against everything foreign. Students, educated abroad, it seems, come back and take the lead in a movement the object of which is to strengthen the sentiment: "China for the Chinese." The boycott, it is claimed, is by no means ended. On the contrary, it is considered so successful that they are talking of extending it.

Many foreigners realize the danger of inflammatory speeches and articles in the newspapers leading to mob uprisings like that at Shanghai and the recent massacre of American missionaries at Lienchau.

This agitation is particularly significant as an indication of the influence of the Japanese, directly and indirectly, upon the sentiments of the people of China. Japan's victory over Russia has encouraged them to assert their rights as a nation, and we may feel sure that the direct teachings of the Japanese, who dwell among them, are to the same effect. It is difficult to understand how foreign nations can, logically, take exception to the stand taken by the Chinese in this matter. If it is true, as it undoubtedly is, that the races cannot blend, why should the Asiatics not be accorded the right of protecting themselves against hostile encounters, by means of exclusion acts? According to a Shanghai correspondent of the London Times, the government of Tokio ought to warn the government of Peking against the continuance of the present anti-foreign movement and take steps to restrain its own subjects who may be injudiciously advising the Chinese. A feature of the outbreak, according to this correspondent, was the fact that the Japanese were quite unmolested, and in certain cases they appeared to be actually fraternizing with the mob. That reveals, we believe, the true origin of the anti-foreign agitation, and makes it doubtful whether the Tokio government could be induced to exert itself at Peking, in order to have it stopped.

The situation is not without danger, but if the issue is met in a spirit of fairness, by the governments interested, the danger will pass away. The Asiatics are going to insist upon the observance of their own "Monroe doctrine," and why should they not?

The Riga revolutionists would stand another crushing.

Motto of the New York Life policyholders: *Or-a pro nobis.*

The evidence in the hanging cases reads very much like the old, old story.

Franco-German relations keep straining and straining. May there be no break!

"He who fights and runs away may live to fight another day," seems to be Morales' policy.

The case against Midshipman Decatur looks not unlike a whilom financial question, 16 to 1.

Senator Dewey says that he will not resign. John A. McCall said the same. And now look at him.

President Butler of Columbia declares that he is a friend of football. Heaven save football from its friends, then!

The West Point cadets are to have cooking lessons, but it looks as though the Annapolis middies are to get a roasting.

An Ohio florist has recently received \$40,000 for a single carnation. That is more than any apples from the Hesperiades ever brought.

The football discussion stirs up the American public in very much the same way the discussion of marriage with a deceased wife's sister bill stirs up the British public.

Fortunate for Alfonso it was that the fall from his horse was not like that of Humpty Dumpty, else all the king's horses and all the king's men couldn't have put him on again.

Lieutenant Roy Taylor has been taken down a peg, twelve pegs in fact, for ordering a soldier to vacate a seat in a theater. Next time he will count twelve before he speaks.

The public anxiously awaits further instalments of ex-Governor Odell's continued story. But it may be that like "The Mystery of Edwin Drood" it is not to be continued or concluded.

David and Jonathan could not have shown more love to each other than did Senator Spooner and Senator-elect La Follette when they walked up to the Vice-President's desk. Few men have greater love than this.

So Rojevsky is certain the Dogger Bank fishing fleet was all ready to attack and destroy the Russian fleet in the battle of the Sea of Japan had the Japanese failed to. Poor man! he finds British fleets in trees, running brooks, stones; good British fleets in everything.

TO STOP SUICIDE.

Toronto Sun.
A philanthropic functionary in the United States proposes to stop suicide, which is manifestly on the increase. How will he do about it? Hitherto there has been the restraining belief that the Almighty had fixed His canon against self-slaughter. But religious restraints have been losing their hold, which philanthropy will find it difficult to replace. There are, no doubt, many cases in which the source of despair is indignation and might be removed by a pill. But there are also in these days of fierce competition and nervous excitement a good many cases of mental misery and despair. All that could be done in such cases would be to impress on the sufferer that the cloud must pass away, that it was a pity to sacrifice the chances of the future. Such consolation might sometimes have its effect.

AIR SHIP EXHIBITION.

New York Evening Post.
The exhibition of airships and aerial apparatus generally, which is to take place in this city next month, is one of those events that turn the most unimaginative person into a prophet. Fortunate are the inventors of flying machines above their predecessors who made steam engines, steamboats, railways, trains, dynamos, and the like. The world has got out of the habit of scoffing at new things that "can't be done," it is only too ready to believe in new marvels. It is much pleasanter for an inventor to show off his achievements in Madison Square Garden than to be burned at the stake or put in a madhouse. About the mechanical features of the airship problem a great deal has

been written. The coming show suggests its possible social phases.

SOUTH AMERICAN CARDINAL.

Pail Mail Gazette.
Monsignor Gioacchino Arcoveide de Albuquerque Cavalcanti, upon whom Pius X has bestowed the red hat, thereby creating the first South American cardinal, comes of a Brazilian branch of the ancient and noble Italian family of Cavalcanti, one of whose members, Guido Cavalcanti, was the friend of Dante. In South America the Brazilian branch has been established 400 years, and many Cavalcantis have held distinguished positions in the church and state in that country.

ONE WOMAN'S ODD FAD.

Chicago Journal.
Collecting wild birds and animals for zoological gardens is certainly a unique occupation for a woman, yet Mrs. C. F. Latham, of Great Falls, seems to thoroughly enjoy it. Her home has been in that locality for twenty years, and she has had some exciting as well as interesting experiences. Not long since, after securing the specimens for an order, the number of birds was cut down, and Mrs. Latham had three big blue herons and ten white ibises which refused to leave her doorway when liberated, and for a long time ate with the family cat and hens. Though sixty-five years old, Mrs. Latham lives mostly out of doors and on the water.

GOVERNOR STEUNENBERG.

Pueblo Chieftain.
The murderer of former Governor Steunenberg of Idaho by a bomb attached to the gate of his residence is a horrible crime, worthy of darkest Russia, rather than of the United States of America. This dastardly crime which will send a thrill of horror through every honest American heart was presumably the result of Governor Steunenberg's activity in suppressing the insurrection resulting from the strike in the Coeur d'Alene, but it does not follow that it will be approved by any considerable number of the union miners. On the contrary, it has always been the plea of the Western Federation that such crimes as this one were the work of irresponsible and uncontrollable criminals that had been attracted to the organization. In the present case the Federation has shown its good will by declaring that it will aid in detecting and punishing the assassins, and it is to be hoped that this promise will be executed in good faith.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The December number of the Greater West has an excellent picture of the Salt Lake Temple, and in the opening article which is richly illustrated, the Editor gives a good description of the City and a brief history of the settlement of the Saints here. Other features are: "Art International," by Marian A. White; "The Library Chair," by Herbert M. Skinner; "Civil Ethics," "Poetry," "Fiction," and "Music and Musicians." The number has some very fine illustrations.—1115 Pratt avenue, Chicago.

Bob Taylor's Magazine for January has for frontpiece a picture of "Bonaparte at Aroca." The "Fiddle and the Bow," by Gov. Taylor, is continued. Other features are: "The Tomb of Napoleon," by Frank Smith; "The Abduction of the Lady Mary," by Troy Allison; "The Wireless Talk of Shifty Shift," by William Hamilton Osborne; "In a Deserted Garden," by Mabel Howard Russell; "Don Jorge and the Fire," by John Broughton Brandenburg; "The Gift Apple," by L. A. Malone, and many other stories and fine poems.—Taylor Publishing Co., Vanderbilt Law building, Nashville, Tenn.

Among the special features of Suggestion for January are: "Psychic Research," "Auto Suggestion," "Suggestive Therapeutics," "Drugless Healing," "Will Power," etc. The magazine contains many practical suggestions on such topics.—4020 Drexel Boulevard, Chicago.

A rather startling article appears in What to Eat for January. It is entitled "The Diet of the New Year," and shows how many otherwise respectable people indulge in disgraceful excesses on New Year's day. Another very good article is, "The Vegetarian's Fad and Its Fallacy." There are many other interesting features, including menus, entertainments, and answers to questions.—Pierce Publishing company, Washington street, Chicago.

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Teazle Down Outing Flannel, regular price 12 1/2c yard; this week . . . 91c

Reinona Flannel, regular price 10c yard; this week . . . 12 1/2c

Eden Cloth, regular price 16 1/2c; this week . . . 12 1/2c

Domestic Flannelette, regular price 12 1/2c yard; this week . . . 10c

Fleeced Down, regular price 20c a yard; this week . . . 12 1/2c

Velour Brouche, regular price 35c a yard; this week . . . 15c

Scotch Flannels, regular price 25c a yard; this week . . . 20c

French Flannels, regular price 50c a yard; this week . . . 60c

French Flannel, regular price 75c a yard; this week . . . 50c

French Flannel, regular price 65c a yard; this week . . . 40c

Ripple Elderdown, regular price 85c a yard; this week . . . 65c

88-inch Percales, regular price \$1.25 a yard; this week . . . 95c

Double-Faced Elderdown, regular price 15c a yard; this week . . . 12 1/2c

30-inch Pemberton Shirting, regular price 15c a yard; this week . . . 12 1/2c

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Size 6x6; regular \$13.50 11.50 quilt for.

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