

# DISCREET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, - FEB. 15, 1906.

## SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

This is the birthday of Miss Susan B. Anthony. She is now eighty-six years of age. The event is being celebrated in the city of Washington, D. C. Delegates from the Women's National Suffrage association, held at Baltimore, have been sent to represent that body and do honor to the distinguished lady who has been the advocate of the rights of women for so many years. What- ever may be thought of the theories she advances and the claims she puts forward for the political equality of the sexes, people of all parties and opinions must hold her in respect, and should recognize the persistence, energy and determination which have characterized her course from the very beginning of her public life. She has been consistent with herself and her doctrines, and has never wavered or swerved from her chosen path, no matter what difficulties have arisen nor what obstacles have been in the way. The ridicule that has been heaped upon her would have daunted many a strong man. The misrepresentations that have been made of her views and purposes have been enough to crush and overwhelm any but a strong and unyielding character. The suffrage movement which she has championed has made greater progress than could have been reasonably anticipated in years that are past. But the arguments she has presented and the vigor of the crusade in which she has been a leader, have conquered prejudice to a wonderful extent, and victory has been achieved at many points and is likely at some time to crown the movement with general success. The endeavor to establish woman suffrage by national law has been a failure, for reasons that the Deseret News has frequently explained. The advice of this paper to Miss Anthony and her associates has always been to pursue their labors among the several states, in which the right to vote is vested as a matter of privilege not inherent to citizenship. The success that has attended this work should be encouraging to its advocates, and we congratulate Miss Anthony and her co-laborers on that which they have accomplished. We join in the good wishes extended today to the noble, patriotic and undaunted woman who has fought such a good fight and is still able, in her advanced years, to battle for that which she firmly believes to be just and right. May joy come to her heart and satisfaction to her soul!

## A WISE CHOICE.

The appointment by Governor Cutler of former Chief of Police W. J. Lynch as a member of the State land board, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the advancement to another office of Wm. Spry, we regard as a fitting recognition of the services and sacrifices of Mr. Lynch to the Republican party. He is fully capable of performing the duties of the office, is familiar with conditions in this State, has a business mind, a clean reputation and a strong character, and will certainly prove of great strength to the board and do good service to Utah. The selection is a wise one, and we believe it will be so regarded by the public.

## SIXTY YEARS AGO.

Sixty years ago this day, February 15, 1846, President Brigham Young and his people crossed the Mississippi river on the ice on their march to the great west. It was a bitter cold day, and from daylight till dusk teams were constantly crossing. On the Iowa side, where the snow lay nearly two feet deep, the first camp was made at Montrose. A few days later it was moved to Sugar Creek, where the new pilgrims halted for some weeks. Later the march was resumed until Council Bluffs and Winter Quarters were reached, the latter place being the temporary home of the God-fearing band that was making its way to a foreign land, there to exercise the liberty of worshiping God according to the dictates of their conscience, a liberty that had been denied them in the land of their birth. The spring of '47 saw the march taken up again, and midsummer of the same year witnessed its completion. It is one of the most memorable flights in his history.

Of the many who crossed the great Father of Waters sixty years ago, few are left. A venerable lady who walked across the river on that day, and who was a member of President Young's household, recalls as clearly as though they happened but yesterday every incident of the crossing the journey through Iowa and the long trek over the plains. Her memories of that time, while not always pleasant, are ever sacred; and speaking of the trip from the Missouri to the valley (she walked the greater part of the way) she says she would like to make it again with team and wagon. There must be many happy memories to prompt such a wish.

On the day when the Saints crossed the river a little boy stood on the banks, entranced and enthralled, and watched them all the day long, wondering in his soul what was their destination, knowing that it was far, far away, and that their destiny was his

destiny. His fortune has ever been linked with theirs, they were his people, their home was his home, their God his God. That little boy was Joseph Fielding Smith, President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

## SICK AND CRUSHED.

The terrible strain to which Mr. McCall, the ex-president of the New York Life Insurance company, was subjected during the late investigation, is shown in the physical collapse that followed. Mr. McCall is now a very sick man, and his physicians are of the opinion that he will never recover sufficiently to resume business. Even if his life is prolonged, he will never be the same man he was before.

When the investigations commenced he was physically and mentally strong. He occupied a prominent place among the financial captains of the country. He was looked up to with admiration by some and envy by others, and held out as an illustration of the possibilities this country offers to the brainy man who brings to bear upon his business the qualities of integrity and honesty. Today this is all changed. He is disgraced, has lost his position, and sees financial ruin staring him in the face. No wonder if he has broken down under the strain!

In his case it is evident that life has not been worth living, and his present afflictions might well serve as a warning to others, not to engage in the service of Mammon. Sometimes the failure of that serfdom becomes apparent even in this life, but very often the consequences are not known until the last grain of sand in the hour-glass of life is at rest. And if they, as disclosed in the late investigation of the business methods in which Mr. McCall was interested, are so disastrous as to break down physically strong men, what will be the consequences, when before the bar of Eternal Justice every wrong motive, as well as every wrong act will be laid bare? The divine counsel against laying up perishable treasures on this earth, should be heeded. For no man can serve both God and Mammon. He must fall in one direction or in the other.

## MR. CONGER EXPLAINS.

Our former Chinese minister, Mr. Edwin H. Conger, believes that the present agitation in China is directed against the Manchurians. He believes that its ultimate purpose is the establishment upon the dragon throne of another dynasty. This is possible. It was supposed that the late boxer rising had a similar object in view. The Manchus conquered China about 270 years ago. Before that time the "celestial" dressed very much like the Japanese, and wore their hair the same way. But the Manchus, in order to wipe out traces of Chinese sovereignty, compelled the people to adopt the Manchurian costume—the present costume of the Chinese—and also to wear the hair in a braid, Manchurian fashion, the process of denationalization being carried out to the most minute details. Many Chinese now, however, are rebels in their hearts against the Manchurians. Many of them have discarded the queue, the badge of submission. It is quite possible, therefore, as Mr. Conger says, that the leaders of the present ferment aim at the displacement of the reigning house.

The Chinese minister in Berlin, however, has recently given expression to the sentiment of his countrymen as to foreigners. He says that these outbreaks are evidence of the awakening of a new national spirit; that China will no longer tolerate foreign aggression and will not allow Chinese abroad to be treated as an inferior race. He further stated his belief that international action against China is impossible in view of the political situation, and that no power will venture to act single handed; for China, he added, "is now in a position to place in the field a modern army of 200,000 men and this number is steadily increasing." In conclusion, he said, "China will at last try to stand up for her rights."

A Chinese missionary who has traveled extensively in the country, attributes the hostile sentiment to wild stories circulated among the ignorant classes concerning the ill-treatment of Chinese in the United States. This is probably true. The "yellow journals" of China are far ahead of their kind in other countries, when the question is of circulating lurid tales. We have seen what effect stories concocted and spread broadcast by malice, have had in creating prejudice against a Church in this enlightened country, and do not wonder, therefore, if the Chinese are aroused to the point of fanaticism by the crafty leaders of the anti-foreign agitation. It looks as if trouble were inevitable.

It would be difficult, however, to predict just what will happen. The armies of China are controlled by the viceroys, and the dynasty would seem to be safe as long as a majority of them are loyal. Should they divide, there might be civil war, and the foreigners outside the treaty ports would not be safe. Civil war in China would mean more military work for Japan.

## AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Somebody has ascertained that the coming marriage of Miss Roosevelt to Representative Longworth will be the tenth function of that kind held in the White House. Weddings are therefore not of very frequent occurrence in the presidential mansion. The first was during President Madison's administration, when Miss Todd, a relative of Mrs. Madison, was the bride, and John G. Jackson of Virginia, a member of Congress, as is Mr. Longworth, was the bridegroom. The first East room wedding was that of Elizabeth Tyler, whose father was then President, to William Waller of Williamsburg, Va. Miss Tyler was just 19 years old. President John Quincy Adams' son, John Quincy, Jr., married his cousin, Miss Johnson, at the White House in 1824. When General Jackson was President, there were two weddings at the White House. His

niece, Miss Easton, and Mr. Polk of Tennessee, a relative of President Jackson, were the contracting parties at one of these, and the other was that of Miss Lewis of Nashville and Mr. Paquet, afterwards French minister to the United States. The wedding of Martha Monroe to Samuel Gouverneur, who was for a time President Monroe's private secretary, took place in the East room. The bride was 17 years old. Perhaps the wedding of Nellie Grant and Algonon Satoris was more brilliant than any that had preceded it at the White House. There were six bridesmaids, and the wedding guests constituted a highly distinguished company. It was a morning wedding. The accounts say that "General Grant, with tearful eyes and ill-concealed emotion, gave away his daughter." In President Hayes' term, his niece, Miss Emily Platt, and General Russell Hastings were married in the Blue parlor at the White House. The wedding of Grover Cleveland and Miss Florence Frances Folsom was the ninth to take place in the executive mansion, but it was the first wedding of a President to be solemnized there. John Tyler, the only other President who was married while in office, went to the home of his bride, Miss Gardiner, in New York, for the ceremony.

It is safe to say that no White House wedding has attracted as much attention as that which is about to be solemnized now. President Roosevelt is a central figure on the world's stage today, and everything that concerns him, is the object of universal interest. And Miss Roosevelt herself has become widely known as a most lovely type of the American girl. Those facts explain the deep interest everywhere in the approaching ceremony.

Better late than never—a clear sky.

The bill boards, like the Star Spangled Banner, are still there.

A man fined for expectorating on the sidewalks generally feels like spitting blood.

Anti-pass seems to express the Senate's attitude on Senator La Follette's anti-pass bill.

The new administration has made a clean sweep of about everything except the streets.

Separation from the Gould millions rather than from the Gould girl is the thing that the count dreams.

It is a good thing that the fog has been dissipated. Its tendency was to lead others to dissipation.

"Perhaps I am guilty to some extent," says Admiral Rojstevensky. The statement would be absolutely correct were the adverb elided.

If China's 400,000,000 people were like Japan's 40,000,000, an anti-foreign uprising would be one of the most serious events the world's history has ever known.

The trouble with a popular writer who makes a "hit" by exposing some abuse, is that he very soon begins to think that he has a "call" to reform everything, whether or no anything needs reforming.

There are nearly as many nostrums for solving the railroad rate problem as there were for solving the currency question a few years ago. For that, as for most things, time is the great solver.

"Whatever the weather may be," says he—  
"Whatever the weather may be,  
"It's the songs ye sing an' the smiles ye wear  
"That's a-making the sun shine everywhere."

"Ex-Professor W. M. Wolfe, who has turned on the Mormon Church and is trying to rend it, seems to be a bad lot. He owns up to frequent intoxication, and the misdeeds of the Church never worried him until he got into trouble himself. They have taken the sheep's clothing off of Wolfe," says the Oregonian.

"When one is very tired a quantity of candy will, half an hour after eating, often make one feel very energetic," says Professor Frederic Schiller Lee, of Columbia university. And he has proved, by experiment, that what he says is true. Reduced to an aphorism his discovery amounts to this, "A stick of candy in time saves nine."

When a man is held up and his watch taken and it is afterwards found in a pawn shop by detectives, why is he notified that he must make a settlement with the pawnbroker? The latter has no right or title to the property, and the moment he is advised that it is stolen property he holds, he becomes criminally liable if he refuses to surrender it to the owner.

## JEALOUS OF A DOG.

London Globe.  
Even a dog can inspire the passion of jealousy, and one Mme. Gaudin, a Parisienne of Parisiennes, is now suffering for its untimely indulgence. She had a pet poodle, which reigned supreme in the building, until one Mr. Chamassette took a flat in it, bringing with him a Great Dane. Then everybody deserted the poodle, and Mme. Gaudin had to listen to so many pabes of the Great Dane that she acquired an absolute loathing for the beast. This feeling grew upon her until she began to cherish vicious thoughts in his regard, and a couple of days ago, when master of the dogs were passing under her window, she flung a pail of boiling water over them. The water was intended for the dog, but it fell upon Mr. Chamassette, who is now in hospital dangerously sealded. Mme. Gaudin is in jail.

## GERMAN WORKMEN INSURED.

Everybody's Magazine.  
The German government conducts a working man's insurance company in which membership is not voluntary, but compulsory. All wage-earners must take out a policy in it and all government officers with a smaller salary than 2,000 marks a year. Others may come in if they wish, but these have no choice; the government enforces providence upon them willy-nilly. The insurance is against incapacity, sickness, and accident. The premium is a weekly assessment of not more than 4 per cent of the wage-earner's salary. It is borne by the insured and one-third by

the employer. The government collects the assessment and holds the funds. Ten million persons are policyholders in this enterprise, and the payments amount to \$40,000,000 a year. When an insured workman dies the government pays his funeral expenses from this fund, allotting therefore a sum equal to 20 times his daily wage. In case of sickness, payment is made at the rate of 66 2/3 per cent of the annual earnings of the insured. The government also conducts 354 industrial courts for settling disputes between workmen and employers, and these courts have considered 46,000 cases in a year. They have never amounted to much in settling strikes actually begun, but they have prevented many disputes from growing into strikes.

## RECORD OF MARRYING PARSON.

Hereford-cor, Philadelphia Record.  
Rev. F. K. Hunsicker, pastor of St. Peter's church of Molltown, holds Berks county's record for the number of weddings conducted in 1905. During the year 1,608 marriage licenses were granted in the county, and Pastor Hunsicker married 115 couples, being 8 per cent of the number of licenses granted, but a decrease of twenty-three couples from 1904. This deficiency was due to Mr. Hunsicker being abroad five weeks. It is no unusual event for this minister to perform five or six marriages ceremonies on a Saturday night, and in one day the past year he married eight couples. During the thirty-six years of his ministry he has married 2,315 couples, conducted 3,168 funerals, baptized 6,405 persons and confirmed 3,550 persons.

## "MR. KING" HAKON.

Harper's Weekly.  
If King Hakon, of Norway, has no robust sense of humor and his salary is not particularly high, he has his job with satisfaction to himself. But it is a very curious job. We read that his subjects and employers address him not as "your majesty," but as "Mr. King." Just as we address our president as "Mr. President." The Norwegians, as will be remembered, were not quite sure whether they preferred to set up a republic or a monarchy, and when they finally chose the latter they evidently determined that their king should not be enough of a king to hurt. There are advantages to subjects about having such kings as Hakon. A pleasant and good looking young man with a suitable wife and guaranteed not to meddle officiously with affairs of state, makes a serviceable and convenient social figurehead.

## AN AMBASSADOR'S ROMANCE.

New York Press.  
When the new Japanese ambassador makes his bow at the White House he will be accompanied by a woman who will appeal strongly to the American lover of romance. She belongs to an aristocratic German family and has been his wife for more than 20 years. She suffered social ostracism in her own country for being married to an Oriental. Her father was a minor court official in Berlin when the young Viscount Aoki was an under secretary of the Japanese legation. The marriage was the result of love, but the Iron Chancellor refused to let her be received at court and the viscount was recalled to Tokyo. He is now close to the emperor and one of the most influential statesmen in the kingdom. In the American capital the viscountess need have no anxiety about the manner of her reception. But it will be interesting to note the attitude of the German embassy staff.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The Greater West has adopted as its motto: "See Europe if you will, but see America first." The January number, which has just reached this office, offers the following reading: "Mineral Springs of America," John V. Reed; "Good Morning" and "Good Night," poems, Agnes Lockhart Hughes; "The Story of Valentine"—"Old and New," Ella S. Hall; "My Valentine," Agnes Lockhart Hughes; "Two Sides of Country Life in the Greater West," Annabelle Hutchinson-Farish; "Bank Notes 575," R. C. A. A. "A Letter from Alaska," Josephine Love; "The Library Chair," "The Last Token," Gabriel Max; "Art and Artists," the Editor; "The Violin," poem, Lewis Worthington Smith, and "Music and Musicians,"—115 Pratt avenue, Chicago.

"Stars of the Stage" form the artistic opening feature of Wayside Tales for February. The magazine has several strong stories, some good poems, notes on "Fashions," "Women's Interests," etc. It is nicely illustrated.—The M. S. Company, Manhattan Building, Chicago.

The current number of the American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal makes the announcement that it has amalgamated the Bible magazine, and that the two will now be published as one. The publication has a very interesting list of contents. The following are some of the articles appearing: "Hebrew Anthropology," by Henry Proctor; "The History of the Anti-deluvian World," by Stephen D. Peet; "Ancient Egypt in Europe," and "The Doctrine of Sin in the Babylonian Religion." There are also some very interesting correspondence, editorials and book reviews.—435 East Fifty-seventh Street, Chicago.

The current number of Collier's Weekly has a story by Rudyard Kipling, entitled, "The Puzzler." Other notable features are: "Niagara Be Dammed," cartoon by E. W. Kemble; editorial on current topics; "What the World is Doing," and "The Impending Coal Strike," by E. T. Lewis.—New York.

## JUST FOR FUN.

"I know, old chap," said Dobbs, "she has her faults, and a temper, and all that; but I—I love her and can't live without her."  
"Just so," calmly replied his friend; "but the question isn't that. Can you live with her?"—Pittsburg Post.

Even the men whose only vehicle is a baby carriage and a wheelbarrow has been reading with interest about the automobile races down at Ormond Beach.—Somerville Journal.

"Why so blue, Reggy?"  
"Why? In my I was goosed enough to ask Miss Dashing to be my wife. I haven't enough at present to support myself, so I must set the date as far distant as possible."  
"Oh, that's all right, old man. Tell her you will marry her the day the Panama Canal is finished."—Chicago News.

Mrs. Nuritch—Mr. Nuritch is so particular, so refined in his tastes, don't you know. For instance, he has his coffee imported direct, and no one else in his country gets any just like it. Mrs. McCull—indeed? I suppose he drinks a great deal of it.  
Mrs. Nuritch—Oh, no; only a seuerful at each meal.—Philadelphia Press.

The elephant eats no animal food and is a size sublime.  
The fierce, carnivorous flea is small.  
But it has a better time.—Chicago Tribune.

## Science and Religion.

An advanced young woman, who rejoiced in the possession of academic degrees, attacked a clergyman distinguish-

ed for his deep reading, with the evident intention of proving to him that science has destroyed the myths of religion—a controversy which appealed to him not at all.  
"Madam," he said finally, "I once knew a member of your sex who perfectly reconciled science and religion. She is a prominent member of the Young Women's Christian association and she was making an address to a large gathering of women, which was interrupted by a terrific thunder shower. She shared with many the awful fear of thunder and lightning, and with the others she trembled in silence for a few moments. When a blinding flash was swiftly followed by a frightful clap of thunder, she struggled to her feet and began to pray."  
"Oh, Lord, take us under Thy protecting wings, for Thou knowest that feathers are non-conductors."—E-X.

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