

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, MARCH 27, 1906.

GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The seventy-sixth annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will convene at the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, April 6, 1906, at 10 a. m. A full attendance of officers and members is requested.

JOSEPH F. SMITH,
JOHN R. WINDER,
ANTHONY H. LUND,
First Presidency.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

The annual conference of the Deseret Sunday School union will convene at the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Sunday, April 8, 1906, at 7 o'clock p. m. Officers and workers are requested to be present and all the Saints are invited. The subject of "Parents' Classes" will be considered.

JOSEPH F. SMITH,
General Superintendent.

THE LAW WILL BE UPHOLD.

Some serious misunderstanding has occurred about the reported offer of Governor Gooding of Idaho to the labor unions of the country, to receive delegations to Boise for the purpose of interviewing Orchard and Adams, and listening to their confessions and implications of conspiracy to murder, on the part of the men who are under indictment for complicity in the slaying of former Governor Steunenberg. It appears that no such invitation was extended, but the Governor is willing that the closest investigation shall be had and that every opportunity shall be afforded the labor organizations to learn the facts. Also he stands pledged to see that the accused have a fair trial.

Of course he is in duty bound to do this by virtue of his office as the chief Executive of the State. But he is personally interested in the case, for the enforcement of the law and the vindication of the honor of the State which is involved in the matter, both for the protection of its citizens from assassination, and for the maintenance of the good name of the commonwealth as an upholder of justice and freedom, of the rights of accused persons and of the majesty and fairness of the courts.

A SENSIBLE VIEW.

The expected impression upon the United States Senate through the forwarding of petitions signed by legions of religious women, asking for the expulsion from that body of Senator Reed Smoot, does not seem to have been made to the extent intended and expected. Nor does the movement appear to meet with that general endorsement which was predicted.

Some of the influential secular papers have taken the matter up on the constitutional side, and while they say nothing against the right of petition, which no one denies, they recognize the right of Senators to act on their own judgment and in the light of the law, no matter how many petitions may be presented to swerve them from that line of conduct. Sharp criticism was indulged in by opposition papers on the remarks made by two Senators when presenting petitions from ladies in their respective states. But it is generally conceded that those gentlemen simply expressed that which their duty called for, seeing that they are under oath to support the Constitution of the United States and are therefore bound to view the subject in the light of that instrument.

Some time ago we copied an excellent article on this subject from the New York Independent, a very influential religious publication. We notice that similar sentiments are expressed by other religious papers, that see through the folly of attempting to sway the lawmakers of the country by clamor, when they should be guided by principle and by the rules and regulations of the august body of which they are members. We clip the following as the closing sentences of an editorial in a religious weekly:

"It is improper to send petitions to the Senate asking the members to refuse to allow him his seat as it would be to send such a petition to the Supreme Court in a case brought to it for

decision. The action of the Senate in this case is purely judicial, not legislative. They are to decide on the law and Constitution whether he is properly a member, and no urgency by any one should have the least influence on a Senator. What we think, or what any other man or woman thinks as to Mr. Smoot's right to a seat, should have no effect with a Senator. He must judge the constitutional matter himself, according to his best judgment, and should not in the least consider an acre of petitions from his State."

The Christian Evangelist, published in St. Louis, cannot be accused of favoring Senator Reed Smoot or the Church to which he belongs. It has had some very stringent articles on "Mormonism," showing its antipathy to that system and exhibiting no friendship for the people who belong to it. But on the question before the Senate of the United States it has the following to say, which we believe is coming to be very generally entertained, both by the secular and the religious press of the country:

"We are heartily in sympathy with every effort to protect the sanctity of the home and to combat the Mormon menace, but the sending of appeals and petitions to the Senate for the expulsion of Senator Smoot seems to us a wholly improper use of the right of petition. The Smoot case, if it is to be decided justly, must be decided upon a basis of fact, and upon that alone. No responsible person has charged Mr. Smoot with the practice of polygamy or bigamy. His case is therefore distinctly unlike that of Brigham H. Roberts, the Mormon representative, who was expelled from the House a few years ago. The charge against Mr. Smoot is that his office as one of the Board of Apostles of the Mormon Church renders him ipso facto a conspirator against the laws and government of the United States. The Senate Committee on Elections has taken a great deal of testimony on this point, and it is preparing to take still more. Most of us have our information on the subject chiefly from incomplete newspaper reports of the hearings of this committee. When the committee has collected all possible facts bearing on the case it will submit the matter to the Senate, and the Senate, acting as a jury, will pass judgment on Mr. Smoot. In such a case, it is no part of the jury's business to be guided by the preponderance of public opinion. It must decide according to the facts. In a matter trial public opinion is sometimes very strongly against the prisoner at the bar, and with good reason. But the cause of justice would not be hampered by bombarding the jury with petitions to convict."

Possibly, after awhile, it will be perceived even by the preachers who have induced unreflecting fadies to attempt to interfere with the United States Senate, that they have rushed in, if not "where angels fear to tread," where religion has no right to dictate nor pulpits to try to sway legislation. And the more rational of their followers when they come to think it over will see that they were acting on prejudice instead of reason, and were led into folly by pastors who should feed instead of poisoning their flocks.

SMOKING LADIES.

A few days ago a telegraphic item stated briefly that the first smoking car ever reserved for women in Great Britain had left London for Liverpool. The item was thought important enough to telegraph across the Atlantic, and yet it is well known that on the continent women smoke, not only in the privacy of their homes, but in cafes, restaurants and various public places. Where smoking has become a so extensively spread habit even among the women, a special smoking car for their benefit would seem a necessity, deplorable and yet no less real.

Will the British innovation be followed in this country? The general superintendent of the Pennsylvania thinks it will. He says he would not be surprised if the demand for ladies' smoking cars would have to be met as early as next fall. Smoking privileges, he says, are very frequently demanded by ladies in the hotels and restaurants, and the railroads will come next. "That woman," he explained, "have acquired the smoking habit is true. The nicest women in the land have taken it up. Very well. With the stamp of fashion on the custom and with the English roads blazing the way, naturally it is not unlikely that American roads will have to give the fair smokers a place for themselves in the very near future. When the European travelers come back next autumn, if they feel that they want smokers for the women, you may be sure we'll provide them. Of course, smoking-cars for women will be provided in our trains de luxe, transcontinental expresses and so on. Logically, if they were put on plain, ordinary trains, there wouldn't be any demand for them."

We can hardly believe that the smoking habit will become so general among American women as to necessitate a special smoking cars for them, but for tourists from abroad the contemplated accommodation may be needed. The transatlantic tobacco ought at least to have the effect of saving the "better half" of mankind from the slavery to tobacco. Still, it would be unwise to make too much of that. Nicotine has led its way from tent to tent in spite of laws and penalties, and social ostracism.

WELLMAN'S BALLOON.

The effort of Walter Wellman to reach the North Pole this year by balloon must succeed, if careful preparations and good equipment can insure success. The airship now being built for him in Paris is large enough to lift a car of steel, three motors, comprising a total of 30 horsepower, two screws or propellers, a steel boat, motor sledges, five men, food for them for seventy-five days, instruments, tools, repair materials, lubricating oils, and 5,500 pounds of gasoline for the motors.

This monster balloon will consist of three thicknesses of fabric, two of cotton and one of silk. These will be coated with rubber. The balloon is divided into five zones, and where the pressure is heaviest the fabrics are strongest. It is supposed that this "ship" will float in the air without losing more than one per cent of the gas in twenty-four hours. This is supposed to be the strongest and most enduring gasbag ever constructed.

Poor Andrea had faith in the practicability of reaching the Pole through the air. His reasoning was sound but for the fact that air-navigation was

but partially perfected. Had he had a balloon as easily dirigible as a ship is in the water, he might have succeeded. He was in the position of a sailor who is trying to reach a certain point in a vessel with a disabled rudder, who has to rely chiefly on wind and currents. Since his fatal plunge into the unknown regions the art of governing the course of balloons, at least in favorable weather, has made some striking progress. But has it advanced far enough to make the experiment of Mr. Wellman safe?

MURDER AND TREASON.

Apologists for the revolting crime of lynching generally urge, as an excuse, that the courts do not mete out full justice to certain fiends, but this plea has no ground in the case of the mob murderer that took place a few days ago at Chattanooga. The mob at that place not only committed murder, but added contempt of court—the highest tribunal of the nation.

The facts were these: A negro had been tried and sentenced to death for assault upon a white girl. But the evidence seemed insufficient to those best qualified to judge of such things. In fact the impression was very strong that the legal proceedings were little better than a farce. An application was made for a writ of habeas corpus to the federal circuit court of the district, but this was denied. The court, however, intimated that an appeal to the federal courts on constitutional grounds was within the statutory rights of the defendant. An appeal was then made to the Supreme Court of the United States. Justice Harlan granted the application and issued an order staying the execution, and a day later the full bench formally sanctioned and indorsed this action. Thus the Court as a whole had assumed jurisdiction and ordered the local authorities to refrain from carrying out the sentence imposed by the state court. When the mob learned of this they proceeded to the jail, overpowered the sheriff and his subordinates and lynched the prisoner.

This, as will be seen, is an extraordinary case. Contempt for law and courts is becoming too common in the country. Unless the murderous mob leaders are taught a lesson, others may imitate them and believe they can do so with impunity. Lynchers have often trumped upon the authority of state courts, but this is, perhaps, the first time they have dared to defy the U. S. Supreme Court.

Thus far March has been mostly a lertine month.

Even the slowest vessels sometimes get fast on the rocks.

Six peaks in the State over 13,000 feet high! See Utah first.

Father Gapon's many explanations are destroying his reputation.

Mr. Carnegie should induce the Volapukists to adopt his spelling reform scheme.

It begins to look as though China intended to drop freecrackers and take up with firearms.

A free alcohol bill is to be reported to the house. O, why should the spirits of mortals be taxed?

A presidential boom has been started for Speaker Cannon. If any one can start a boom it's a Cannon.

The man who only asks for a "square deal" seldom knows it when he gets it and more seldom yet is he satisfied with it.

It is about as hard to get the miners and operators together at Indianapolis as it is to get France and Germany together at Algiers.

And now it is confidently predicted that the Russian revolution will not succeed. The truth is that nothing seems to succeed in Russia these days.

The Kaiser has abandoned his intended Mediterranean cruise because of the situation at Algiers. This will tend much interest to what was becoming a dull affair.

If John D. Rockefeller is willing to answer any question Attorney-General Hadley may want to ask him, why doesn't he come forward and answer and relieve this awful suspense?

"I shall forsake stage life in eight years to take up the fight against tuberculosis," says Olga Nethersole. Evidently she does not believe in putting off until tomorrow what can be done eight years hence.

The British Medical Journal has taken up the efforts that have been made in this country to legalize euthanasia. That authority declares that the medical profession has always opposed that idea. Doctors do not want to be made executioners, even when the question is of putting to death persons who are declared incurable.

KAISER TOO BIG FOR ARMOR.

Toronto Mail.
Emperor William of Germany lately received, at Berlin, the sculptors Schott, Wolff, Bruns, Haverkamp and Bonke at the palace. They brought plaster models of the Orange Princes, whose statues will be placed on the Castle Terrace. His majesty made suggestions regarding the armor representation which he said, he desired to be historically accurate. The emperor said he had been reading up on the subject, and in a conversation lasting an hour and a half gave the sculptors an abstract of the result of his studies, mentioning that he had tried on suits of armor, and had found that it was an error to think that the knights of the olden days were larger men than those of the present day. The armor-wearing days.

tioning that he had tried on suits of armor, and had found that it was an error to think that the knights of the olden days were larger men than those of the present day. The armor-wearing days.

THIS TIME, MR. WU WON.

Exchange.
When the eminent Wu Ting Fang was Chinese minister at Washington, D. C., he was the guest of honor at one of the leading clubs, where he made an address, and was afterward entertained by some of the younger members, who thought it would be great fun to get the oriental diplomat intoxicated. They piled him with champagne, highballs, and beer until about 3 a. m., by which time most of the clubmen were maudlin. As for a cucumber, Mr. Wu surveyed the crowd, and said, gravely, in his perfect English: "If I didn't know this club was composed entirely of gentlemen I should say that you fellows were trying to get me drunk." The session adjourned very shortly thereafter.

FATAL MOUNTAIN CLIMBING.

Brooklyn Eagle.
The number of climbers who met their death climbing the Swiss mountains within the last seven years is alarming. In 1888 there were 27; in 1890, 47; the next year, 58; and in 1901 there were 63. Now in 1902 there were as many deaths from the same cause as in 1901; in 1903, 148; last year 152, and up to date for this year, 153. Now this, together with the fact that accidents in the Austrian and the French Alps, the deaths for this year amount to 397. "Well, I heard a Frenchman say, 'since person is better than gambling or drinking, for the man generally meets his death in snow and ice before he has ruined his family, and his body, which at least looks better than that of the bloated drunkard or the gambler after he has shot himself.'"

DELICATE INSINUATIONS.

London Chronicle.
No Mr. P. is permitted to say bluntly and directly that another is drunk, but he may hint at the fact in periphrasis, as when Mr. Gladstone, replying to an unconventional speech of Disraeli's, remarked: "The right hon. gentleman has evidently had access to sources of inspiration that are not open to me." A violent scene has been caused since persons in the House of Commons member saying of a legal colleague: "The honorable and learned gentleman was once called to the bar, and he has since gone frequently without being called."

JUST FOR FUN.

Wordy Warfare.
"Do you know what the longest word in the language is?" asked the literary editor.

"You are thinking of 'smiles,'" said the poet, "because it has a mile between the first and last letters. That's odd. I know one that has three miles between the first and last letters."

"Yes," retorted the other. "You're thinking of 'beleguards.' But I know of one that has a whole lake between the first and—"

"Of course, 'Shakes.' That's simple. But how about one that takes in the whole earth, hey?"

"Dead easy, 'Bertha.' And there is a still longer one, that has the sun for its second syllable."

"Everybody knows that, 'Lawson.' Then there's—"

"Hold on! That won't do—"

"I say it will. And there's another—"

"Which includes the whole sky. Certainly, 'Risky.' But that's nothing. I can tell you of one—"

Here, providentially, somebody came in to inquire where the subscription department was, and the trouble ceased.—Chicago Tribune.

Revenge.

Mrs. A.—And she is such a terrible cook?
Mrs. Z.—Terrible is no name for it. Why, she burns up everything, breaks all the dishes, and makes the children out of the kitchen with a broom.

Mrs. A.—Gracious! Why don't you discharge her?
Mrs. Z.—I am waiting to give her a good recommendation to some one I dislike.—Chicago News.

After the Indian Fashion.

"The medium said she was controlled by a great Indian chief."

"Do you think she was?"
"She must have been. I demurred to saying her the \$2 she claimed, and then she suddenly gave seven frightful warwhoops, and, seizing me by the hair, held me until I settled the demand."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Dangerous Person.

There would seem to be no end to the hidden dangers of the streets. A gentleman who sends a letter to the Mail Gazette describes himself as "A Nitrate of Ammonia Explosive Manufacturer." And to think that one might accidentally knock up against him in a crowd.—London Punch.

Interest Aroused.

"I could die for you," he cried.
"You don't say," retorted the girl, indignantly.

"Ah," he continued, "my life is insured for \$25,000."

"I am yours," she cried, "ill death."—Philadelphia Press.

The honeymoon was over, and the husband, upon returning from business, was grieved to find his little wife sitting bitterly. "Oh, George," she sobbed, "such a terrible thing has happened! I had made you a beautiful pie all myself, and Fido went and ate it." "Well, never mind, my dear," he said, cheerfully, "we can easily buy another dog."—Birmingham Post.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The April Century offers as its leading feature publication entire of Lady De Lancey's narrative of scenes during and after the battle of Waterloo, which records her experiences at the bedside of her wounded husband, Colonel Sir William Howe De Lancey, of Wellington's staff, written for the information of her brother, Captain Basil Pitt. The manuscript was submitted privately by Captain Pitt to Sir Walter Scott and to Charles Dickens, both of whom were much attracted by its reading. Sir Walter Scott wrote of it to Captain Hall that he considered it "one of the most valuable and important documents which could be published as illustrative of the times of war," and Dickens in a long letter, also to Captain Hall, wrote: "To say that the reading of that most astonishing and tremendous account has constituted an epoch in my life—that I shall never forget the slightest word of it—that I cannot throw the impression aside, and never saw anything so real, so touching and so actually present before my eyes, is nothing. . . . What I have always looked upon as masterpieces of powerful and affecting description seem as nothing in my eyes."

A non-partisan discussion of "individualism versus socialism," by William Henry Bryson, is also a feature of the number. The fiction brings chapters of S. Weir Mitchell's "A Diplomatic Adventure," and of Mrs. Humphry Ward's "Forsyth's Career." Among the short stories is one by Philip Ver-

rell Nichols, "The Off Day of an Automobile."—New York.

Tess—"Belle graduated from your cooking school last year, didn't she?" Jess—"Yes, but she's going to take a post-graduate course this spring." Tess—"Going back to school, eh?" Jess—"No, she's going to marry a poor young man at Easter."—Philadelphia Press.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

TONIGHT AND TOMORROW NIGHT and Wednesday Matinee.
LAKESIDE THEATRE.
With Max Figman and a Superior Company of Players, in

Florence Roberts

"THE STRENGTH OF THE WEAK."
A new modern play by Alice M. Smith.
Prices—25c to \$1.00; Matinee—25c to \$1.00, show on.

THURSDAY, MARCH 29, TWO
FREDERICK WARDE in "The Women of Shakespeare," evening at 8:30, revival of "Hamlet."
Prices—Evening—25c to \$1.00; Afternoon—25c to 75c. Sale today.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY (No Matinee).
THE UNIVERSITY DRAMATIC CLUB in "HOBSON."
Prices—Evening, 25c to \$1.00; Matinee—25c to 75c. Sale Wednesday.

New Grand Theatre.

Succumb Matinee Wednesday at 3 p. m. MISS LAURA FRANKENFELD in Willie Collins' Dramatization of "A New Magdalen."
TONIGHT AT 8:15.

Her Double Life

A play of the Franco-German frontier in 1870.
Remember the beautiful present FREE at the matinee.
Thursday, "The Great Conspiracy."

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Modern Vaudeville.
THE THREE SELDOMS, ROBERT AND DOROTHY, LAVINE AND WALTON, BARR AND EVANS, ARTHUR HALL, WILLIAM DAVIS & CO., THE KINODROME.

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Will Meet All Comers and Positively Spar 4 Fast Rounds.

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Your interests have been thoughtfully cared for by us in providing a beautiful line of moderate priced silver pieces.

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If you need a sponge of any kind, be sure and examine our line before you buy. If you want a fine, soft, silk sponge for baby, we have it. If you want a tough, durable sponge, something you can hardly wear out, for cleaning your buggy or furniture, we have it. And all the sizes in between at prices that will surprise you.

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SPECIALS

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Three Hosiery Bargains!

TODAY AND TOMORROW.

Ladies' real Maco hose, with double sole and high spliced heel, always sold at 25c a pair, but for this sale they will go 15c.

New hosiery coming in every day, prettier than ever. All the latest things in silk, lace, fancy mixed effects, lisle, gauze, cotton and liguans. SEE THEM.

Misses' fine ribbed black cotton hose, an exceptionally good quality, which is sold regularly at 30c a pair, will be offered at 20c.

Misses' fine ribbed, three thread, pure Egyptian fibre, lisle finished hose, a regular 35c value, will be sold at 25c.

25c HENLEY SERGE 19c

TODAY AND TOMORROW.

This is one of the most popular fabrics for this season's wear—a product of the famous Arnold Print Works. It will be used in most all early Spring Outing Suits. As a guarantee of their up-to-dateness, the grounds are cream, with plain checks, broken checks and stripes. It is 27 inches wide. Sold regularly at 25c a yard, but as a leader for these three days it will be offered you at 19c.

IT'S WORTH YOUR SERIOUS ATTENTION.

All new goods for spring are in. Come and see them; no obligation to purchase.

Zion's Cooperative Mercantile Institution

HAS THE PEOPLE'S CONFIDENCE
Our Drug Dept. is at 112-114 South Main St.

A Few Yards of Dress Goods at Cutler's

25c Cashmere for, per yard 12 1/2c
25c Storm Serge for, per yard 12 1/2c
25c Broadcloth for, per yard 10c
25c Granite Cloth, per yard 10c
25c Clinton Plaids, for, per yard 12 1/2c
25c Mercerized Satteen, for, per yard 15c

Boys' Knee Pants, 35c to \$1.25 per pair. He must have a new pair to last until overall time.

But we have overalls also if you wish them.

Ladies' Fabric Gloves, just the thing for these cool days of Spring. All kinds of notions for the seamstress. Pins, Needles, Hooks and Eyes, Buttons, Spool Cotton, Sewing Silk, etc., etc.

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