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SALT LAKE CITY, . . . MAY 9, 1906.

SPLENDID ILLUMINATION.

It is reported that the Commercial Club of this city is making arrangements to illuminate that part of West Temple street which is in front of the Club building, after the manner adopted on Broadway, Los Angeles, which has made that thoroughfare strikingly beautiful, especially at night, from posts erected, each surmounted by a cluster of lamps, the electric lights being covered with ground-glass shades, so arranged that each cluster resembles a bunch of marmoset grapes. These are set within short distances of each other, on both sides of the long street, and make a most splendid scene when lighted up. Nothing more magnificent in the way of street illumination has been seen in the West, and perhaps not in any other part of this continent. The example set by the Commercial Club will probably be followed in other parts of this city, and likely by the municipality for some of the principal avenues. The improvement made in Los Angeles was effected by the co-operation of the property holders and the city authorities. Some arrangement of a similar kind may hereafter be made here, when the glory of the illumination in front of the Commercial Club is seen and appreciated. We hope the plan projected will be fully carried out.

LAW AND JOURNALISM.

We learn by letter from the North that the Cache Valley News, published at Preston, Idaho, has passed into the hands of James H. Wallis, who recently returned from the Southern States Mission, where he conducted the Elders Journal, under the direction of President Ben E. Rich, and made a great improvement in that useful publication, which increased its circulation materially and made it more than ever interesting. Mr. Wallis is a member of the bar and passed a very successful examination. He will combine the two professions, law and journalism, and has arranged to open a law office in Preston, associated with Attorney A. V. Hart, a brother of Judge Charles H. Hart. We commend him to the people of northern Utah and southern Idaho, which will be the chief field of his labors, as an able writer and lawyer and all-around newspaper man, who has had much experience in journalism in both editorial and business departments. We shall expect to see the Cache Valley News take a leap forward, and believe it will become a valuable champion of the right in that region, that will aid in the building up and prosperity of a town which has had a wonderful growth in every respect, and will advance the general interests of the people in the country near by. We congratulate Brother Wallis on his new venture, and the citizens interested, on securing his services in the dual capacity in which he is engaged.

THE WORLD'S OPINION.

The New York World of May 3 has an editorial which voices the opinions of conservative and legal minds, irrespective of partisan considerations. From the attitude of the majority of the Senate committee on privileges and elections in the case of Reed Smoot, it is evident that they are opposed to the exclusion theory of Senators Burrows and Dubois, but most of them to at least favor the proposition to unseat him. It is not clear, however, that a majority of the whole committee will support the proposition now under consideration, and which is to be taken up on Friday, May 18, if a further postponement is not ordered.

The excitement raised by the preachers and their female followers which raged fiercely for a time has subsided, and the sober "second thought" has come to the reflecting portion of the public. Constitutional principles and the rights of all religions have arisen in the minds of the people, and their sentiments find expression in articles that appear in leading publications, such as the editorial in the World, which we here copy in its entirety and commend to the careful perusal of everybody who takes any interest in this subject:

"The Constitution of the United States, in paragraph 3 of section 3 of article 1, defines the qualifications of a United States Senator: 'No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.'"

"The Constitution provides further that: 'Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its members.'"

"It also provides that: 'Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds expel a member.'"

"None of these provisions is ambiguous. In none of them can be found so much as a hint that after a Senator has been permitted to take the oath of office and to serve for three years and two months, a mere majority of his colleagues can 'exclude' him. 'That the Senate has power by a vote of two-thirds of its members to expel Mr. Smoot cannot be questioned. Moreover, it is the sole judge of the reasons for such expulsion, and no

other authority exists under the Constitution which could examine into those reasons or determine whether they were sufficient or insufficient. But it is quite another matter when a bare majority of Senators undertake to 'exclude' a Senator who has taken the oath of office and served more than half of his term. Such action establishes qualifications which were neither fixed nor contemplated by the Constitution. It creates a precedent pregnant with possibilities of evil. If Mr. Smoot can be 'excluded' by a majority vote, any other Senator can be 'excluded' for any whim that may take possession of a scant majority in a time of excitement and party passion."

"Whatever Mr. Smoot's relations may be with the Mormon hierarchy, republican institutions have managed to exist during the three years and two months in which he has sat in the senate. They could probably survive two years and ten months more of him. It would be wiser to make the experiment than to create the precedent of excluding a senator by a majority vote."

THE CZAR'S OPPORTUNITY.

It is gratifying to notice that the so-called constitutional democrats of Russia have secured a large majority in the assembly that is to meet shortly. Of 316 seats in the Duma they have 218, with 96 still to be filled in Russia and 33 in Poland. The large number of seats secured by these conservative delegates is a guarantee that no extremely radical measures will be attempted—noting but what the Emperor can sanction, and will sanction provided he is desirous of being in harmony with the best element of the nation.

But the change of ministry at this time is not an encouraging sign. The successor of Count de Witte, Gorenkyin, is said to be a reactionary, a mere tool of the aristocrats, incapable of taking the lead in any forward movement. A few years ago he was minister of the interior and made it his duty to keep all disagreeable news from the czar. For that reason he was exposed by M. Witte. Gorenkyin's revenge came in 1903, when the reactionary cabal of Plevhe drove Witte out of office. He has been called the enemy of M. Witte, and that is probably not a too strong appellation.

If the report is true, his elevation to the office of premier at this time must mean that the czar contemplates war with the Duma from the outset. But the Russian people do not appear to be in a compliant mood just now. If the representative assembly is treated with contempt and its labors ignored, strenuous times are likely to follow. The revolutionists will then have the moral support and the sympathy of the civilized world, and they will to that extent be strengthened in their war upon the government.

Czar Nicholas now has the opportunity of his life. If he is wise he will seek his support among the ranks of the people, as other monarchs have done, grant full liberty and write his name in large letters across the pages of history. That is his chance. In a short time it will appear whether he can read the signs of the times, or the writing on the wall that is so plain to others.

GOOD WITHOUT SALOONS.

A recent number of the San Francisco Chronicle, just received, states that crime is almost unknown in the city now, as far as known to the public. There are no street brawls, no cases of drunkenness and brutality, no murder in low resorts. Some cases of theft have occurred, but no serious disorders.

This enviable condition is ascribed to the closing of the saloons, and it is pointed to as an evidence of the value to a community of a restricted liquor traffic. If the deductions of the Chronicle are correct, as they seem to be, no more conclusive demonstration of the curse of the saloon business could be given. What it costs the tax-payers in expenses for police and courts, the support of insane asylums and poor-houses, not to mention the breaking up of homes, is but poorly covered by the license.

The saloon element is bad enough to any community, even under ordinary circumstances, but when it undertakes to regulate government, and dispose of offices as rewards to its friends, it becomes a public menace. The present moral status of San Francisco is a most powerful temperance lecture.

RISE IN PRICES.

An instructive article on the cost of living in this country at present, as compared to five years ago, appears in the Bulletin for March issued by the Bureau of Labor. The statistics there given, it is needless to say, have been gathered with the utmost care, and they can therefore be considered reliable. No attempt is made to account for the rise and fall in prices, but these are simply given as prevailing in the market. They prove that the average prices on all commodities reached a higher point in 1905 than at any other time for sixteen years. During the first three months of the year the tendency was downwards, but from the month of April the rise was steady until the end of the year, when the prices reached the highest point. In December, they were 19.9 per cent above the average for the ten-year period, 1890 to 1899, and 33.7 per cent above the low prices in 1897. Prices in December, 1905, were 5.6 per cent above the prices in December, 1904.

The 1905 average, compared with the year of lowest average prices during the sixteen years from 1890 to 1905 in each of the general groups of commodities, shows farm products 58.6 per cent higher than in 1896; food, etc., 29.7 per cent higher than in 1896; clothing, 22.9 per cent higher than in 1897; fuel and lighting, 39.4 per cent higher than in 1894; metals and implements, 41.8 per cent higher than in 1898; lumber and building materials, 41.4 per cent higher than in 1897; drugs and chemicals, 24.1 per cent higher than in 1895; house furnishings

goods, 21.5 per cent higher than in 1897, and the articles included in the miscellaneous group, 23.4 per cent higher than in 1896.

It does not appear that wages of laborers have risen in proportion to the cost of living, and this fact explains sufficiently the move among workingmen for higher remuneration. It accounts partly for the prevailing dissatisfaction which agitators find so profitable.

RAPID DEVELOPMENT.

According to last year's crop reports for the three provinces of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, in Canada, the entire crops were: Wheat, 84,175,228 bushels; oats, 74,211,360 bushels; barley, 16,731,485 bushels; and flax, 733,760 bushels. These yields are distributed thus:

Wheat, Oats, Barley, Flax,
Manitoba . . . 53,760,416 45,484,025 24,964,175 325,364
Saskatchewan . . . 24,307,246 13,213,055 888,285 288,350
Alberta . . . 6,107,566 9,514,280 1,773,914 5,327

An interesting feature of the report is that for the first time it shows a considerable area devoted to winter wheat. The province of Alberta reports 32,174 acres in the winter wheat crop that was harvested in 1905, with a total yield of 689,091 bushels, being an average of 21.4 bushels per acre. The spring wheat area in the same province is now only a little more than twice that of winter wheat, being 75,353 acres. The average yield of spring wheat in Alberta was 21.46 bushels. The largest yield of winter wheat per acre reported in this province was in the Calgary district, where the yield was 22.18 bushels per acre. The same district was also so fortunate as to have the largest yield of spring wheat, namely, 32.92 bushels to the acre.

The total of the entire crop report amounts, it will be noticed, to nearly 200,000,000 bushels. In 1890 the total yield of the same area was in the neighborhood of 35,000,000 bushels only. That shows the giant strides in development, taken during the last few years, and Alberta, with its 'Mormon' settlers is well to the front.

Brown must go.

Mr. Harriman's special tool time by the forelock and made a record.

The fight on the Augustine Birrell bill will be a campaign of education.

The Russians seem to have a fundamental dislike for their fundamental law.

There is as much talk about the All-England amendment as there is a sixteenth amendment.

Earthquakes or no earthquakes, people will feel rather shaky for some time about living in San Francisco.

The whirligig of time is running at double speed in Russia, the changes there being of the lightning change variety.

A man has been fined thirty dollars for resisting one of the police officers. It serves him right for trying to resist the irresistible.

In other places money makes the mare go, but in San Francisco the mayor makes the money go—and just as far as possible.

General Greely is carefully watching to eliminate repeaters. In other words, he will help close to the bread-line.

Captain Richmond Pearson Hobson retired from the navy, after a hard struggle, because his eyes were bad. But ever since his retirement he has been much of the time in the limelight, which doesn't seem to affect his eyes in the least.

The other day a man carrying a bomb in the forest of Vincennes let it drop and was killed. In Paris yesterday two men making bombs were severely injured by the explosion of one. Evidently the bomb-makers are losing their cunning.

The people of San Francisco, after the great Chicago fire in 1871, sent \$100,000 to the homeless sufferers from that conflagration. Chicago has now sent a million dollars to San Francisco. Bread 'cast upon the water' returning after many days!

It is said that Russia may ask the government at Washington to extradite Maxim Gorky. Little as the American people think of Gorky, they think too much of him to ever consent to his extradition. He may yet learn to regard highly the land he has so roundly abused.

Among the drawings exhibited in the Lafayette school are several by Miss Florence Spence, whose artistic efforts have been noticed on former occasions. Among these are a charcoal head of Julius Caesar, and a couple of water colors. They give evidence of a great deal of talent.

The City Board of Health insists that in sewer districts connection with the sewers shall be made. The contention is right. If sewers are not to be used what good are they? And then again it is an injustice to compel part of those being in a sewer district to connect with the sewers and to permit others not to, for from a sanitary point of view there might as well be no sewers.

The English government's educational program is going to meet much opposition, more no doubt than the government anticipated; but it will win in the long run, for it means the complete secularization of the schools. Churchmen and Catholics are all against it, while the Nonconformists are all for it. In the mind of the British public it dwells all other questions. It will not down now, but will go on till it is solved.

MICHAEL DAVITT.

London Daily News.
Irishmen everywhere are watching with deep concern the course of Mr. Michael Davitt's serious illness. Few

men have in the present generation done more for Ireland than Mr. Davitt, and few have suffered more. He first felt the bitterness of eviction as a child of 6, when his parents were turned out of their little farm in County Mayo, and it is the memory of that scene that has made him what he has been through life. He has suffered years of imprisonment for 'treason felony,' and has had the unique experience of being elected to Parliament when in Portland Jail. When at last he could sit in the House of Commons he disliked the life and after a few seasons retired to Ireland. Mr. Davitt it was who founded the Land League and, perhaps more than any other man, placed his stamp upon Irish policy.

IMPERIUM IN IMPERIO.

Boston Transcript.
Irrigation is going to be a success. The third inquiry by the House committee on the enterprise, which has been in progress this month, has brought out evidence that appears to justify confidence in the results. The secretary of the interior has testified that including the irrigation projects under construction and those contemplated and approved but not begun, there will have been spent in two years from the last fiscal year \$37,000,000, while the estimated receipts from the operations of the law up to that time will be about a half-million more than that amount. In addition a return of about a million is expected from settlers on irrigated lands.

AMERICA WINS.

New York World.
The Olympic games are ours. American athletes in Athens have captured twelve first, five seconds and five thirds, a total of 79 points. Greece, with the advantage of 'home grounds,' is second, Sweden third, Australia and the New World shine. Martin Sheridan, of New York, showed the Greeks how to throw their own discus. Sherring, of Kansas, was second in the Daily Astor probably spelled Canada, won the twenty-six-mile Marathon run, over fairly rough country. This was the great contest of the meet. Louie, the little-trained shepherd lad who won it at the first Olympiad in modern Athens, was a national hero for years. In historic suggestiveness and educational value these Olympic games are the most interesting of all modern athletic contests. It was a triumph for a nation so many thousand miles away to have won first honors.

MAYOR SCHMITZ.

Boston Herald.
Mayor Schmitz of San Francisco is a labor leader, and he was elected to office by the labor vote. He had been nicknamed 'the fiddler,' we do not know for what specific reason. It is apparent, however, that he did not fiddle while his city was burning. According to the reports that have come East since the earthquake, Mayor Schmitz has done his duty in the hard conditions faithfully and with excellent discretion. He has seemed equal to the occasion in every way, and has earned the respect of the country. This is a matter of congratulation. If he had been a weak ineffectual, a mere demagogue without judgment or courage, the people would have been most unfortunate. No reports that we have seen make any unfavorable reflections on his course, and certainly the circumstances have subjected his quality as an executive to a supreme test.

JUST FOR FUN.

Flab—Henpecke's wife is quite a talker, isn't she?
Dub—A talker? Why, if that woman had a handspan of a mouthful of hairpins I'd back her against the field—Philadelphia Record.

A smart young fellow called out to a farmer who was sowing seed in his field. 'Well, old fellow; you sow, I reap the fruits.'
'Maybe you will,' said the farmer, 'for I'm sowing hemp.'—Harper's Weekly.

'Are you interested in insurance?'
'Very much.'
'Are you—interested as one of the people who put money in or who take money out?'—Washington Evening Star.

'Look funny, do I?' said Subbubs, rather unsteadily. 'Well, y' see I'm kinder upshet. Feller bumped into me when I wash runnin' fer train; shimpky whetler a certain outer me wash some time 'fore it come back t' me.'
'Indeed?' replied Mrs. Subbubs. 'It seems to have been wandering around a saloon in the meantime.'—Philadelphia Press.

The Other Way About.

From an Exchange.
An American, who had spent more time gathering money than in studying grammar, while coaching in England remarked to the driver: 'suppose, coachman, all them trees grow out of them hedges.' 'Oh, no, sir,' responded the coachman: 'all them hedges grew out of they trees.'

Legally Protected.

From an Exchange.
At a church meeting in the suburbs of New York the inquiry was made whether a certain lawyer of the congregation, interested in the insurance investigation, had 'got religion.' 'To this another lawyer responded: 'No, I think not, unless it's in his wife's name.'

When in Doubt.

Although the robin's on the wing To give assurances of spring, This query still doth vex the soul—'Which shall we purchase, ice or coal?'—Washington Star.

The Call of the Biscuits.

Why read Jack London's 'White Fang?' We've seen the whole set.—Boston Transcript.

Her Hope for Him.
'Are you ready to live on my income?' he asked softly.
She looked up into his face trustfully.
'Certainly, dearest,' she answered, 'if—'
'If what?'
'If you can get another one for yourself.'—Judge.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The May number of St. Nicholas illustrated magazine for young folks has the following interesting list of contents: 'Geoffrey of Monmouth's Dream,' verse, Stella George Stern; 'The Home Outing of Mrs. Herlick,' story, Rhodes Campbell; 'A Contrary Pet,' verse, Annie Willis McCullough; 'Pinkie Parkins: Just a Boy,' how Pinkie turned the tables on himself, story, Capt. Harold Hammond, U. S. A.; 'A Suggestion,' verse, Stacy E. Baker; 'The Crimson Sweater,' serial story, Ralph Henry Barbour; 'A Little Indian School,' sketch, T. R. Porter; 'Old Mammy Tipstyes,' verse, Tudor Jenks; 'The Boys' Life of Abraham Lincoln,' serial, Helen Nicolay; 'Picture' at an exciting race in England; 'A Castle in the Air,' verse, Edwinna Robb; 'Plantation Stories,' I. Mrs. Prairie-Dog's Boarders, Grace MacGowan Campbell; 'Story, Martin M. Foster Company; 'Story, Martin M. Foster Company; 'His Last Hunt,' story, Albert Big-

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