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SALT LAKE CITY, - FEB. 9, 1906.

## THE PATRIARCH'S BIRTHDAY.

This is the one hundred and sixteenth anniversary of the birth of Hyrum Smith, brother of the Prophet Joseph and father of John Smith, the present Patriarch of the Church, and of Joseph F. Smith, the President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Hyrum Smith was born at Tunbridge, Vermont, and when nineteen years old moved with his parents to Western New York, where he married Jerusha Barden, Nov. 2, 1828, who bore him six children, namely, Lovina, Mary, John, Hyrum, Jerusha and Sarah. His wife died Oct. 18, 1837, and he subsequently married Mary Fielding by whom he had two children—Joseph F. and Mariah.

Hyrum was one of the earliest converts to the mission of his younger brother Joseph, and a steadfast adherent all his life to the faith of the Gospel as revealed from heaven in the nineteenth century. He was baptized in Seneca lake near Fayette, N. Y. in June 1829 and was one of the eight witnesses who were permitted to see the metallic plates from which the Book of Mormon was translated. He was confirmed a member of the Church at its organization April 6, 1830, being one of the six who took part in that organization under the laws of the State of New York. He was soon called to the ministry, and on Nov. 27, 1837, was appointed second counselor to President Joseph Smith. On Jan. 19, 1841, he succeeded his deceased father as Patriarch of the Church to which he was called by revelation as well as by lineage, and figured prominently in Church affairs until his decease.

The Patriarch Hyrum Smith was known and loved as a strict adherent to every principle revealed from on high, and as an example to his fellows, being circumspect, devoted, fervent and rigidly observant of the commandments and counsels of the Lord. He stood by his brother Joseph in all the trials and difficulties attending the work of laying the foundation and building up of the Church. He never faltered in the midst of mobocracy or imprisonment, or turned aside for a moment when traitors joined the enemy or violence threatened or expulsion ensued. He was true to the Prophet in life and was with him in death at Carthage, Illinois, on June 27, 1844. His blood was shed with that of the martyred seer, and is counted with that of others who have been slain for the word of God and the testimony of Jesus Christ.

The name of the Patriarch Hyrum Smith is revered throughout the Church and is honored in the persons of the present Patriarch and President, who bear his name and the Priesthood which he held. It is invariably coupled with that of his brother Joseph, and he shares with him the love and esteem of the hundreds of thousands of Latter-day Saints who rejoice in the blessings which those great and mighty men were instrumental in bestowing upon mortals in the last dispensation. Their memory will be for ever cherished in Israel.

## A COURSE FOR FARMERS.

In another column is an announcement by the Brigham Young University at Provo, of a farmers' course for four weeks, beginning Monday, Feb. 10, and ending March 7, 1906. The lecturers are Dr. John A. Whitson and Prof. John C. Swensen of the B. Y. University faculty, and Prof. L. A. Merrill, editor of the "Deseret Farmer."

The Deseret News wishes God-speed to this movement. That there is need for scientific instruction in agriculture we think needs no argument. That improvement is necessary in our methods of raising grain, fruit, fodder, vegetables and all kinds of land products will be conceded. So in regard to the raising of cattle, sheep, horses and other kinds of stock, and also in reference to irrigation and the conservation and distribution of water used in the cultivation of the soil.

Great advances have been made in all these industries since the time when the pioneers opened this wilderness for settlement and introduced the arts of civilization. But we lack many things to place us in the first class of knowledge and practical work on these lines. Instruction is needed to bring our agriculture forward that it may reach the front rank. While the Agricultural College is doing good work in this direction, there is no valid reason why courses of teaching of a similar kind should not be adopted in other institutions of learning, especially at places remote from the site of the State institution.

Students attending our Church establishments ought to have the opportunity of becoming proficient in the science of agriculture, for most of them come from the farming districts of the State, and should go back when their school terms are ended, ready to take up the work that legitimately lies before them on the basis of the knowledge acquired from competent instructors.

The idea that our young men should aim at the professions, which are al-

ready overcrowded, as the chief object of their ambition, is fallacious and against public policy. There are no more independent people in the world than a thrifty farming population, able to engage in something besides grain-raising and acquainted with the various avenues of profitable agriculture, and thus to gain a comfortable livelihood, while contributing greatly to the general welfare.

We hope the classes to be conducted at the B. Y. University, which will be in the hands of professors fully competent for the task, will be eminently successful and will result in the dissemination of much useful knowledge of a practical character, the fruits of which will be seen, not only in the lives and labors of the pupils, but in the influence that they will exercise in our farming communities.

## REFORM BY PROTESTS.

Some of the women of the country have started a movement for the abolition of smoking cars on railroads. The W. C. T. U. of Galesburg, Ill., have taken the matter in hand. They insist that "smokers are annoying, insanitary and altogether 'nasty,' and protest especially that tobacco fumes drift from the smoking compartments when the car doors are opened. Committees have been appointed to prepare national protests to be sent to every union in the country, with the intention of presenting a great petition to the heads of all railroads.

Some of the estimable reformers have also protested against the use of wine at the wedding breakfast of Mr. Longworth and Miss Alice Roosevelt. The wine must go, they say. There is no compromise. Neither is there, it appears, any regard for propriety. If there were, there would be no rude interference with private affairs.

We may agree with the reformers in their views that tobacco smoke in public places is a nuisance, and that intoxicants are not necessary at social functions, but it is certainly not everybody's business to go round protesting against everything he, or she, may consider out of plumb, morally. If it were, life would be unbearable, for there would be time and room for very little else, but protests. If we cannot influence our fellowmen by our example and moral qualities, we had better not propose coercion. There should be no attempt to return to the oldtime Blue laws, civilization found it necessary to abolish.

The ladies would do good work by using all their gentle influence with their husbands, brothers, or boys, against smoking and drinking. They could do a good work by attempting to redeem those of their own sex who have fallen victims to the tyranny of nicotine and alcohol. And they are said to be an alarmingly large number. If they would work privately, each one in her own surroundings, against the bad habits, they would have more success than they can hope to achieve by protests, resolutions, petitions, and declarations. But if their only object is to force themselves upon public attention, they certainly will succeed. It would be better, though, to be diligent in well-doing without ostentation, and then rely for recognition on the great day of judgment and rewards.

## IS DE WITTE SINCERE?

The leaders of the Russian revolutionists have, from the beginning, distrusted Count de Witte. They have placed no reliance in his promises. They have doubted his sincerity. He has in vain pleaded with them to have confidence in the government. They have demanded the fulfillment of pledges as evidence of good faith, but so far his actual reform work in Russia has been confined to promises and the cruel repression of insurrection.

Judging from the recent utterances of the Premier, on the occasion of an audience granted to a deputation of agrarians, the distrust manifested is but too well justified. De Witte told the visitors, among other absurdities, that he was thankful that Russia was not like other countries. He mentioned especially England and France, and perhaps the United States, although the dispatches do not say so. He said the French president is dependent on the electors and the English king on Jewish bankers, but that the Czar is independent! And that, in the face of the fact that Nicholas, kicked like a football between the bureaucracy and the revolutionists, crushed by a humiliating defeat in war, has sought a hiding-place in the innermost recesses of his palace, for fear of violent death! The greatness and happiness, the Premier added, of Russia is due to the Emperor. What irony in those words! Happiness of Russia groaning under the murderous lash and the hoofs of the horses of cruel Cossacks? Greatness of Russia, with her armies chased from the field, and her ships sunk by Asiatic pygmies? Such happiness and such greatness due to the Emperor! De Witte has no cause to blame the people, if they express doubts as to his sincerity.

The fact seems to be that he has played his cards with a view to the establishment of autocracy, and not liberty. He was called to the helm at a critical moment. He commenced by promising reforms, a representative assembly. He encouraged the liberal leaders to make their demands known. He permitted the revolutionists to run things red-handed for a while and took care that the reports of their deeds should be spread broadcast. But, at the right psychological moment he interfered. He influenced the moderate element by pointing to the demands and deeds of the radicals. The latter fell into the trap set for them, and made it possible for the Count to inspire the well-to-do classes with fear for the results of the prevalence of liberalism. He has succeeded in dividing the people, and on account of this division, he is master of the situation. It is to be feared that the government promises of reforms will not be carried out. Perhaps they were never intended to be taken seriously. The wholesale arrests, confiscation of property and massacres of the last few

weeks do not speak well for the good faith of the government.

Canes should be for old and not for Spray men.

Wallace has had his say and Taft has had his way.

Hoch must hang. Hoch der Illinois supreme court!

The safest prediction a weather man can make is, "I don't know."

If the Finns jump on the Czar's back they will be the dorsal ones.

In English politics "free feeders" doesn't mean the same as free feeders.

Stealing books is not the proper way to exclude them from the Public Library.

Stealing campaign thunder is an old trick, but stealing electricity is rather a new one.

"We are seven," sing Littlefield, McCall, Perkins, Shiley, Southwick, Vreeland and Weeks.

There was an eclipse of the moon last night. There has been one of the sun for about three weeks.

There were only seven small obstructions on the track when the Hepburn railroad bill went through.

What would be the result should the electoral college refuse to abide by a party caucus decision as expressed in national convention?

The New York Life insurance investigating committee's report didn't whitewash the McCall management even a little bit.

"The more you read about Count Boni Castellane the more you are inclined to admire Helen Gould's judgment in remaining single," says an exchange. And less her sister's.

It has been Yale's proud boast that her football field, earned on many a hard fought field, is \$109,000. Now Columbia can proudly boast that her anti-football fund is \$150,000. It pays to abolish football.

Secretary Shaw stands by his elastic currency plan notwithstanding the criticisms of the New York chamber of commerce. It must be said in his favor that he never got the alarms like Mr. Jacob Schiff did.

A parcels post convention has been negotiated between this country and Sweden. That means that a parcel weighing 11 pounds can soon be sent from the remotest inhabited point in Sweden to any postoffice in the United States for 12 cents a pound.

According to a German professor, seven hours of sleep is the minimum amount required by the average person. He ascertained experimentally that reduction of the usual period of sleep by three hours diminishes the power of memory by one-half.

Mrs. Frances W. Graham, New York state president of the W. C. T. U., denies very emphatically the interview credited to her in which she was made to say that it was nobody's business whether wine was served at the Longworth-Roosevelt wedding breakfast. Whether she deny or affirm the interview it remains true that it is nobody's business.

## THE GREAT WORLD MAP.

Tit-Bits.

Geographers representing the principal nations are at work upon a map of the entire earth on a scale of 1 to 1,000,000, and Professor Penck, the German geographer, reports that sixty-nine sheets out of 437 planned, had been completed up to March last. A distance of one mile will be represented by a space about one-sixteenth of an inch long. There are, of course, many maps of small areas on a much larger scale than this, but to represent the whole face of the known world on this scale is an undertaking of vast interest.

## DECLINE IN BIRTHRATE.

Boston Herald.

Up to the year 1876 the indication in Europe outside of France appeared to favor a progressive development of the birthrate as in certain countries it was higher at that time than it had been for a generation or two before. But the high-water mark was reached at that time, and since then there has been a steady decline, which has tended, even with a diminished deathrate, toward establishing an equilibrium between births and deaths in the more important civilized nations of the world. France has been held in partly by a sense, partly to contempt, in consequence of the fact that its population has remained almost stationary, but if the statistics which have recently been presented bearing on this subject are to be trusted the French in this respect have only anticipated the experience of other nationalities, and perhaps when Russia is politically and industrially revolutionized and brought under western influences its birthrate may undergo the same steady reduction.

## MODERN VOICES.

The Queen.

At present the voice is relied upon to such an extent that gesture has become a lost art. The uplifted arm creates astonishment; nobody is startled by the uplifted voice. People go about speaking in tones that would be useful for warning ships on foggy nights; they discuss private matters in the tones adopted by some tropical bird at the zoological gardens; they give details of their health in the manner of the lecturer at Colonel Cody's entertainments.

## THE CULTURE OF SILENCE.

The Outlook.

Few people understand the drain on the nervous system which is caused by the noises of modern life. Now, to keep one's freshness there ought to be a zone of silence around every human being during some part of every day. It is significant that the great religions of the world have come out of silence and not out of noise; and the finest creative work is done, as a rule, in seclusion, not necessarily apart from men, nor in solitary places, but away from the tumult and away from distracting sounds. It is in silence alone that we come into possession of ourselves. The noises of life disturb us as a cloud of dust intervenes between the eye and the sky. There ought to be a cult for the practice of silence—a body of men and women committed to the preservation

of the integrity of their souls by neither hearing nor making speech for certain periods, pledged to the culture of the habit of quietness. Masterlinck has pointed out the fact that the best things are never spoken, and the true intercourse between congenial spirits is carried on without words. If we said less and thought more, there would be far fewer things to explain, many sources of irritation would be dried up at the sources, and the prime cause of irritation, which is nervous exhaustion or excitement, would be removed.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Men and Women for February has a number of good stories and illustrated articles on many topics. "The Old-fashioned Valentine," is a reminder of the season. The editorial treats on the marriage question. A story is devoted to "Divorce—The Fruit of the Stage." "Making a Rose Garden," "Bee Keeping on Back Lots," "Economic Homes," are all interesting features. There is also a piece of music, "His Valentine," which will be much appreciated.—117 Longworth St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

What to Eat, for February, has a very interesting list of contents. Among the features are: "Designing Food Bills Before Congress"; "The Day of St. Valentine"; "The Java and Mocha Fraud"; "To Celebrate Washington's Birthday"; "Cures Without Medicines"; "Harbors of St. Valentine's Day"; "How to Observe Lincoln's Birthday"; and many others.—Pierce Pub. Co., Washington St., Chicago.

In the February Arena, Edwin Markham gives his views of democracy's demand on the statesmanship of today in a highly interesting and suggestive conversation with the editor of the Arena. During this conversation Mr. Flower refers to Senator Lodge's recent attack on direct legislation, and the poet answers the strictures of the Massachusetts statesman in a manner that cannot fail to please all friends of free institutions and the fundamental principles of democracy. This paper, preceded as it is by a charming characterization of the poet by Mr. Flower, is one of several extremely interesting features of the February Arena, which also contains a notable and timely paper of first importance by Prof. Parsons on "Railway Discrimination," a startling exposure of the smelter trust and its operation, by the Hon. J. Warner Miller; a critical and discriminating criticism of Masterlinck by Prof. Archibald Henderson, Ph.D.; and a number of other papers of interest and value to thoughtful men and women.—Trenton, N. J.

## SALT LAKE THEATRE GEO. D. PETER.

Tonight and Tomorrow Night, Saturday Matinee.

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The Famous Louvre Seminary Girls' Band (from Paris, France).

Two Carillons of Scenery.

As given an entire season in New York City.

Prices—Evening, Parquette and Dress Circle, \$1.50 and \$1.00; First Circle, \$1.00 and 50c; Family Circle 50c; Gallery, 25c. Matinee, 25c to \$1.00.

## New Grand THEATRE

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TONIGHT.

Matinee Tomorrow, 2:15 p. m.

The Big Musical Farce Comedy.

## HOOLIGAN'S TROUBLES

Next Week, "My Wife's Family."

Night prices, 25c, 50c, 75c; Matinee, 25c.

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Tonight and All Week!

MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2:30.

## ALCAZAR BEAUTIES

Commencing Saturday Matinee.

"Water's Oriental."

Special Matinee Lincoln's Birthday.

Monday, Feb. 12.

Night prices, 25c, 50c, 75c; Matinee, 25c.

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Long about what to get for a Wedding Present.

You can make a selection in five minutes that will suit you in style.

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Reasonable Prices.

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Reliable Pianos and Organs at low prices. Every customer is a friend made by square dealing. Come and see us.

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We have received another shipment of those "Ever Ready" razors, and they are selling rapidly.

COST ONE DOLLAR

With them we also received the Yankee Shaving Machines, cost one dollar.

A well known and very reliable man told us the other day he had shaved himself 105 times with the seven different blades without having them sharpened.

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Now on, Lily Bouquet is the chief attraction.

We are selling this good soap, which is beautifully perfumed, at a price to attract any one.

Now on, Lily Bouquet is the will cost you but 50 cents during our soap sale. The opportunity will be open for but a few days, because the soap will not last a great while.

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SHOPPING HEADQUARTERS FOR EVERYBODY.

## SOME ADVANCE SPRING MILLINERY!

Every day adds many new styles to our showing of advanced Spring Millinery. If you are going to the coast, we have just what you'll need to be well dressed in that sunny clime. The new "Gage" and the "Fisk" are some of the prettiest creations ever fancied. Come in and see them.

To finish out the winter season, Black Hats are much in favor, composed of lace, net and Neapolitan Braid, with just a slight touch of color in the trimmings. We have a very pretty line.

## The 1906 Spring Dress Goods!

Light in both color and weight is the slogan of fashion for this spring, and the demand in all classes of dress goods follows the same trend. White and grey will predominate in the color effects, tending strongly to plain goods for both indoor and outdoor wear. The mixture cloths are almost plain, while the printed fabrics are most attractive from the beauty of their floral designs and colors, all bordering on the modest order. The strong and brighter colors are largely confined to the light, airy fabrics that will be worn for kimonos and dressing sacques.

## COME NOW FOR THESE

A new line of Dress Goods for Children's Dresses and Ladies' waists, double width, in small neat patterns, very pretty. Offered now at, per yard ..... 25c

The prettiest line of Challies ever manufactured, in silk strip and plain effects, patterns to suit all tastes. Come for first selections at, per yard, 50c, 60c, and ..... 45c

Fashion predicts an extraordinary demand for silks for Shirt Waists this season. We have all the late and approved silks, in large and small checks. Grey effects will be the most popular. Now at, per yard ..... 60c

The new spring suitings are just the daintiest creations ever designed; checks and stripes will be mostly worn by correct dressers. You may get them ..... 65c

There is another line of spring suitings in grey mixtures, which is to be so