

NO PLACE FOR DEMAGOGUES.

It seems that some radical organ-
izations in Chicago, the other day
made themselves conspicuous in a
parade arranged as a protest against
the famous Idaho trial that estab-
lished general attention at this time. The
accounts say that there were 3,500
paraders, and they formed a line that
took 35 minutes to pass a given
point.

A remarkable feature of the demon-
stration was the spirit of defiance
evident in many of the inscriptions
on the banners the marchers car-
ried. One of the signs read: "To
be—4 with the constitution—we are
not going according to the constitu-
tion—Sherman Bell." Despite the
warnings of the police, red flags were
thrown to the breeze and revolu-
tionary songs were sung as the
marchers kept time to the music of
bands. In short, the occasion was
made one for display of animosity to-
ward the government. This is not to
be wondered at, perhaps, when it is
learned that the managers of and
participants in the affair were mostly
Russians, Poles, Serbians, Lithuan-
ians, Austrians, Italians and mem-
bers of various other foreign races,
while the representatives of the Fed-
eration of Labor refused to take part.
The meeting of the federation in the
Omaha building was adjourned at
2:45 o'clock, in order that the dele-
gates might get in line, but most of
them ignored the opportunity, says
the report.

It seems to be necessary for im-
migrants who come here from coun-
tries where autocracy holds tyrannic
 sway, and where the people have no
constitutional means of making them-
selves heard, to learn the important
lesson that demonstrations in the
streets with red flags and revolution-
ary legends are entirely out of order
here, where there is no autocracy to
defy. In this country the people rule,
and demonstrations against the offi-
cials who hold office by the will of
the people, are but so many attacks
upon the sovereign people. The dis-
play of the red flags in this country
is generally an insult to popular gov-
ernment. These immigrants, who do
not realize the difference between the
institutions of Russia and the United
States, need to learn that loyal citi-
zens do not express their will by
means of anarchistic pyrotechnics,
but through the mediums provided
by law, and that those who dis-
regard those means are enemies
of the state.

The Latter-day Saints have often
been accused of disloyalty, but it is
a fact that all through their history
they have stood by the Constitution
and the government, knowing that
these exist for the safeguard
of the rights and liberties of all.
They have been persecuted, robbed
of their property, and some have
been slain. But in their darkest
days, they never paraded the streets
with red flags and incendiary legends.
They appealed to governors, and leg-
islatures and presidents, they took
their case to courts, but they never
contemplated any measure of disloy-
alty, or anything outside of the con-
stitutional rights of every citizen. It
is true, that those in authority did
not always take the side of justice
and righteousness, in the controversy
between the Latter-day Saints and
their traducers, but it is equally true
that right has gradually come into
its own, and that it is but a question
of time till it will be fully vindicated.
A just cause has no need of red flags
and revolutionary speeches in this
country, whatever may be the case
in other countries. The demagogue
has no legitimate place here.

ASTORIA AND HERE.

According to coast papers the city of
Astoria has a controversy on hand be-
tween its authorities. Mayor Wise is
said to have suspended some police-
men because they refused to close cer-
tain places supposed to be dens of in-
iquity. The police commissioners rein-
stated the officers, presumably because
they wanted those dens open.

The Portland Oregonian appropri-
ately comments the Mayor of Astoria
for his effort to keep the city decent.
"The fact is that every year a lot of
human vultures flock to the place dur-
ing the fishing season, for no other
purpose than robbing the fishermen of
their hard-earned money. There are
everywhere human parasites who are
but waiting for the pay day of work-
men to come, and then they are
ready to take the largest share of the
pay, by means of gambling, drinking,
or other vices. This business is bad
enough where the officers are doing
their full duty to the communities from
which they draw their salary, but when
the guardians of law and order are re-
miss in their duties, perhaps in league
with the robbers, the situation is de-
plorable indeed.

We have nothing to do with the af-
fairs of Astoria, but the story from
the city on the coast naturally suggests
the question, What would happen if the
"American" Mayor of this City should
undertake to close the dens of iniquity
that are open here in defiance of law?
Here, too, a regular game of hold-up is
said to be played upon miners and other
laborers, who come to town with the
fruits of their labors. Only a few
days ago a workman, who knows
whereof he speaks, told a representa-

tive of this paper that it has become
a habit with many a laborer to go off
somewhere and earn a few weeks'
wages and then come into the city and
spend it all, perhaps in one day, or a
few days, as the case may be. They
can never get ahead. They are always
"broke." Few citizens have any idea
of how much of this kind of business is
actually going on right here in this
city.

And what are the guardians of law
doing to eradicate the evil? Not a
thing. There is even no difference of
opinion between them, as seems to be
the case at Astoria.

It may, of course, be argued that
fools who will throw away their money
in the tenebrous districts, have a per-
fect right to do so. But it would be no
undue interference with their liberty
if the officers should do their duty to
the extent of enforcing the law, as it
is, and thereby protect the "fools" to
some little extent from their own folly.
When they fail to do this, how can
they escape condemnation? How can
they expect to be free from the respon-
sibility for the suffering and misery
that wide open dens are sure to bring
to some home to some mother, or wife
and children? And how can citizens
who support a rotten administration
hope to escape responsibility for the
result of their action?

THE FATHER OF BOTANY.

On the 24th of this month the two
hundredth anniversary of the birth of
the Swedish scientist, Carl von Lin-
naeus, who has been called the father
of botany, will be celebrated at the
University of Upsala. Invitations have
been sent out to learned institutions all
over the world, and representatives
from many countries will, undoubtedly,
avail themselves of the opportunity of
honoring the memory of one whose
services are recognized as of incalcu-
lable value to natural history, and es-
pecially botany.

Linnaeus, or Linné, as he is generally
called, was the son of a Lutheran cler-
gyman. It is said that his father in-
tended him for the ministry, but that
he was so fascinated by flowers and
plants that "the old man" was disgusted
and would do nothing for him. His
wise teachers advised the father to
make him a carpenter or a tailor, but
one Dr. Rothman, a physician at
Wexlar, who had noticed the boy's en-
thusiasm for botany, not only pre-
vailed upon the parson to allow him
to study medicine and natural history,
but took him into his own household
at Wexlar, and there he studied among
the plants and flowers for a dozen
years.

The anniversary will also be celebrat-
ed by the Linnaean society of London
and the Botanical society of Washing-
ton.

The career of Linné is a notable illus-
tration of the triumph of genius over
prejudice, adversity, and poverty. The
great scientist to be did not reach emi-
nence without intense struggle. He
pursued his studies at Upsala, without
friends and without funds, often not
knowing where to obtain a meal, and
being under the necessity of repairing
his shoes with paper. But he gave all
his heart and soul to the work for
which he felt he had a calling, and
after many a trial and struggle, friends
were raised up to him. Celsus was one
of those who appreciated his genius,
and whose influence was of great ser-
vice to him.

At the age of 53 Linnaeus was ap-
pointed professor of botany at Upsala,
and from that time his life was one of
devoted labor and prosperity. He wrote
numerous works on scientific subjects,
and taught the students who flocked to
his lectures from many parts of the
world. His great forte was classifica-
tion. Someone has said, "he found bi-
ology a chaos; he left it a cosmos," and
that states accurately his services to
science and his claim to unperishing
fame. Like other men of genius, he
made mistakes, but he laid a firm
foundation upon which others have
built with great success.

PASSING OF THE GAMBLER.

The Washington Herald, by the way
one of the most wide-awake contem-
poraries of the East, has just discov-
ered that the great West is being
brought under the influences of civil-
ization. Only gambling, it observes,
dies hard. The paper mentioned says:
"The great West—the golden, glori-
ous West—is fast drifting away from
the picturesque days of the forty-niner,
the hostile redskin, and the swash-
buckling cowboy. Tamed, subdued,
and willing to give ear to the apostles
of more peaceful ways, this great sec-
tion has entered a new period of calm
and untroubled content. The old-time
gambler alone dies hard. Nowhere in
all of this land has the gambler ever
flourished more magnificently than in
the West. There he has been a king
among men. Reckless, prodigal, and
glorious, he pursued a way
strewn with dead men's bones, and
decorated with the wrecked hopes of
thousands. But go he must, and go-
ing he is. Steadily, but surely, he is
being crowded out, and he will soon
be nothing more than a memory and a
dream."

It is a source of gratification to learn
that western efforts at keeping up with
the progress of eastern civilization, are
noticed. The task should not be too
strenuous. But we have always had
an idea that what may be called the
gambler's paradise is located in the
East. There he has been, and is, a king
among men. Were there ever any gam-
blers that could compare to those of
Wall Street? They may not have strewn
their paths with the bones of dead men
but certainly with wrecked hopes. When
is the eastern gambler to go? When
is the East to catch up with the
West in the progress toward a
period of calm and untroubled con-
tent?

SHOULD OPEN THEIR EYES.

If the supporters of the anti-"Mor-
mon" organ do not experience an open-
ing of their eyes to its Palestinian me-
dacity and hypocrisy, when they read
its reports of the notorious case in
which the Chief of Police and some of
his friends seem to be interested, it is
because they are stone blind, either by
design or accident.

Here is a case that for a long time
has polluted the moral atmosphere of
the community with its corruption. It
is a case of which every good citizen
of this city feels heartily ashamed.
But the organ sneers and flirts at the
honest efforts of officials to locate the
villainage with a view of having it re-
moved. With the aid of hired crea-

tures it helps concealing the true con-
ditions and covering up wrongdoing.
It grins with fiendish glee, like a
demon from Inferno, if blundered
justice stumbles and falls over tech-
nicities placed in her way by the
enemies of justice. And all the time
the same organ professes to be the
champion of law par excellence. For-
tunately, the world has very few such
examples of deception and double-
dealing for money as is, and always
has been, exhibited by that spokesman
for the father of all lies.

The trouble, however, with such en-
dorsement of lawlessness and venom-
ous attacks upon courts is the nefari-
ous influence upon the part of the pub-
lic that takes its cue from the organ.
It may not be a large part, but it is
the very element that furnishes the
hoodlums that conceive freedom to be
license to injure other people's prop-
erty, to annoy women in the streets, and
to annoy women in the streets, and
to annoy women in the streets. Dis-
orderly conduct and various crimes are
sure to flourish under the teachings of
that apostle of graft and robbery.
Were it not for the influence it exer-
cises in certain circles for moral de-
basement, its "gadding while Rome is
burning" might be ignored. Its antics
to distract attention from official cor-
ruption might provoke mirth, as those
of a harmless lunatic. But they are
not entirely harmless. The citizens
are under the necessity of devising
ways and means of protection against
the harm intended, and actually done.

Handle with care—dollar wheat.

A pretty girl is a born leader of men.

It is easier to break steel trust rails
than to break the steel rail trust.

The formation of the Sage founda-
tion seems a very wise thing to do.

For some time at least Oklahoma will
be known as the State of Suspense.

Are the Hindus preparing to celebrate
the semi-centennial of the Indian mu-
tiny?

Turning North Temple street into a
canal will never make of Salt Lake a
Venice.

"Splendid isolation is but a euphe-
mism for making the best of a bad
situation."

The Chinese are said to be awak-
ening. Still they have that sleepy look
in their eyes.

"The greatest good to the greatest
number one" is the utilitarian theory
of most people.

In politics it is often hard to distin-
guish between a "reptile" fund and an
educational fund.

What with Lake Mohonk conferences
and peace meetings these may be said to
be piping times of peace.

Colonel Henry Waterson announces
that he has discovered a dark horse.
He is keeping him in the dark.

Out on the warpath at Jamestown,
scalpers can't scalp. What kind of a
warpath is it where scalping is en-
joined?

Madame Anna Gould and Mrs. How-
ard Gould might collaborate in writing
a book to be entitled "Is Marriage a
Failure?"

Employees of the New York hotel
where General Kuroki put up, call him
"Prince Bountiful." How a hotel em-
ployee does love a cheerful giver!

Says Mr. Bryan: "That Mr. Hearst
means well must be admitted, but there
will be differences of opinion as to the
wisdom of his actions." There won't be
many differences.

Some who are averse from govern-
ment ownership of railroads, but not
from government regulation of them,
really seem to want a dictatorship. It
is so much easier to dictate laws than
to obey them.

"Disarmament will follow peace, not
precede it," says Dr. Nicholas Murray
Butler, president of Columbia univer-
sity and of the Lake Mohonk confer-
ence. There is peace now everywhere,
but disarmament has not even started
to follow. The way to disarm is to dis-
arm, the way to resume was to re-
sume.

THE "DRY" SOUTH.

Washington Post.
For rigid political morality sug-
gestive of old times, New England more
must go south. One after another the
New England states have tried prob-
hibition in the shape of state-wide
laws, and finding the experiment a
failure, all have given it up save
Maine, where it still stands, but with
great and growing disfavor. Mean-
while, prohibition in the shape of local
option is rapidly covering the
south and governors of states and
many other influential citizens, in and
out of office, are tentatious. There
is a more general prevalence of ex-
treme temperance sentiment in the south
today than anywhere else in the
country.

MARRIAGE IN GERMANY.

Washington Post.
In Germany there are more mer-
cenary marriages than anywhere else
in the world," said William Barden
Hearst, United States consul at Bamberg,
Germany. "This is not a reflection on
the German people. It does not mean
that they are more greedy than the
people of other nations. It means
that the destiny of population and the
great number of poor people make it
necessary for young folks to consider
the financial side of marriage. Here
in America, where we are making lots
of money, fortune hunters are more
rare. The young man in Germany
who makes 2,000 marks a year—
about \$500 in our money—is consid-
ered to have a fairly good living.
But how can he support a wife on
that? Hence the questions before the
contract of how much the young wo-
man's family will give her on her
wedding day and how much of an in-
heritance the young man will have.

WISCONSIN'S NEW SENATOR.

Boston Transcript.
The Wisconsin senatorial deadlock
which has lasted more than a month
is broken by the nomination of Isaac
Stephenson of Marinette to be suc-
cessor of Senator Spooner. Mr. Stephe-
nson is immensely rich, one of the mil-
lionaire lumber kings, and is in his
seventy-ninth year. He served
three terms in the House of Repre-
sentatives, but more recently years ago
without attracting much attention.

The association of the radical La
Follette and the lumber king as sena-
tors from Wisconsin will not wear
so startling an aspect to those fam-
iliar with the politics of the state
as it may present to the general pub-
lic. Stephenson is generally under-
stood to have been at various times
the backer of La Follette. The lat-
ter who has recently displayed marked
coolness towards Stephenson may
very possibly have thought that a mil-
lionaire as a protegee would affect his
own standing as a radical and trust
hunter before that element of the
country to which he has always play-
ed. Independent of considerations
personal and local, the election of
Stephenson affords a discouraging
outlook for the future of the senate.

NAMES OF WARSHIPS.

New York Evening Post.
That only four states are left to
have battleships named after them is
a most striking evidence of the
growth of our navy. Two names are
needed at once for the vessels of the
Dreadnaught class, and only one name
Oklahoma, is in sight. Of the four in
reserve, moreover, one is unavailable
because there is an armed cruiser
New York named after the city. So
there remain only North Dakota, Del-
aware and Utah; and a report from
Washington says that the first of
the three has been rejected on sight.
Thus our two biggest war vessels are
to be named for states, one of which
is fourth in size, the other seventh from
the bottom of the list in point of pop-
ulation. It may be fair to give the
best chances to the commonwealths
which have been kept waiting longest.
In these cases, moreover, the point can
fairly be made that the nomenclature
of the two ships is so chosen as to
link the two extremes of our national
history. Delaware was the first state
to ratify the federal constitution, Utah
the last to enter the union.

JUST FOR FUN.

Danger in Talking Phrases.

Men should be careful in originating
pet phrases. All quiet on the Potomac
and a big success. "Run, Revo-
lutionism and rebellion" knifed a big
statesman; "The public be d—d" em-
barrassed a big corporation, and "De-
mentia Americana" lost a big law case.
—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Still Cutting.

The stranger returned to the village
after a long absence.
"And who has become of the vil-
lage cut-up?" asked the stranger.
"Oh, he is grown up now," drawled
the old postmaster.
"And is he still a cut-up?"
"O, yes. He is one of these here
appendicitis doctors."—Chicago News.

The Premier's Answer.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier was once on an
electioneering tour in Ontario, and as
the elections were bitterly contested
every effort was made to stir up race
and religious prejudice. One day a
quebec liberal sent this telegram to
Sir Wilfrid: "Report in circulation in
this country that your children have
been baptized. Telegraph denial."
To this the premier replied: "Sorry to
say report is correct. I have no chil-
ren."—Chicago Chronicle.

All Right in Hash.

Har lover was one of those flannery
fellows who objected to the odor of
onions and she would not give up the
shallot. The onion is all right. It
never seeks to conceal itself. It is
about the only thing in hash in which
one can have confidence.—Exchange.

His Objection to Insurance.

Some time ago a man belonging to
a farmer over in New Jersey was
burned to the ground and as the
building was fully insured Josh lost
no time in notifying the agent of the
company of his loss. Instead of pay-
ing him the claim in cash, however,
the agent built the farmer a new barn,
all of which made him exceedingly
thoughtful. Finally again he called
on the agent.

"I've got some insurance on my
wife's life in one of your companies,"
said he, "and I think we had better
discontinue it."

"Surely you don't mean it, man!"
exclaimed the surprised agent. "What
do you want to discontinue it for?"
"Instead of giving me the money
when my barn burned down," ex-
plained the farmer, "ye went ter work
and put me up a new one, and I kal-
eculate that if my old woman should
happen ter die ye would be wantin'
ter give me a new wife."—Philadelphia
Telegraph.

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