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DESERET NEWS PHONES.

Persons desiring to communicate by  
telephone with any department of the  
Deseret News, will save themselves and  
this establishment a great deal of annoy-  
ance if they will take time to notice these  
numbers:  
For the Chief Editor's office, 74-3.  
For Deseret News Book Store, 74-2.  
For City Editor and Reporters, 359-2.  
For Business Manager, 359-3.  
For Business Office, 359-2.

UTTERLY REPROBATE.

The regular press dispatches from  
Washington appear to give a fair ac-  
count of the testimony for the respondent,  
in the case that is supposed to be an  
investigation as to the qualifications  
of Senator Reed Smoot for the seat to  
which he was elected by the Legisla-  
ture of Utah. There may be a few dis-  
crepancies of a minor nature in the  
report, but on the whole it furnishes in-  
formation that is reliable.

Of a far different character are the  
alleged "specials" published by a morn-  
ing paper that displays its falsehood as  
well as its animus by headlines that  
are at variance with the body of the  
communications, and assertions in the  
latter that are opposite to those in the  
regular dispatches. The comments of  
that paper are entirely unreliable and  
so are statements made as to matters  
more or less associated with the in-  
vestigation.

As a sample, a sensational ac-  
count was given last Tuesday  
of purported utterances at Eureka on  
Sunday, Jan. 15, by Bishop Daniel  
Connelly. This same stuff was tele-  
graphed to Washington and introduced  
in the investigation. We have obtained  
a statement from Bishop Connelly,  
which will be found in another part of  
this issue of the "News." It shows  
how material is made up for the Tri-  
bune and how much dependence can be  
placed on its alleged "news."

This is becoming notorious among  
the reading public, and many people  
who glance at its columns pass by its  
exaggerations and inventions and self-  
contradictions with a smile of ridicule  
and incredulity, but of course there  
are others who are deceived and led  
astray. It should be known every-  
where that its special reports are out  
of all unity with the facts as fairly  
reported, and that its great specialty  
is falsification of everything relating  
to the "Mormons," and particularly to  
Senator Reed Smoot.

The distortion of the few remarks  
made by Bishop Connelly was most  
abominable and contemptible, and de-  
serves the reprobation of every respect-  
able and truth-loving citizen.

A POPULAR MOVEMENT.

The movement of the Salt Lake  
grocers and butchers for full weights  
and measures, is one that will receive  
the most hearty support of the general  
public. The habit of selling from 12  
to 15 ounces of butter for a pound, or  
47 pounds of flour for 50 pounds, and  
so on throughout the entire scale, is  
simply deliberate robbery, but little  
removed in the degree of criminality  
from the act of looting the till by  
"professionals" in disguise. In some  
respects it is even more contemptible.  
For the manufacturer who thus steals,  
robs those upon whom he is dependent  
for trade and he does so, not at the  
point of the pistol, but smilingly and  
while bestowing compliments. An  
earnest effort to stop this kind of  
swindling is very much needed.

Another fact to which attention has  
been called is the ruinous effect of  
the credit system. The laws are woefully  
inadequate to protect the creditors. It  
is, perhaps, to some extent well that  
laws do not encourage the promiscu-  
ous granting of credit. But there are  
cases when it cannot be avoided.

For instance, a family patronizes a  
store throughout the season when  
work is plentiful, and pays regularly.  
Then the time comes when labor is  
scarce, and the bills cannot be paid  
on time. Naturally the store en-  
deavors to carry the family over the  
difficulty. The bills run up. Food,  
fuel, house rent, cost a great deal.  
Then, when work can again be had,  
perhaps the money earned is used for  
fine clothes, for amusements and lux-  
uries instead of for the redemption of  
the accumulated obligations. Against  
such cases the law ought to protect  
the merchant and the house-  
owner as far as possible. There is no  
good reason why furniture or any  
other property, barring what is abso-  
lutely necessary, should not be secur-  
ity for food, fuel and shelter obtained  
under promise of paying for it as  
soon as work is obtained. It is a fact  
that dishonest persons take advantage  
of the law and deliberately rob the  
merchants and owners of houses, un-  
der the credit system, because debt is

In too many cases not collectable, and  
in others only collectable at a greater  
expense than the profit of the goods  
sold amounts to.

Perhaps it would be easier for deal-  
ers and manufacturers to be strictly  
honest in weights and measures, if a  
certain class of the consumers could  
be forced to conform to the diets of  
honesty.

A LEGAL QUESTION.

We have been requested to give our  
opinion as to the contention of an at-  
torney engaged in the Shockey case, in  
reference to the jurisdiction of the city  
courts in cases of preliminary examina-  
tion. The position that he takes is, as  
we understand it, that the Constitution  
of the State limits this authority, by a  
provision in article 8, section 21, as fol-  
lows:

"Judges of the Supreme court, dis-  
trict courts, and justices of the peace,  
shall be conservators of the peace, and  
may hold preliminary examinations in  
cases of felony."

And he further cites article 1, section  
26, which says:

"The provisions of this Constitution  
are mandatory and prohibitory, un-  
less by express words they are declared  
to be otherwise."

On these grounds he argues that the  
city courts have no constitutional power  
to sit as committing magistrates in  
preliminary examinations for felony.

He concludes that no other courts  
than those mentioned may exer-  
cise that authority. There are  
great differences of opinion among  
lawyers on this subject, as there  
usually are on points of law that ap-  
pear capable of various interpretations.

In order to get at the bottom of this  
subject, we will have to cite the statu-  
tes establishing the city courts, and also  
some provisions of the Constitution.

Section 14 of Chapter 109, Laws of  
Utah of 1901, provides that:

"The city court shall have exclusive  
original jurisdiction of cases arising  
under, or by reason of the violation of,  
any city ordinance, and shall have the  
same powers and jurisdiction as jus-  
tices of the peace in all other criminal  
actions, and the judges of said courts  
shall be magistrates, with all powers  
and jurisdiction of justices of the peace  
as magistrates."

Section 3 of Chapter 128, Laws of  
Utah of 1903, provides that:

"The code of civil and criminal pro-  
cedure relating to justices' courts shall  
be the code of procedure of said mu-  
nicipal court, except as otherwise pro-  
vided for in this act."

All this goes to show that the inten-  
tion of the Legislature in passing these  
provisions was to endow the city courts,  
as they are called, with all the author-  
ity vested in those courts which are  
known as justices of the peace. The  
question may be raised, had the Legis-  
lature authority under the Constitution  
to do this? Section 1 of Article 8 of  
that instrument says:

"The judicial power of the State shall  
be vested in the Senate, sitting as a  
court of impeachment, in a Supreme  
court, in district courts, in justices of  
the peace, and such other courts infer-  
ior to the Supreme court as may be  
established by law."

This appears to give the Legislature  
all the authority necessary in the pre-  
mises. The city courts, so called, are in  
reality by law made the same as jus-  
tices of the peace, clothed with all the  
authority vested in such courts. It is  
further provided in the Constitution  
that prosecutions which were formerly  
required to be preceded by indictment  
by a grand jury, "shall be prosecut-  
ed by information, after examina-  
tion and commitment by a magistrate,  
unless the examination be waived by the  
accused," etc. A footnote to this  
provision says: "Any court may hold  
preliminary examination in case of  
felony. (See Section 13, Article 1, State  
Constitution.)"

It appears to us that it would be a  
very strained and narrow construction  
of the Constitution which would ex-  
clude, as committing magistrates in  
preliminary examinations for felony,  
courts endowed by statute with such  
powers in common with other courts,  
and which are necessary to give prop-  
er scope to their jurisdiction. It is evi-  
dent that city courts are intended to be  
justices' courts, administering in "city  
ordinances as well as the laws of the  
State, and therefore be as fully au-  
thorized to conduct preliminary examina-  
tions in cases of felony as are the  
courts technically known as justices  
of the peace.

No doubt the matter will be judicially  
determined, and we will be very much  
surprised if a different opinion to this  
shall be rendered. The effects of a de-  
cision that city courts are not commit-  
ting magistrates in the full sense of  
the term, would be to upset a great  
many cases that have been decided and  
on which convictions have been had  
and sentences are being suffered. This  
may be of minor consideration, but as  
a matter of public policy would not  
probably be ignored. We must wait  
and see.

THE RUSSIAN STRIKE.

St. Petersburg dispatches call the dis-  
affection among the workmen in  
Russia a "strike," but in the light  
of the latest events it looks more like an  
incipient revolution in disguise.

The trouble commenced a few days  
ago, when 12,000 men at the Poutiloff  
Iron works ceased work. Then the la-  
borers at three other establishments  
struck, involving 40,000 men. It is  
claimed that the leaders of the strike  
are secretly at work, endeavoring to  
create sympathy among the laborers  
everywhere, with the object of uniting  
them in a gigantic demonstration  
against the government. The iron  
works, where the trouble started, are  
executing large government contracts  
for small arms, rapid-fire cannon and  
locomotives, and it is evident that it is  
not a common quarrel between employ-  
ers and employees.

This is still more apparent in the  
demonstration on the festival of the  
Epiphany, when a rain of deadly bul-  
lets was sent over the chapel in which  
the czar was celebrating. This shot  
may have been fired by friends of the  
strikers; or it may have been ordered  
by somebody with power to do so, for  
the purpose of injuring the cause of the  
strikers by fastening on them the sus-  
picion that they are seeking the life of

the czar. In either case, its effect can  
only be to strengthen the hands of  
those who may be fomenting a rev-  
olution in Russia through the labor agi-  
tation. For such murderous attacks  
are made the excuse of still further  
tightening the grip of despotism upon  
the people, and the more deadly the  
grip, the more determined will be the  
effort to escape it.

It is stated, on what appears to be  
reliable authority, that the czar is  
again under the complete control of Po-  
liednosteff. The latter, it is said, has  
persuaded the distracted monarch that  
the favorable disposition he had dis-  
played toward Mirsky's policy was  
apostasy from his divine mission as the  
absolute ruler of his people, which  
heaven may visit with condign punish-  
ment. The terrified and contrite czar,  
it is said, now passes the greater part  
of the night in offering penances pre-  
scribed by Poliednosteff and is de-  
clared to be bordering on religious  
mania.

This would account for the outbreak  
among the laboring classes, who find  
that the hope for liberty held out by  
the zemstvo petition, is to be dashed  
to pieces and the fragments scattered.  
The czar would do well if he were to  
listen to the voice of the people. For,  
in the long run, that voice will make  
itself heard, notwithstanding despotism.

A VILE PUBLICATION.

A friend in Cache county sends to us  
the prospectus of a book which is be-  
ing widely advertised just now, and to  
which we called the attention of the  
postal authorities some time ago. Peo-  
ple are being solicited to act as agents  
for this work, and the publishers have  
the impudence to solicit members of  
the church to act in that capacity. It is  
issued by a Philadelphia firm, and some  
of the cuts and illustrations are ob-  
scene and the prospectus ought not to  
be permitted to go through the mails.

This vile publication is a rehash of  
the filth put forth many years ago by  
the notorious Beadle, whose name at-  
tached to any publication stamps its  
character. To the old matter is now  
added garbled extracts and exaggera-  
tions of the testimony before the com-  
mittee of investigation at Washington,  
and imaginary scenes of later "Mor-  
mon" life. The publishers ought to be  
prosecuted for libel, and would be if  
the people and church that are malig-  
ned by the disreputable firm were not the  
most patient and forbearing people in  
the United States. Any house that  
would publish such a book or deal in it,  
and any person who would canvass for  
it, should be considered outside the pale  
of decent business and unfit for decent  
society. It is to be utterly condemned  
or completely ignored.

The czar just missed being hoisted  
by one of his own petards.

The Missouri senatorial contest  
seems to be a sort of problem play.

Nimrod was a mighty hunter but he  
wasn't in it with the bounty hunters.

In this bounty steal investigation  
some one is going to make the fur fly.

This cry for government control of  
railroad rates may yet become a mighty  
roar.

Undoubtedly the czar prefers a  
breath from the icy Neva to a whiff of  
grape-shot.

The State is sadly in need of a closed  
season on bears, mountain lions and  
other beasts of prey.

American politics are lacking in not  
furnishing a consolation prize to de-  
feated senatorial candidates.

The legislatures of Wisconsin and Il-  
linois yesterday endorsed the Presi-  
dent's railroad freight policy. Next!

When Kansas hotels draw the color  
line on Booker T. Washington it is  
easier to understand South Carolina's  
objections to Dr. Crum.

It is to be said in favor of the offi-  
cials involved in the bounty scandals  
that the skins were so strong that they  
could not smell a rat.

Senator Cockrell's collection of gov-  
ernment publications numbers thirty-  
five thousand volumes. But reader that  
he is he does not claim to have read  
them all.

So far as ascertained that grape-shot  
that struck the Neva chapel while the  
czar was celebrating the festival of the  
Epiphany seems to have come by the  
grapevine route.

"President Roosevelt is popular, but  
he hasn't reached the highest pinnacle  
of fame. There isn't any Roosevelt  
cigar on the market yet," says the  
Somerville Journal. That is easily ex-  
plained. He doesn't smoke.

After many months of idleness, the  
Fall River strikers have gone back to  
work and at reduced wages. Where was  
the wisdom in striking, where the  
strength of character in holding out so  
long? Vanity of vanities! All is vani-  
ty!

This story is told of Senator Pettus  
of Alabama, who will be eighty-four next  
July: Some time ago he was ambuling  
along Pennsylvania avenue, Washing-  
ton, when he saw an old woman trying  
to cross the street in face of a gale of  
wind. The senator gallantly escorted  
her to the sidewalk, whereupon she  
thanked him and said: "I hope, sir,  
that when you are as old as I am you  
will find those who are willing to assist  
you when in trouble." "Thank you,  
madam," said the senator. "I hope  
so, too. But how old are you, may I  
ask?" "Sixty-four, sir," was the trem-  
ulous reply. "Ah! I am eighty-three,"  
said the senator, as he lifted his hat  
and ambled along.

THE NEW SENATORS.

Boston Transcript.

As the result of senatorial elections  
and of census action that is practi-  
cally final, the men selected to be senators  
are in some instances those who are  
called upon to make themselves known  
to the country. Mr. Flint in Califor-

nia has the reputation of being a clever  
lawyer with large capitalistic affilia-  
tions. He is very young to be a sen-  
ator, and his election is an indication  
of the growing belief that young men  
are available for council as well as for  
war. Mr. Hemenway of Indiana has  
earned a good standing in the House  
as an authority on appropriations and  
is a ready speaker on the subject. Mr.  
Sutherland, who is to succeed Senator  
Kearns, has also served in the House  
with credit. He is a more than ordi-  
narily good debater. Mr. Niedring-  
haus of Missouri is one of those sen-  
ators of whom the present age presents  
so many, the head of a large business,  
who will represent a great special in-  
terest, and who is more characterized  
by commercial acumen than by quali-  
ties that shine in discussion.

New York World.

Unquestionably the best of the new-  
comers is Representative Hemenway,  
of Indiana, who will succeed Senator  
Fairbanks. His election is a long and  
useful service in the House. When  
Representative Cannon was made  
Speaker, Hemenway was jumped over  
the heads of other men in line of pre-  
cedence to the chairmanship of the  
Committee on Appropriations. The  
professional orators of the Senate need  
have little fear of him; his chief value  
is as a diligent, painstaking worker  
in the committee room. The measure  
of Senator-elect George Sutherland,  
of Utah, remains to be taken. He has  
some slight experience in Congress, but  
can boast the more than local repu-  
tation. He will succeed Senator  
Kearns, who has two special claims to  
distinction—the first that he is a very  
wealthy mine-owner, the second that  
he has been the patron of Perry Heath,  
Sutherland's election is taken as an in-  
dorsement of the Utah Legislature of  
Reed Smoot. Former Gov. Morgan G.  
Bulkeley, of Connecticut, who will take  
Senator Hawley's place, is a thorough-  
ly discredited politician. He has won  
his particular kind of fame as a po-  
litical manipulator and as a railroad  
lobbyist. His election may be credited  
to corporation influences, which in one  
way and another he has put heavily  
in his debt. As Governor of Connecti-  
cut he defeated honest bullit reform,  
and as a lobbyist he fought the present  
anti-pool act. He is distinctly unfit  
to represent Connecticut or any other  
State in the Senate. Thomas K. Nie-  
dringhaus' appearance as the choice of  
the Republican legislators of Missouri  
is signified by charges relating to his  
alleged connection with a heavy cam-  
paign contribution made by the brew-  
ers to the Republican State committee.  
These charges are now under investi-  
gation.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Concerning the Simple Life is an ad-  
dress, issued in pamphlet form, by Fel-  
ix Adler, leader of the New York Society  
for Ethical Culture. It can be  
had free of charge at 33 Central Park,  
West, New York.

The narrative of the taking of Port  
Arthur, told by the men who took it, is  
one feature of the February Leslie's  
Monthly Magazine. Two of the narra-  
tives, by an officer of Engineers and by a  
sapper, give a vivid and picturesque  
idea of the actual fighting, both above  
and below ground, around that tremen-  
dous fortress. Some photographs of  
Japanese girls show a more peaceful  
side of the national life. The second in-  
stallment of Anna Katharine Green's  
novel, "The Woman in the Alcove," is  
good reading. The last chapters of  
Ralph Connor's novel, "The Prospector,"  
are also good. There are, besides,  
eight short stories in this magazine,  
including an automobile story, an  
amusing musical story, a circus story,  
and a Russian police story.—New York.

In the January number of Out West  
a number of illustrated articles on  
western topics are found. Among these  
are "Three Grains of Corn," "The Re-  
lief of Campo," "Nucleus of South-  
western Museum," and "Catching Our  
Archaeology Alive." There are some  
good pieces of poetry, and some short  
stories, "La Noche Esta Serena" is a  
serenade, words and music.—207 New  
High St., Los Angeles, Cal.

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Next Attraction:

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Matinee

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Sale of seats at Clayton Music Co. today.

"THE GREATEST OF ALL SINGERS."

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"In the full maturity of her unequalled  
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"A voice of incomparable beauty and  
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AND COMPLETE CONCERT CO.

Mr. Ellison Van Hosen ..... Tenor

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Mrs. Ada Saxon ..... Harpist

Mr. C. K. North ..... Flute

Mrs. L. Davies ..... Pianiste

Prices, reserved—\$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00.

Newspaper

For Sale!

The Raymond Chronicle, published in  
Raymond, Alberta, Canada, the center  
of the Taylor Stake, and the headquar-  
ters of the Knight Sugar company, is  
for sale. Good circulation. Establish-  
ed in 1901. Job hook has not been bare  
for over twelve months. A snap for a  
live man. Apply R. O. Matheson, Ray-  
mond, Alberta.

HALF PRICE!

Fancy Silk Petticoats, Children's Dresses, Cash-  
mere and Henrietta Tea Gowns, entire line Ladies'  
Suits, Rain Coats, one lot Fancy Silk Waists, one  
lot Flannel Waists.

Fleeced House Waists, 60c Each.

ONE THIRD OFF!

All Men's, Boys' and Children's

WINTER SUITS AND OVERCOATS

Finest Clothing in the city and a genuine reduction of One Third  
from regular selling Prices.

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Everything for Ladies and Children in Knit Underwear, Outing Flannel Gowns,  
Flannelette Skirts, Drawers, etc., at greatly reduced prices.

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STORE

Do You Like  
A Soap

That keeps the skin in  
perfect condition in these  
months when easiest chap-  
ped, which is delicately  
perfumed, without a loud  
offensive odor, and which  
is a perfect toilet soap for  
ladies and gentlemen,  
Chateau Violet, which sells  
for 25 cents the box con-  
taining three cakes, is just  
that kind of soap. It is  
selling at this price while  
it lasts.

SEWING  
MACHINES

WORTH THREE TIMES WHAT WE ASK FOR THEM, AND ARE OFFERED AT THIS  
PRICE SIMPLY BECAUSE WE ARE CLOSING OUT THE LINE. NOTHING THE MATTER  
WITH THEM; FIRST CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT; GUARANTEED. BUT WE ARE CLOSING  
THE LINE OUT AND WANT TO MOVE THEM.

WILL SHIP ON APPROVAL.

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4 to 12 years; worth 35c; special for this week..... 19c

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madras, with patent belt; ages 4 to 12 years; regular 50c  
grades; special for this week at half price..... 25c

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all the \$1.25 grade; special for this week, per  
garment..... 85c

GENTS' WOOL RIBBED UNDERWEAR—All sizes, in  
salmon color; regular \$1.15 grade; special for this week at  
per garment..... 75c

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son's latest designs; sizes 14 1/2 to 17; all our \$1.50 grade;  
special for this week for..... 75c

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It an easy thing to order  
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are 4 separate telephone  
lines into the office, and  
you can talk direct to any  
yard if you wish.

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Is what we paid for advertising in  
the year of 1904 to tell you of our  
ability to Collect Bad Debts. If  
we did not know we could collect  
your bills we certainly would not  
be paying out all this good money.  
We did the largest business last  
year since the merchants estab-  
lished this association 13 years  
ago.

We are collecting thousands of  
dollars for our clients each month  
from claims they considered  
worthless. This ad will bring  
hundreds of claims to our office for  
collection, and we are just as sure  
to make lots of commissions there-  
on. Send in your claims. Do it  
now. We collected \$225 for the Salt  
Lake Equitable Co-op, last month  
from three claims, each of which was 12 years old.

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Merchants' Protective Association,  
SCIENTIFIC COLLECTORS OF BAD DEBTS FOR EVERYBODY,  
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