

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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Salt Lake City, Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, MARCH 28, 1901.

CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The Seventy-first Annual Conference
of the Church of Jesus Christ of Lat-
ter-day Saints will convene in the
Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, on Friday,
April 5, at 10 a. m.

LORENZO SNOW,
GEORGE Q. CANNON,
JOSEPH F. SMITH,
First Presidency.

MONTHLY FAST.

As the general conference of the
Church will be in session on the first
Sunday in April, the monthly fast which
would otherwise be held on that day,
will be observed on the last Sunday in
March and the last meetings be held
on that day, March 31, 1901.

LORENZO SNOW,
GEORGE Q. CANNON,
JOSEPH F. SMITH,
First Presidency.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION CON- FERENCE.

The semi-annual conference of the
Deseret Sunday School Union will con-
vene Sunday, April 7th, 1901, at 7 p. m.,
in the Tabernacle. It is desired that
each Stake of Zion be represented at
this meeting, and that Stake superin-
tendents, officers and teachers attend-
ing the General Conference of the
Church be present.

A cordial invitation is extended to the
public.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
GEORGE REYNOLDS,
General Superintendency.
HORACE S. ENSIGN,
General Secretary.

AGUINALDO'S CAPTURE.

The news of the capture of
Aguinaldo will be most welcome to
the people of the United
States. Only a few of the sym-
pathizers with the Philippines will regret
the event. Every friend of peace and
progress will be glad that the end of
the war and the settlement of the Phil-
ippines question is in sight.

What to do with Aguinaldo will now
have to be determined. No matter how
much trouble he has occasioned, it must
be conceded that he was fighting for the
independence of his country. The char-
acter of the man has been assailed, and
the world has been led to look upon
him as a mercenary and ambitious traitor.
But the evidence is pretty clear that
he spent the money obtained from Spain,
not for personal ends as represented,
but in the service of his country
as he understood its needs, and
for the promotion of a cause which he
regarded as patriotic.

Of course the United States may re-
gard and treat him as a rebel, in open
hostility to this government and so
guilty of treason, the punishment for
which is death. But it is hardly to be
supposed that this extreme policy will
be pursued in his case. So far as can
be learned, he has treated his captives
as prisoners of war. Notwithstanding
all the stories about his intentions and
plans as to cruelties, to be inflicted on
Americans, the facts do not bear out
such reports and his course with our
soldiers who have fallen into Filipino
hands, must be taken into considera-
tion in a fair judgment concerning him.

Aguinaldo will probably be held in
custody until his detention becomes un-
necessary to the public welfare. He
may be banished to some island where
he will be safe, or consigned to some
military place of confinement in this
country. He ought to learn by what
he shall see, something of the power
and strength of this great nation, and
learn also its true policy concerning
the Philippines. But that he must be
prevented from further plotting and
sedition needs no argument, and his
imprisonment, at any rate until he ful-
ly submits to the sovereignty of the
United States, is a foregone conclusion.

The capture of the far-famed Filipino
chief in the manner described in the
dispatches, raises a query as to whether
it was not, after all, an easy way
on the part of Aguinaldo to give in,
and so end the hopeless conflict with a
greatly superior power. He may have
planned the scheme by which he was
supposed to be entrapped through the
treachery of a subordinate. It will look
better for him in the eyes of his coun-
trymen than a voluntary surrender, al-
though submission might give him some
favor with the government that will
deal with him.

However that may be, General Fun-
ston has added greatly to his already
conspicuous laurels, by this notable
achievement. His plan was looked upon

many people as a dangerous and fool-
hardy attempt. But in accomplishing
his purpose in the manner designed, he
has achieved that kind of success that
will win for him the applause of the
world and the reward of his country.
He will, for a while at least, be the
most popular man in the nation, and if
this were only a time for a national
election there is no telling what hon-
ors might be heaped upon him. He is to
be congratulated on this great feat
and the effects of it will doubtless be
glorious both to him and to the nation.

For some time it has been evident
that the Filipino insurgents realized
that their cause was lost. Their num-
ber was decreasing. The sphere of
American influence was gradually ex-
tending, and their operations were con-
fined to such exploits as any band of
outlaws may undertake. Our govern-
ment lately, paid very little attention to
Aguinaldo. Its policy has been to es-
tablish law and order, build schools, and
generally place the people in a position
to govern themselves, as far as prac-
ticable. The capture of the chief leader
of the insurrection will facilitate the
carrying out of this policy, as well as
bring the war to a speedy end.

It has been known that the insurrec-
tion was kept in activity by a class of
brigands that have infested the islands
as long as history records. Spain never
was able to suppress that warfare.
Many were induced to join the bands by
the absurd hope held out to them, that
a large part of the American people
were in sympathy with them. The lead-
ers knew better, but they were getting
rich by this sort of robbery. Filipino
"tax collectors" were ubiquitous. The
natives were terrorized into giving of
their substance to the patriotic cause,
and the "generals" that received the
tributes were practically free from ac-
countability to anyone.

Aguinaldo himself is reported to have
assassinated subordinates, who were
not in full accord with him. His cap-
ture will undoubtedly change the affairs
of the islands radically. There will still
be brigandage on a smaller scale for
some time to come. You cannot make
a wheel that rotates in one direction,
suddenly go in the opposite direction;
nor can the temperament of people be
changed at once. The wheel must first
be slowed down, then stopped, and finally
receive the impulse that starts it
anew. It is the same with reforms
among nations.

The intention of this government to
establish liberty in the Philippines as
fast as the natives are capable of ap-
preciating and maintaining it, will soon
be understood by them and the differ-
ence between American supervision and
Spanish tyranny will be apparent. Mean-
while Aguinaldo should be accorded
the treatment to which any other
prisoner of war is entitled. That is due
no less to him than to ourselves, as one
of the most humane and civilized na-
tions of the world.

WISCONSIN ELECTION LAW.

The Wisconsin Assembly has passed
a primary election bill, proposed by
Governor La Follette, which, if it also
passes the Senate, will revolutionize the
present political workings of the State.
It went through the lower house by a
narrow margin—51 to 48—and Wisconsin
papers regard it as doubtful whether it
can obtain a majority in the upper
house. By it party conventions will be
abolished, and all nominations made by
the direct vote of the people, in the
primary meeting.

The bill provides that nominations of
all candidates shall be made directly
by the people; that primary elections
of all parties shall be held on the same
day; that members of ward and town
committees shall be chosen in the same
way and on the same day as candidates
for public office; that county commit-
tees shall consist of the chairmen of
town and ward committees and that
state committees shall consist of the
chairmen of county committees. The
whole measure was vigorously fought,
on the ground that the people do not
want any change in the election laws.
The friends of the proposed reform in-
sisted, however, that a change was
wanted by which it should be made im-
possible for party leaders to manipu-
late conventions in favor of candidates
to whom the people would object, if
they had a fair chance to make them-
selves heard in the matter.

The battle on this bill is characterized
as one of the most exciting in the
history of Wisconsin legislatures. It is
quite generally admitted that some re-
form in the mode of election of officers
is needed. Should the Wisconsin
proposition become law, its operations
would be watched with close interest
in other States, and if it proved a suc-
cess, it would, no doubt, be copied else-
where. Generally there is too much
indifference in regard to primary meet-
ings, and voters are content with the
work at the polls. With more impor-
tance attached to the primaries, these
would perhaps be better attended, and
the selection of candidates would be
made with more regard for their fitness
than now often is the case.

WEATHER FORECASTS.

The "News" has received an advance
notice of a forthcoming scientific pe-
riodical of more than common interest.
It is to be published in St. Petersburg.
Its chief editor is M. N. A. Demchinsky,
a civil engineer; and its contents
are to be devoted to weather forecasts
for the different parts of the world. It
is to be published in four different
languages, English, Russian, French
and German.

M. Demchinsky claims that the chief
factor in the weather is the moon's
attraction, and that trustworthy fore-
casts can therefore be made for any
period in advance. He states that last
year he predicted morning frosts in
May, for the Moscow region, and an
eight-day dry period in June. The Sep-
tember frosts and the beginning of the
Russian winter were similarly predic-
ted. An inquiry addressed to him by the
Volga shipowners as to when they could
expect the closing of navigation on the
river elicited the reply, a month before
the closing took place, that it would oc-
cur on the 20th of October, and that, it
is claimed, was literally fulfilled. The
owners that acted upon the warning
were saved from heavy losses.

to meteorological observations and fore-
casts would, if its predictions were re-
liable, be of immense value to farmers,
and shipowners, and to many others.
When the Journal appears, it will not
take it long to establish a reputation.
If it proves itself a true prophet, it
should receive the largest circulation.
Its forecasts will be made for many
stations in Europe and America, and
Salt Lake City is one of them.

Weather forecasts are not, as a rule,
taken very seriously, but it is evident
that anyone who can find the causes of
heat, cold, humidity, etc., will come
pretty near being able to make true
predictions in that line. And nowa-
days it is not safe to pronounce any-
thing utterly impossible.

All hats off when Gen. Fred Funston
goes by.

Aguinaldo may become the most dis-
tinguished citizen of Guam.

How about those numerous "well au-
thenticated" stories that Aguinaldo was
dead?

The throne of Russia is almost as
uncomfortable a place to sit as the elec-
tric chair.

Many physicians assert that
nobody should ever run. What,
not even for the doctor?

Now let Gen. Funston return to his
native land and turn his attention to
the capture of Pat Crowe.

The war in the Transvaal is said to
be on its last legs. It cannot be de-
nied that they are pretty long legs.

Josiah Flynt has written a very en-
tertaining article on "Caste Among
Tramps." The caste comes from the
outcast.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" has been re-
vised on a magnificent scale in New
York. This will give F. Hopkinson
Smith the cold shivers when he hears
of it.

So eminent and powerful has Mr. J.
P. Morgan become that threats are
made against his life the same as
against the lives of the Czar and Em-
peror William.

Great Britain has sent Russia a note
of protest. Just what it will accom-
plish remains to be seen. But if it does
not accomplish its object will the Lion
fight the Bear?

If San Juan Hill made Col. Roosevelt
Governor of New York and Vice Presi-
dent of the United States, the capture
of Aguinaldo should make Gen. Fun-
ston President of the United States.

Emperor William will today witness
the first performance of Saint Saens'
"Samson et Delilah." His majesty will
see how very easy it is for a scheming
woman to undo the strongest of men.
His safeguard in this particular is that
his strength does not lie in his hair.

The morning paper that so frequently
contradicts itself and then flies into
tantrums when confronted with its di-
verse assertions, remarks now: "Our
evening contemporary has a most com-
placent disposition." Certainly. That is
one of the distinctive marks of differ-
ence between us and our rattled con-
temporary. There are others, thank
heaven; but it is pleasant to find one
thing in which we twain can agree. Au
revoir.

Chicago grand juries have been in-
structed to adopt the practice of not
consuming public officials when they
find them not quite to their notion.
They are either to be indicted or to be
let alone. That is a common-sense
view. The usual question asked when
a grand jury censures a public official
is, Why was he not indicted? Often
grand juries constitute themselves cen-
sors of public morals and make reports
that are either simply irritating or
ridiculous. Grand juries are no more
infallible than other people. That of
Chicago has resolved upon a proper
course.

A unique bill has been introduced in
to the legislature of Pennsylvania by
Representative Jeremiah Roth of Allen-
town. It places a tax upon bachelors,
and provides in the first section, that
"any male citizen of the commonwealth,
who is twenty-one years of age and de-
sires the office of husband may pro-
cure a license as prescribed by existing
laws, provided he is under forty years
of age, but if the applicant is over forty
years of age, he shall, before securing
the license, pay into the clerk of the
court's office \$100 as a license fee, which
this bill imposes on all bachelors over
forty years old." The wicked old bachel-
or may not escape the fine by going
into another State and marrying, for if
he does and returns to his own State,
he will still have to pay the hundred
dollars. Pennsylvania is a great State,
but it is more than doubtful if her
legislature can make such impractical
legislation as this work. "Human na-
ture is again it."

In an address to the students of Stan-
ford university, President Hadley, of
Yale, outlined an ideal system of edu-
cation in which he said American uni-
versities should join. He showed that
under the present conditions there was
an enormous waste, due largely to
rivalry and antagonism. Rivalry is
bound to beget antagonism and the
creation of so many institutions of
higher education induces this. One
trouble is that all want to be uni-
versities while few are fitted for it. If
the numerous "universities" confined
themselves to what was formerly
termed college work, and then sent
their students up to some genuine uni-
versity, the result would be better work
in the colleges and better work in the
university. The universities should be
relieved of all preparatory work, and
those universities that are not truly
universities should not attempt uni-
versity work. The consequence would be
better work in all our institutions of
higher learning.

DR. HADLEY'S PROPHECY.

Brooklyn Eagle.
Many men will be amazed at the un-
scientific intemperance of Dr. Hadley's
talk about "An Emperor in Twenty-
five Years," or in twenty-five hundred
years in America. An emperor as a
body was hardly used even by Mr.
Bryan. And when he used it was

attributed to thespianism, to dema-
gogy, to hypocrisy, or to hysteria.
There is no more divinity to Americans
in forms of government than in rights
of kings. A republic is a form estab-
lished here and indestructible and en-
deared here, and a monarchy is a form
endeared and established and inde-
structible in Great Britain. Each
country made and maintains its form
of rule from preference which is abso-
lute. A thinker like Dr. Hadley should
know that an emperor is as impossible
in the United States as a republic in
Great Britain and that the advocacy
of the apprehension of empire here or
of a republic there stamps one with
eccentricity, or worse. Either propo-
sition is outside the range of practi-
cality or possibility. Men neither of
light nor of leading have been marred
by such eccentricities. The reality of
liberty, under any mere form of rule,
is important to mankind, and should
be exclusively pertinent to a philosop-
her.

New York World.

There is not half the likelihood that
we "shall have an emperor at Wash-
ington within twenty-five years" than
there is of seeing a president in Eng-
land or in Germany within that time.

Pittsburg Dispatch.

There will be no emperor of the United
States of America. Yet there is no
harm done by such warning cries as
that of Professor Hadley. Eternal
vigilance is the price of liberty, and it
is the little encroachments upon the
rights of the people that need to be re-
sented. In the fact of a great abuse,
public sentiment arouses itself and it is
becoming pretty thoroughly awake on
the trust question.

Providence Journal.

No doubt President Hadley's plea for
higher ideals in business is thoroughly
defensible, but he put the case too
strongly when he ascribed to trusts the
possibility of a social or political up-
heaval. The same judgment and honest
purpose of the average citizen is a
tremendous weight in the scale on the
side of business honor and fairness.

Chicago Evening Post.

No educated man can so misread the
signs of the times as to believe that the
United States is threatened with de-
struction of its republican forms and
institutions. The dangers are of a
totally different kind. They are moral
and industrial, not political. The day
of emperors and absolute rulers is past.
Public opinion is dominant and su-
preme, not only in republics, but also
in so-called monarchies. Governments
no longer lead, they merely follow and
obey. Political, industrial and social
relations are determined by the average
character and intelligence of the people.

Hartford Times.

The alternative of an effective public
consent, President Hadley says, is
an emperor in Washington within twen-
ty-five years! Plenty of people will
sneer at the notion. But President Had-
ley is not a mere bookworm. He is
very much a man of the world. He is
learned in books, but he is learned
in men, too, and his studies for years
have been largely in very practical di-
rections, and on the practical side he
has been a recognized authority for a
number of years. When he gives this
warning it is not for some remote
gave it from his seclusion. He speaks
as a scholar and a moralist, but he
speaks as plainly as any man of the
people, and he appeals to the funda-
mental law of simple justice and hon-
esty. When he says that we have
drifted away from it in our political
and business life, and that there is on-
ly one remedy, his judgment must be
received with respect. It is the voice
of an honest, practical man who usual-
ly sees clearly and is no alarmist.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The Improvement Era for April con-
tains an excellent portrait of Governor
George L. Woods in its series of the
"Governors of Utah." Anthony W.
Ivins, the manager of the Mexican Col-
onization and Agricultural company,
gives a splendid character sketch of
Porfirio Diaz, the President of Mexico,
which is accompanied by a fine page
portrait of the president. Another
lighter readings is a splendid historical
story of St. Bartholomew's "The Hugue-
not," by Prof. Willard Dore. Elder Ed-
win F. Parry and President Ben. E.
Kimball contribute an article on the
Training and Equipment of Missions-
aries. Elder Jos. E. Taylor of the Salt
Lake Stake of Zion, has an interesting
wild article for the boys on "Sowing
Wild Oats." Dr. John A. Widtsoe in the
scientific series treats on "Water." In
the Current Story of the World the in-
auguration of President McKinley, the
War in South Africa, the Algoma Cen-
tral Railroad, Royalty in Great Britain,
and the Relief of the Legations at Pe-
kin, are treated by Dr. M. T. Tanner.
The first part of a very excellent lecture
by Dr. James E. Talmage, recently de-
livered in Denver before the Philosophi-
cal society, is presented. The "Editor-
ial," "Our Work" and other depart-
ments of the magazine contain valuable
matter, and in addition there are poems
by Nephi Anderson, Sarah E. Pearson
and others, making the April number of
the Era fully up to the standard of this
excellent magazine.—Salt Lake City,
Utah.

The April number of Zion's Young
People has some good reading, both
original and selected. Among the sub-
jects presented are the following:
"Around the World With Our Boys
and Girls," "Hustle While You Wait,"
"The Jews and the Christ," "Editorial,"
"Sandy's First Bear," "A Boy's Sister,"
"Your Mother is the Only One," "I
Ain't th' Littlest Girl No More," "A
Zig-zag Journey Through Our Own
Land," and "Young Folks' Bible
Stories."—Hooper Building, Salt Lake
City.

The leading feature of The Living
Age for April 6th—the day before East-
er—is a striking Easter story, "One of
These Little Ones," by Princess Vol-
konoski, translated from the Russian.
Mr. John Foster Frazer's description of
"The New House of Commons," is par-
ticularly graphic and timely. "The
Apocryphs of Anne," March 16th and
23rd, is one of the cleverest short sto-
ries in recent magazine literature. Mr.
Meredith Townsend, whose article on
"The Influence of Europe on Asia," is
published in The Living Age for March
23rd, reaches the conclusion that Eu-
rope never has exerted any influence on
Asia worth mentioning, and is not like-
ly to.—Boston.

In its Easter number the Saturday
Evening Post has many strong features,
including articles by Grover Cleveland,
Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, Rear-Admiral
Robley D. Evans, General Charles
Kinz, Morgan Robertson, and a dozen
more well-known names. Mr. Cleve-
land's article is given the leading place.
It is the Strongest and Next to Civil
Service Reform. Another feature is
Forrest Crissey's article on the work of
the International Sunday School Lesson
Series. The central editorial staff is the
American Lesson Committee, and it will
have its next meeting in New York on
April 17, 1901. Twenty million teachers
and pupils simultaneously study the
same lesson, which is prepared by this
syndicate. It has auxiliary associates in
other countries.—Philadelphia.

The April number of The Engineering
Magazine is the 10th anniversary num-
ber of that journal. It opens with a
three-fold treatise on the subject of
"The Engineer's Future." The first article is by Ed-
ward Atkinson. The second is by W. L.
Saunders, and the third by Mr. Ford,
who completes the group with an over-
whelming array of information concern-
ing the vast engineering opportu-
nities which Russia is ready to open
on a basis of trade reciprocity. Thomas

Z. C. M. I. SPECIALS.

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Kid Gloves,

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Embroidered

Linen Handkerchiefs,

Worth 25c, special for this week at

16³/₄c

Z. C. M. I.,

T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

Curtis Clarke—Dean of American
bridge building—contrasts American
with European methods. His paper has
many engravings. Mr. Goring discusses
a very important phase of modern la-
bor problems in an illustrated article on
"Village Communities of Factory,
Machine Works and Mines." Mr. Lei-
cester Allen argues the "Economy of
Heating and Ventilating the Machine
Shop." Prof. M. I. Pupin gives a plain
illustrated explanation of his discovery
enabling trans-Atlantic telephony. Mr.
Charleton has an article on "Gold Min-
ing and Milling in Australia," with
many interesting engravings, and Mr.
Christie discusses Mechanical Draft.
The Review and Index of the Engineer-
ing Press conclude an excellent num-
ber.—The Engineering Magazine, New
York.

Harpers Magazine for April has the
following list of contents: "The Sepul-
chre in the Garden," John Finley; "The
Portion of Labor, a novel, part II,"
Mary E. Wilkins; "Inspiration," a
poem, Hildagarde Hawthorne; "Sar-
pent-Worshippers of the East," a story,
Wm. Farquhar Payson; "The Austral-
ian Squatter," H. C. MacIver; "Colo-
nies and Nation," part IV, Wood-
row Wilson; "The Medicine Grizzly
Bear," an Indian folk-tale, George
Grinnell; "The Right of Way," a
Bird Grinnell; "The Right of Way," a
novel, part IV, Gilbert Parker; "Shad-
ows of the Grass," a poem, Elizabeth
W. King; "Extracts From Adam's
Diary," Mark Twain; "Optim," a poem,
Virginia Prazer Boyle; "There Shall
be no Misunderstanding," a story,
Hildagarde Hawthorne; "The Chohan
Bride," a story, A. Sarath Kumar
Ghosh; "The Rise of Berlin," Sidney
Whitman; "Druce Fearing," a story,
Gelett Burgess; "Editor's Easy Chair,"
Wm. Dean Howells; "Editor's Study,"
The Editors; "Editor's Drawer,"
conducted by Hayden Carruth.—Har-
per & Bros., New York.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

GEO. D. PYPER, Manager

FOUR NIGHTS, Opening Monday,
April 1st.

Matinee Wednesday.
NOTE THE CHANGE OF TIME:
Evenings 8 O'clock. Matinees 2 O'clock.

Notable Engagement of

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The most
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MORE THAN QUEEN.

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ing at 10 o'clock.

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anywhere in this world who is
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We'd like to know of it.
If his perfumes pass criticism
they'll get an entrance here.
We're making a specialty of
getting all the popular odors in
bulk.
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much as you want.
You're more likely to strike
some odor that suits your fancy
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to notice about our perfumes.
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100 doz. Men's Bathing Drawers.....	25c each
50 doz. Men's Fleece Lined Underwear.....	20c each
50 doz. Men's Fleece Lined Drawers.....	20c each
100 doz. Ladies' Cambric Embroidered Handkerchiefs.....	25c each
75 doz. Ladies' Ribbed Underwear.....	15c each
20 doz. Ladies' Mercerized Silk Waists.....	\$1.25 each

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for Ladies, Misses, Children and Men. If you commence to wear them
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