

DESERT EVENING NEWS

Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints

CHAS. W. SNOW, TRUSTEE-IN-TRUST.

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SALT LAKE CITY, APRIL 15, 1901.

WHO MAY VOTE "YES" OR "NO."

A morning contemporary begins its article on the special election to take place on Tuesday with this sentence: "All men who pay taxes in this city should keep in mind that tomorrow which they must not neglect."

And it closes the same article in these words: "Let every man see to it that he votes, and every man 'Yes' tomorrow."

We are pleased to endorse the recommendation given in these sentences; indeed we have already given similar advice, but we wish to add the information, that all women who pay taxes or who paid taxes last year, will have equal rights to taxpaying men, and also an equal duty to perform tomorrow which they ought not to neglect.

Therefore let every taxpaying woman see to it that she votes "Yes" on Tuesday.

There has been some doubt in reference to the right of women to vote, on the question of authorizing the Board of Education to borrow the \$30,000 necessary for expenses for the remainder of the school year. The law is very plain in relation to it. The proposition "to create such debt" must be submitted to a vote of such qualified electors, as shall have paid a property tax in the city during the twelve calendar months next preceding such election.

A majority of those voting thereon will decide the question. It is further provided that "every registered voter residing in any ward" of the city, "and which voter shall have paid a property tax in such district or city, in the year next preceding such election, shall be entitled to vote at any such election."

In this State women have the same rights as men at the polls. At the election tomorrow, a man must be a registered voter and a taxpayer to be entitled to vote on the borrowing question; a woman must have similar qualifications, both as to registration and taxpaying. It is desirable that all qualified voters of both sexes shall avail themselves of the privilege to cast a ballot, to decide whether the city schools shall be kept open this year until the beginning of June, or closed in the middle of April.

There will no doubt be some votes cast against the borrowing of money for this purpose. It is very difficult to overcome a set prejudice. The very idea of more debt is repugnant, and explanations as to necessities seem to have no weight against it. The Desert News is opposed to reckless plunging into financial liabilities, but this case is not of that character. The money needed is in sight but not in hand. It will be available when the school taxes are collected. The sum necessary can be borrowed without interest. The law requires the question to be submitted to the registered taxpaying voters, and tomorrow the decision will be in their hands.

Although there will be some "No" votes, we feel sure the large majority will be "Yes" for we cannot believe that any considerable number of people in this city, would like to have the children shut out of school while they are in the most important time of their studies, and lose the impetus of promotions and the possibility of graduation in 1901. Vote "Yes," ladies and gentlemen, and settle the controversy.

AN INEXPLEDIBLE RULE?

We are sorry that the majority of the members of the Board of Education in this city, cannot see their way to a slight variation from an established rule, when great benefit would result to the school children. Next Saturday, the celebrated lecturer, Ernest Seton-Thompson, will be in this city, to address the public on what he knows about wild animals. In all the large cities of the east his lectures have attracted immense audiences and aroused great enthusiasm. They are highly educational as well as of deep interest. He is an expert on birds and beasts. All the children ought to have a chance to hear him and see his illustrations. Everybody will be charmed and instructed who attends his entertainments. The press notices he has received place this beyond the shadow of a doubt.

The Assembly Hall was placed at his disposal for two lectures, one on Saturday afternoon and the other on Saturday evening. Prices were reduced for these occasions. It was afterwards thought that efforts ought to be made here, as elsewhere, to give all the school children a chance to see and hear him. Mrs. Susa Young Gates and Mrs. Nell Clawson Brown have the arrangements in hand, and the latter walked to the Assembly Hall to see if the Tabernacle could be had, in order to accommodate the school children on an admission fee of ten cents each. The President expressed his desire for the success of the lectures, and cheerfully acceded to the request.

Some members of the Board of Education endorsed the plan, and said they would be willing to have the change announced in the schools, so that all the teachers might have ad-

mission for twenty-five cents, and the pupils for ten cents each. But there is a rule adopted by the Board, that there shall be no advertising in the schools. That, we think, is a very proper regulation and one that ought to be maintained. However, extremes in anything are not advisable, but the majority of the Board think they cannot deviate from this rule without running the risk of being overwhelmed with similar applications on future occasions, and so it is understood the movement to have the Tabernacle for this desirable purpose will fail.

Perhaps our reasoning will be in vain, but we cannot forbear quoting the old adage that, "There is no rule without an exception," and suggesting that this is a good case in which to make the exception. We will not add that "The exception proves the rule," because we do not agree with the assertion. We are clearly of the opinion, however, that for the simple purpose of giving the information that school children may obtain the object lesson afforded on this educational subject, for ten cents in the Tabernacle instead of twenty-five cents in the Assembly Hall, the rigid rule, which we hope is not of cast iron, might, with propriety and profit, be so far bent as to accomplish the end in view.

Unless a very large number of school children attend, the admission fee cannot be lowered. Unless the notice is given to the schools the children and parents will not understand it. Unless the Board of Education permit the notice to be given, the first arrangement will have to stand, and the great body of the school children will be deprived of this opportunity.

Of course, if the rule adopted is like the laws of the Medes and Persians, and is of such paramount importance and rigid inflexibility that neither reason nor any exigency will change or modify it, there will be no use for further remarks. We can only say, we regret the conditions and are sorry for the result. Everybody who can attend should hear the best exponent in America of the peculiarities and wonders of animal life and habits and intelligence.

A GENTLE HINT.

The Desert News is perfectly willing to allow other papers to copy its news items, editorials and other matter interesting to the general public provided that due credit is given. It is customary with respectable journals to recognize the labor and expense attending the collection and preparation of news from various sources, at least by giving the name of the paper from which they copy. We notice that some country papers in Utah, and a few in other States, take whole articles from the Desert News, headlines and all, without a word of credit, and at the same time, on the same page, give credit to other papers for items copied from them of far less importance. This looks like discrimination against the Desert News, which we naturally resent. In future we shall name the "cribbing." For the present we merely give them a gentle hint. Go-ahead, country cousins, and clip all you like from the "News," but in common fairness give the name of the paper that furnished you with the articles. Is that asking anything out of the way of common journalistic courtesy?

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

All indications point to the success of the pan-American exposition at Buffalo which opens on the 1st day of May. This exposition will be confined to the products of the Western hemisphere, and its main object is the promotion of trade between the different countries on this side of the globe. It will be visited by thousands from abroad, and to them it should be an eye-opener. If there is still, in the Old World, a lingering impression that the Americans are far behind the rest of the world in the industries, arts, and educational advancement, that impression should be removed by a visit to an exclusively American exhibition of this kind. It is stated that the Fine Arts building, though of liberal dimensions, will be taxed to its utmost capacity, to furnish space for the works of American painters and sculptors. All the various schools of painting will be shown. The architectural plan of the buildings has been well conceived and carried out. They are so grouped that the visitor passes from those which typify man's crudity, such as the mines and the horticultural buildings, to the Ethnology building and Music Temple, and thence to the structures devoted to manufactures, liberal arts, transportation, agriculture and electricity, the whole group culminating in the grand electric tower.

A special feature of this exposition is the Indian congress. An adjunct to this is an Indian museum with a fine collection of curios and relics, prehistoric and modern, gathered from all parts of North America. Forty-two tribes of Red men are to be represented, and the 900 or more Indians at the exposition will illustrate every phase of Indian life. We should think this feature alone would be worth one's traveling a long way to see, and study closely.

The management of the exposition announce that ample preparations for the reception of visitors have been made. It is supposed that about 200,000 can be accommodated. Some of the "special" days, besides the opening day, will be "dedication day, May 20th, and "President's day," on or about June 10th. On these days there will be special exercises of general interest.

IS ENGLAND IN DANGER?

The news from Africa to the effect that General French, with 500 followers, has been captured by the Boers, is of the greatest importance, if true. French has proved himself one of the most efficient of the British commanding officers. His government should be willing to exchange General Cronje for him, or obtain his release on some other terms, favorable to the burghers. The report, however, is strangely at variance with other statements, according to which Gen. Botha is said to be anxious for peace and Dewet is insane. There is no doubt that the popular feeling in Great Britain is commencing to be one of uneasiness, on account of

the complicated situations in the sphere of international politics. This feeling is reflected even in the press. Thus the British Weekly, a leading journal, asks in all seriousness whether the days of the mighty empire are not numbered. The Weekly puts that question thus:

"How are we to read the handwriting on the wall? We desire neither to be alarmed nor pessimistic, but the man must be blind who does not see at least the world 'Takes-thou art' which in the balance and art found wanting. The only question that needs to be discussed is, whether the hand has not written also Mene-God hath numbered thy kingdom and finished it."

"For the first time in this generation our strength has been tested, and who can deny that it has broken down at almost every point? Can we wonder that in the circumstances, the impression of our capacity and resources is rapidly dying away all over the world? The serious thing is not so much that we are vilified as tyrants and oppressors, but that we are really believed to be weak. We live by impression, and as soon as that has failed us, it is certain that our strength will be tested for more formidably and at no distant date. From every side we are menaced with detestment. Has the shadow of doom begun to fall upon the empire? Are we witnessing the last of the penultimate scene of a very great drama? However this may be, if we do not win in the first hour, we shall not win in the second; when a defeat will close our history."

"We are not writing in any partisan spirit. There is little or no reason to imagine that the administration of the country would be better conducted by the opposition in its present disorganized state than by the government. But we beg sensible men of all parties to accompany us in a brief review of the events that have happened within practically a single week, and to ask in what direction they point."

One of the most ominous of these signs, according to the Weekly, is the discovery, after the expenditure of millions of pounds, that the boilers of some of the ships are so bad that they were condemned by the investigating committee, and that, notwithstanding this, they were recommended to be retained in the vessels where they have been placed. This is considered a fearful mistake, which should it come to pass, might cost the nation dearly. Another sign is said to be the foreign competition in trade and industry, especially by the United States.

The writer does not refer to the situation in India, but he might well have done so. There, since 1896, more than 5,000,000 people, under British rule, have died of famine, plague and cholera. In one of the western states the population has declined 45 per cent in five years; in another there has been a loss of \$6,000 in seven years, and the city of Bombay has lost 50,000 since 1897.

The British government can be charged with direct responsibility for these disasters, but they prove nevertheless its impotency to grapple successfully with some of the important problems that confront it. His power in Asia is evidently declining.

Great Britain is, however, one of the strongest nations in the world, and also, one of the greatest moral forces. Her chief danger is, to be led away from her mission as one of the standard bearers of enlightenment and liberty, and to follow the policy of cold commercialism. If there ever is to be a Mene, Tekel, written across the wall of the empire, it will be because of the pursuit of a policy which is unworthy of a nation that calls itself "Christian," and which is ruled by a monarch who professes to be the defender of the faith.

EQUAL BEFORE THE LAW.

The Sacramento Bee, in noticing the fact that the capital of California is about to be entertained by criminal proceedings of a particularly unsavory character, takes occasion to say:

"Infant-murder will never receive a set-back until some rich and influential society woman gets behind the bars and is moved out the streets with her crime victims. If there were no women who wanted infants murdered, there would be no abortionists to murder them. The abortionists do not search out the women. The women hunt up the abortionists. If every abortionist in this State were in State prison, justice would not be satisfied so long as the women who hired them to do the devil's work parade the streets."

To the truth of this proposition all good men and women will agree. Justice never will be effective until it is thorough and impartial. A number of crimes are fostered by a sickly sentiment that arbitrarily discriminates between participants in law-breaking. In the interest of the moral qualities of children yet unborn, gallantry by women sometimes is shielded from the natural consequences of their own acts and made heroes and heroines.

SMALLPOX IN GLASGOW.

The smallpox epidemic in Glasgow, Scotland, should furnish a valuable lesson to other localities afflicted with the disease. The difficulty of mastering it is ascribed entirely to neglect of sanitary regulations. We quote the following from the Baltimore Sun:

"A correspondent in the Saturday Review calls attention to the epidemic of smallpox in Glasgow, Scotland, and attributes the spread of the disease to bad sanitation. With a population of about 722,000, Glasgow in the ten years 1890-99 had 797 cases of smallpox, or over 70 cases a year. As in other large ports with a seafaring population, a certain number of cases are to be expected yearly with the best precautions, but the high death rate of 27 per 1,000 from all causes shows that the condition is very bad. Isolated cases in tenement houses have been left in a filthy condition. A family found in contact with an infected person has been turned into the streets to wander among the inhabitants. Officials employed about the sick have been found to use public conveniences. Such neglect of sanitation in Glasgow—a city so near heralded as an exemplar of municipal progressiveness—is surprising, and accounts sufficiently for its high death rate. Taking into consideration the neglect of the elementary precaution of isolating smallpox cases, it accounts for the fatality of the city's smallpox epidemic. In 1895, according to the correspondent, vaccination and re-vaccination were carried out to an extent unparalleled in any other locality. During the last few weeks 300,000 persons

have been vaccinated at a cost of \$112,500. Some 1,200 cases and 150 deaths have since occurred, and the disease breaks out in all parts of the city. The Clyde is a byword for pollution. The uselessness of vaccination in an emergency, if unaccompanied by isolation and sanitation, is abundantly shown by the city's experience. Its remoteness is inexcusable in view of what other cities as badly situated have accomplished by using promptly the expedients suggested by modern science. The Review's correspondent cites Leicester as an example of a town where 'sanitation and voluntary isolation superseded the methods that have so deplorably failed at Glasgow,' with the result of reducing the death rate from 27 to 17 per 1,000."

Did you plant a tree today and thus become a prospective benefactor of future generations?

Housewives are indulging in housecleaning and whitewashing. Politicians usually do their whitewashing in the fall.

Japan is said to be getting ready for war with Russia. If such is her intention she wants to get a good ready before starting in.

Vote to keep the children in school for the remaining six weeks. It is to the interest of the children, of the parents and of the State that this be done.

Is it loyalty to American sovereignty or natural curiosity that prompts the natives of the Philippines to flock in great crowds to see the commission wherever it goes?

The United States Board on Geographic Names suggests that in "Ulinah" county and "Ulinah" mountains the "h" be dropped. This "is quite English, you know," to drop the "h."

The Korean government proposes to enforce the law prohibiting opium smoking by inflicting the death penalty. It is a drastic measure, but one that cannot fail to be effective if enforced.

A learned Japanese doctor believes that if all the rats were exterminated less than half the contagious diseases now known to mankind would be done away with. If this be so then the services of the Pied Piper of Hamelin should be invoked at once.

A Kansas City Justice of the peace has fined Mrs. Carrie Nation five hundred dollars and ordered her to leave Kansas City, threatening to place her in jail if found in the city after 6 o'clock. She has agreed to leave. It was a desperate remedy applied to her case, but hers was a very desperate disease.

Much is said these days of what should be taught the youth of both sexes. Many things recommended are good, some indifferently good, others indifferently bad, but there seems to be an absence of some of the things of the good old days, the days of the New England Primer. Among these children were taught to honor their fathers and mothers. This might still be taught to advantage.

The trades unions of New York propose to enter politics and form a party by themselves. And all this because a law whose enactment cost them much time and money has been declared unconstitutional. Organized labor parties have never been a success, and the reason is that they are pre-eminently class parties, based upon no fundamental principle of government. And then, again, too often labor leaders in politics have been nothing but the veriest demagogues.

There are twelve thousand school children in Salt Lake City. If the voters do not vote to give the board of education power to borrow a few thousand dollars to carry on the schools until the end of the school year, these children will be turned loose in the streets, deprived of almost two months' schooling and be very materially set back in their studies when the next school year begins. In view of this can any parent in this city afford to vote "no" tomorrow instead of "yes?"

Mayor Harrison of Chicago declares that that town is not a "wide open" one. So much the better for Chicago, then. But he went on to philosophize on the enforcement of law. He says laws that the people do not want enforced cannot be enforced. This kind of "philosophy" always has the look of being an excuse. There is in every community an element, and sometimes quite large, that is opposed to the enforcement of laws that to them are obnoxious, but which are enacted for the government and control of just such people. This element when it is sought to make it conform to the law cries out that "public sentiment" is not in favor of it, and officials who do not care to make themselves unpopular with any class, take up the cry. Officers are elected to enforce and carry out laws and they should not wait until public sentiment demands that they act before they move. But too frequently they do this.

AGUINALDO'S SUBMISSION.

New York Tribune.

"This, we say, is better news, not only because of the manner in which the incident has been effected, but also more because of its altogether probable results. Aguinaldo's reluctant and defiant in captivity, and treated perforce as a dangerous criminal, might have been an incitement to his former associates to hold out the more stubbornly against American authority. Aguinaldo voluntarily taking the oath of allegiance and renouncing the insurrection of which he was the author and head is a willing witness of the futility of further resistance, and a living exhortation to his friends to follow his example, without waiting to share his fate in being captured."

Boston Post.

We have denied this people independence, and so these folks upon us a responsibility, enormously increased, to take care that their welfare in other respects is promoted. Let us hope to see something of real benevolence in the treatment of the subject of the Philippines. * * * and so alone in part for our atrocious disregard of manhood rights."

Boston Journal.

He has sworn freely, and we are glad to believe, unreservedly, to "renounce all allegiance to any and all so-called revolutionary governments of the Philippine Islands, and to recognize and accept the supreme authority of the United States of America." This places Aguinaldo exactly in the same basis with Arriola, the chief justice, Tuzcan, Aguties and other leaders of the federal party, who are working frankly hand-in-hand with the Ameri-

can officials for the restoration of peace and the establishment of American law and American education throughout the archipelago.

Philadelphia Public Ledger.

That the Filipino leader has seen the handwriting on the wall indicating the downfall of the revolution is evident by the oath of allegiance, which, by its terms, purports to be voluntary and made without reservation. Now that he has pledged his word, he probably looks for more desirable fate than exile to Guam, possibly a governorship or a prominent seat in an insular council.

New York World.

The dispatch from Gen. MacArthur stating that Aguinaldo has taken "the oath of allegiance to the United States" is very possibly a better guarantee of peace in the Philippines than is afforded by the new regiments which are being dispatched thither. * * * The question, "What shall we do with Aguinaldo?" can now be answered in saying: Make him an instrument in giving to the Philippines the "self-government" which Mr. McKinley has promised them."

New York Times.

If the cause that Aguinaldo represented was the cause of human liberty and the deliverance of his country, he is a craven to desert it because of such a trifling incident of warfare as his capture and detention. The virtue of the cause is in nowise affected by his personal misfortune. We cannot feel that the lofty soul with which it has been the fashion to compare this Tagal chieftain would have accepted peace on these terms. That is what has been said all over the country these two years past, and it has had the practical effect of putting the Filipino out of court. But now that the end of discussion is a purely civic question has apparently come—now that the shouting and the tumult must give way to calmer methods—there is hope, we say, that the whole Philippine question will be looked at in a larger and more rational way.

Boston Record.

Now that Aguinaldo has taken the oath of allegiance to the United States under the persuasive influence of somebody in the Philippines, of course the best that can be done for him is to give him a good place under the government. He is sure to get the credit of having yielded to an inducement. Why not give him the inducement?

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The Juvenile Instructor for April 15th is out with a new title cover—a great improvement over any yet issued. The frontispiece is a fine engraving of President Seymour B. Young, of the First Council of Seventies. Elder J. M. Tanner contributes an article on the Chinese. A continuation of the History of the Early Christian Church, Prof. Woolf writes "From Mexico to Mita." A pleasing dialogue by Sylvia L. Resdons, entitled "Viva Brigham Young Great and Good." Editorial Thoughts, Sequoyah and his works (Illustrated) by R. V. Chamberlain, an annual statistical report of the Sunday school work for the year ending 1900. "Our Little Folks" is replete with pleasing gems and the number is up to its predecessors in good wholesome reading matter for the family circle and Sunday school workers.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

Ceo. D. Pyper, Manager.

TONIGHT AT 8:15.

Positive Last Performance of

Fatinitza.

By the

THE SALT LAKE OPERA CO.

Orchestra of 13,

Chorus of 40.

Prices—25c, 35c, 50c, 75c.

Opera Chairs, Church Desks or School Desks or Wernicke Book Cases.

For Sale by B. A. McMillen, 70 W. 2nd St.

Vitrified Sewer Pipe is not all alike, you know. If it is poorly glazed, it will burn and rot. Ours lasts forever.

Bamberger Coal Co., 161 Main St.

LOVELY LADIES' SUITS

Have just arrived at Z. C. M. I., and are obtainable this week at our Cloak Department. Our stock of seasonable suits is the choicest in the state in style and quality, and is offered at reasonable prices. Ladies who insist on having tasteful goods will not fail to view our extensive assortment and become our patrons.

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Also Day Wheels, \$25.00 to \$35.00.

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