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SALT LAKE CITY, - FEB. 27, 1907.

ELDERS ARE NOT HIERARCHS.

The chief local anti-"Mormon" sheet seems to be in a state of delirium ever since the crushing defeat of the formidable array of the conspirators lined up against Senator Smoot. Its editorials have chiefly consisted of ravings about the Senate, polygamists, religious classes in schools, and about all kinds of phantoms of its own creation. The blow was evidently too much for it. And no wonder! It has always posed as the exponent of law par excellence. It has always represented the poor "Mormons" as ignorant of Constitutional prerogatives, disloyal and refractory. And now, the greatest assembly of law-makers and statesmen in the world has, by an overwhelming majority vote, said to it and all its dupes that they are wrong; that the doctrines they promulgate are worse than anarchism; and that they simply lied about Senator Smoot and the Church to which he belongs. No wonder, if, smarting under such a fearful rebuke, the interpreter of local anti-"Mormonism" gives forth all kinds of uncertain sounds.

One of the significant efforts at argument made recently should be of special interest to the Catholic citizens. It is a clumsy assertion that a cardinal of the Catholic church, because of his ecclesiastical position is deprived of certain rights the Constitution guarantees to all citizens alike. And this, so soon after the decision by the Senate, by which the whole country was notified that neither religious belief nor ecclesiastical position disqualifies anyone from holding the position of a senator in the United States Senate! That sheet will never learn anything. It will howl to no authority, not even that of the highest law-making power in the land. Its position is that of a rebel against all law and authority but its own. We humbly conceive that, if a sovereign state should decide to send to the Senate as its representative a citizen whose ecclesiastical office is that of a cardinal of the Catholic church, or, for that matter, the pope himself, no amount of protest would unseat him, provided he had the Constitutional qualifications, and the moral character necessary to the performance of the duties of the office. The wisdom of sending a cardinal to the Senate might, perhaps, be questioned, but the legality of it will not be disputed except by those local bigwigs who presume to be better qualified than the Senate itself to interpret the Constitution of the United States.

But the point we desire to call attention to is this, that there is absolutely no comparison between the Elders of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and the priests and prelates of other denominations. The priests of most other churches are specially educated and trained for the ministry. Their education is with a special end in view, just as the education of the physician or the lawyer. They are theologians, and, having entered upon the ministry, they are supposed to devote all their time to the work of caring for the flock. In the very nature of their calling, they are supposed to be so much better prepared for spiritual than for temporal work that it would be a loss to their church to take them away from the pulpit, especially when there are so many who can fill positions of a secular nature. Formerly, when the minister was in every respect the leading power of the community, he was not infrequently sent to Congress or to state legislatures, but general education has changed things in this regard, and it is thought better to select representatives to the legislatures from other classes.

But, as we have tried to make clear, there is no comparison. The "Mormon" Elder is not a member of any class, or caste, or priests. He is not educated with a view of making a living out of his calling in the Church. He is a business man, as any other business man; or a laborer; or, he holds an office; or, he is employed in an office as clerk. In short, he is, as far as his temporal circumstances are concerned, in no way different from any other citizen. He may be called upon to perform the duties of a bishop, or a stake president, or an apostle, but that does not place him in a class different from his fellow citizens. He does not become the member of a "hierarchy," there being no such institution in the Church, as distinct from a "clergy." When our contemporaries understand the essential distinction between the Priesthood of the "Mormon" church, which is not different from that of the Apostolic age, and that of the churches of the world, they will admit that there is no impropriety in honoring an Elder in the Church with a political trust, that there is in similarly honoring any other citizen. A man may be a banker, or a lawyer, and at the same time the superintendent of a Sunday school in a Presbyterian church. The latter fact would not disqualify him from holding a position of political trust and honor.

HOW IT WRIGGLES!

Last week there was an elongated and ungainly contortionist at one of the local playhouses who got into some mighty tight places. And, that being his business, he always got out again with ease. In every line of human endeavor there are those who, like the contortionist, attempt to copy that which they don't know how to do. Wholly lacking

in original or creative genius they are perfectly content to imitate. That is the kind of a sheet the Knicker's Organ is. A few days ago the "News" drove it into a very tight place in a discussion of the question of school finances and the preference it displayed in the matter of having the deficit of the incompetent "American" administration first wiped out. Having always boasted much of its friendliness for education it was decidedly embarrassed at being exposed for what it is. Being somewhat of a contortionist itself, it promptly sought to out do the wonderful Yuma. But there was just this difference between them. He COULD get out and it COULDN'T. So it wriggled mightily, made a great noise, threw a lot of dust and declared that it was free of all entanglements. The Organ denied that the officials of the city schools had issued an address or made an authorized statement concerning the needs of the board of education. The "News" averred that it had been printed in all of the Salt Lake dailies including the Tribune, and gave the latter the date on which and the column in which it was printed, and still it shrieks, "Where is it? We have not seen it!" Perhaps that is true, and that the boy from the front office and the printer's devil are responsible for its appearance in the Tribune. What a maudlin confession it makes when it declares it never saw the address in question! Of course the public knows it has been cornered and that it is simply splitting hairs and trying to wriggle out of a tight box. The "News" knows just what the Organ means, and the Organ knows just what the "News" means, but it is entirely too dishonest to admit it. It is time for it to acknowledge its defeat and drop the subject.

CANADA'S SUNDAY LAW.

On March the first the new Sunday law that was passed by the Canadian parliament last year, will become effective. By its provisions it will be unlawful to sell any goods or chattels or transact any business of whatever description, or to engage in any work or employment, or to hire any person to so engage on the Lord's day. Works of necessity and mercy, specified under 24 headings, are, however, exempted from the operation of the act. It will, for instance, be lawful for the proprietor of a livery stable or boardinghouse to let horses and carriages and boats for the personal use of the person by whom hired and the members of his family. Work in connection with the transit of passengers and the mails, the operation of ferry lines and drawbridges, the supplying of gas, water and electricity, maintenance of fire in power plants of industrial enterprises and mines, caring for milk, cheese, live animals and perishable products generally, and the making of maple sugar are declared not to be a violation of the act.

The act is especially severe upon newspapers. It provides that any reporter, editor, printer or other employee of a morning newspaper who engages in work on the preparation of the Monday morning issue of his publication before 6 p. m., Sunday, will be liable to prosecution. The act also aims at protecting Canadian papers against foreign Sunday competition, for any person who brings into Canada or sells on Sunday copies of foreign newspapers may also be prosecuted. The sale or distribution of domestic Sunday papers is, of course, prohibited.

By this law all executions and all entertainments, games or contests at which an admission fee is charged, are made illegal. The only exceptions are entertainments taking place in churches. It will be interesting to note how this rigorous Sunday law will work, if enforced. That some regulation of Sunday traffic is highly needed in most Christian countries, is readily admitted. A day of rest is a social and economic necessity, and therefore it should be hedged around by law, lest the benefits of it be destroyed by the roaming herd to whom nothing is sacred.

COMMENTS ON SENATOR SMOOT.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer, though prejudiced against the Church, is pleased with the Senate decision in the case against Senator Smoot. That paper says:

"The senate's vote yesterday in the case of Reed Smoot was in a sense epochal. It has emphasized the fact that no state can be deprived of its right to be represented in Congress by a man of its choice by reason of his religious belief. Smoot is a Mormon, and that is the head and front of his offending. He is, too, a member of the Mormon hierarchy. Nevertheless it has to be admitted that he is not and never has been a polygamist, and the prosecution failed to show that as one of the so-called apostles he had ever taken any oaths or assumed any obligation inconsistent with his duty as a citizen or a senator. Most open minded people who have read the evidence as set forth so elaborately, and the law as expounded so learnedly, ever since this case came to the front four years ago, will find satisfaction in the news that the senate has refused to establish a precedent fraught with more dangerous possibilities to this country than any contained in the Mormon Church. Not yet is a religious issue to find a recognized place in our politics."

The New York World takes the view repeatedly stated by the Deseret News, that the conspiracy against Senator Smoot was really an attack upon the Constitution. Commenting on the argument of Senator Knox, that influential journal in a leading editorial says, in part:

"But if by chance anybody believes that the Senator from Pennsylvania oversteered the danger, let him read the speech made by Mr. Hansbrough yesterday, in which the Senator from North Dakota insisted that 'the higher law should be invoked,' and that in a case like this we can afford to rise above conventional constitutional construction.' It is bad enough to have an executive who persists in clinging above conventional constitutional construction, but the country can get rid of a President every four years, while the Senate is a continuous body. If it once began to act aside the Constitution of the United States where should we stop? There is no 'higher law' for a Senator than the Constitution he has sworn to support."

"If a Gentle Senate, by a mere majority vote could exclude Reed Smoot on account of his connection with the Mormon Church, a majority of Christian Senators could likewise exclude a Jew, a majority of Protestant Senators could exclude a Catholic, a majority of Republican Senators would be stirred to lynch their party in power could exclude a Democrat. There is no mischief which might not reasonably be expected from such a precedent. In the event of another impeachment trial which involved passion and partisanship such

as pursued Andrew Johnson, a new generation of Wades and Sumners could readily invoke the constitutional power of such a precedent to convict the President of the United States—and they would."

Smoot and the Mormon Church were hardly made lay figures in the real contest which centered about them. The vital issue was whether the Constitution of the United States is constitutional. Happily the Senate has decided that it is."

The New York Evening Post endorses the Senate decision in the following editorial paragraph:

"There were twenty-eight Senators who voted to unseat Senator Smoot in spite of the fact that he was not a polygamist nor an apostle for polygamy, and ten of them belonged to his own party. That was really more than the proponents of so weak a case had a reasonable right to expect. The simple fact was that an application of the reasoning on which the anti-Smoot agitation was based, to matters other than religious, would have created havoc in the Senate membership. If a man is disqualified for Senatorial honors by serving on a church governing board with polygamists, what was to be said of Senators who sit on boards of directors along with reputed corruptionists and financial pirates, or others who have taken orders from irresponsible bosses, as Smoot was never shown to have subordinated himself to the First Presidency? In eleven days the Mormon Senator will have completed the fourth year of his term, but yesterday's decision quotes any anxiety as to the remaining two."

The Troy Press, notwithstanding its animosity toward the Church, admits that the case against Senator Smoot was directed against the Constitution. The paper says:

"The real issue before the Senate was the Constitution. Mormonism was not upon trial, properly, and the expulsion of Smoot, not for any personal offense, but on account of his religious belief, would have established a dangerous precedent, and been a direct assault upon the dignity of the organic law of the nation."

The Boston Transcript reviews the vote in the Senate from a geographic point of view, thus:

"The most interesting thing about the result in the Smoot case, which had been long anticipated, is the geographical distribution of his Republican opponents. Where party lines are drawn as closely as they have been here, Republicans sustaining him and the Democrats opposing him, it may be assumed that the vote will break over the line on either side, disregarding the advice of the so-called leaders and decreed policy of the organization, must either have religious tolerance in high regard, or feel that popular pressure is behind them at home, which they cannot or dare not resist. Of the twelve New England senators only Mr. Hale of Maine voted against Smoot. Of the Middle Atlantic State senators only the senator from Delaware, Mr. Dupont, voted against Smoot. The East thus holds religious tolerance in high regard. Moving westward both senators from Michigan and one senator each from the States of Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, South Dakota and North Dakota voted against Smoot's retaining a seat in the Senate, showing in the Northwest a considerable hostility to the Mormon Church, of which Mr. Smoot is an apostle. West of the Dakota line both parties usually like to stand well with the Mormons, except in Idaho, where, under Mr. Dubois' leadership, to attack them has become a Democratic cause. But in the adjoining State of Montana the Democratic senator, Mr. Clark, voted in favor of Smoot, as did Mayor State Democrats, Mr. Daniel of Virginia and Mr. Blackburn of Kentucky. The issue is at last well settled. The next move of the Mormon Church will be awaited with interest."

These editorial utterances represent very well the general comment by the respectable journals of the country. Some of them take occasion to aim a blow on the side at the Church, or the "hierarchy," at the same time displaying either ignorance or inexcusable bitterness, but as a rule the references to the Church are rather kindly than otherwise, and on the right of Senator Smoot to the place with which Utah has honored him, there is practical unanimity.

Japan will find no difficulty in excluding American laborers.

To avoid being run down by automobiles—go on the muddy streets.

What will bob up when the Progress company suit is finally disposed of?

It is no use to try and muzzle the press; it will find a vent somewhere.

Is the judge of the juvenile court to be allowed to hold on forever and a day?

There is rest for the weary. Jerome's cross-examination of Evelyn Thaw is over.

Governor Magoon may stop cock-fighting by simply ignoring it. It is not a new race.

If Nicaragua and Honduras do not quit scrapping they will both be sent to the lock-up.

A Rochester clergyman says that Hades is full of people who use tobacco. Who supplies the tobacco?

Football is to be played at Harvard next year. And thus the strenuous life triumphs over the scholastic life.

One resignation doubt tread upon another's heel, so fast do those of chief engineer of the Panama canal follow.

As a witness Mr. Hartman is far more interesting than pliable, as his interstate commerce commission is finding out.

Some six hundred Japanese arrived in San Francisco yesterday. Probably they have come to take advantage of California's educational facilities.

It has been decided not to accept any bid for building the Panama canal. From this it is plain that it will not be built on the bid that was rejected.

If Uncle Sam would offer a reward and "no questions asked," for the return of that missing \$173,000, he might hear of something to his advantage.

Alfred Austin is going to write a poem on the Kingston earthquake. There is some comfort in the thought that the Jamaicans will not have to read it.

For nearly a fortnight Thaw has been a negligible quantity in the story of the Thaw trial. When the case goes to the jury he will again become quite prominent.

NORDICA GETS OLD HOMESTEAD

Baltimore News.

Nordica, the prima donna, has received from her sister, Mrs. William Baldwin,

of Dorchester, Mass., the deed of the old homestead in Farmington, Maine, where she was born. The great singer has decided to renovate the house and make it a sort of museum for her treasures. Nordica's grandfather was "Camp-Meeting" John Allen. Probably no other operatic star has ever managed to keep so intimately and unbrokenly associated with her own people as Nordica.

NO MORE LONG GLOVES TO BUY.

There is every indication that the reign of the elbow sleeve is drawing to a close. The sleeves on the new gowns are short, but come well below the elbow, and the close-fitting cuff of tucked chiffon and lace lengthens them still more. The fashion has been so exaggerated and caricatured that it has entirely lost any smart effect, excepting in some elaborate gown with which elbow-sleeved gloves are worn. For the summer and in the thin fabrics the fashion will revive to a certain extent, but fortunately its popularity has proved its own undoing. It will long will be numbered as a past fashion.

HOLLOW GLASS BRICKS.

The Building Management.

The demand for hollow bricks and building blocks for house construction has induced glass manufacturers to put hollow glass bricks on the market, and they promise to be used extensively for novel and artistic effects. The first glass bricks being sold, proved a failure on account of their cost, but the hollow glass bricks can be made at much less expense. They are lighter and stronger than clay bricks and are such excellent non-conductors that walls built of them are proof against dampness, sound, heat and cold. The bricks are sealed hermetically when hot and are placed in walls with a colored mortar made of special glass. The building strength of the glass mortar is almost as great as the bricks themselves.

JUST FOR FUN.

Something Doing in Malta.

Malta people ought to be satisfied with the different social and religious functions offered them this week. Revival meetings, comedy company, whist and card room, dancing party, gingerbread whist, whist club, jim jacks, chessing club, and so-as-you-please society. Help yourself.—Malta-Till, Record.

As Far as She Had Gone.

"Have you ever read 'The Sunkin Bell'?" asked Mrs. Oldcastle, or "No," replied the hostess as she trimmed her nails with a solid gold file, "but one time I almost knew 'Curfew Shall Not Ring' by heart."—Chicago Record-Herald.

The Essential Thing.

Conrad's "Salome" will not be given in Kansas City unless there is a sufficiently violent protest to guarantee the advance sale.—Minneapolis Journal.

On the Job.

A Baltimore man, who was recently a passenger on a Canadian steamer, of his trip that led him to the conclusion that your average seaman is not apt to waste much thought on his personal troubles.

This sailor had met with an accident the second day out, the result of which was a bad cut on the head. The Baltimorean was most solicitous in his inquiries as to the seaman's welfare, when he next saw the captain, and would undoubtedly have continued his sympathy had not a rough sea called to his mind his own suffering.

Several days later, when he emerged, white and weak, he suddenly remembered the poor sailor. In the course of the voyage the seaman had suffered, the man, with a strip of plaster on his forehead.

"How is your head?" he asked, sympathetically.

"West by south, sir," was the reply.—Harper's Weekly.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The National Magazine for March has another article on the Jamestown expedition, and also contains an appreciation by William Brewster of Anthony Comstock, who is perhaps the least understood and most abused of any great reformer of the age. The "Homes of Longfellow," by Mary H. Northend, "Natural Beauties of Utah," by W. C. Jenkins, and "On the Site of the White City," are strong articles that appear in this number. The "Manning Maids" one of the best illustrated articles to be found in any of the March magazines. The National has a large number of first class stories, and will prove to be a number interesting and instructive to all members of the family.—Boston.

The March number of Dress is replete with the most attractive and newest models that fashion has at her demand. Redfern, Daily, Leflerre, Puyanne, Alphonsine, in fact all the leading French houses have put at the disposal of Dress their newest and best ideas. The exquisite cover by Pal, which is so delicate and subtle in coloring, presents a beauty of the court of Louis XV. The profusely powdered coiffure and tache de beauté, denote the coquettish vagaries adopted in that gayest of French courts. In the center page a scene is depicted, showing a society from an artistic point of view. The drawing contributed by Stuart Travis shows a group of devotees of bridge, absorbed in their favorite pastime. An interesting article for the spring bride is a complete trousseau. In addition to this, the special Paris correspondent for Dress has gleaned the newest Parisian ideas from the foremost authorities of fashion, and conveyed them to Dress immediately upon their debut in Paris. The trend of fashion in the coming season's models is given as also a forecast of what will be worn in fabrics, models, corsets, hats and automobile coats; and under the title "Gleanings," Dress gives the latest fashions in fashion, the home and general decorations.—24 East, 21st St., New York.

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Pineules
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North Wednesday and Saturday.
Night Prices—10c, 25c, 30c. Matinee 15c, 20c.



SPRING WEARABLES

THE most interesting store news for the ladies refers to the new Spring Models and Styles that are now being displayed. Each day for the past month has brought us new, beautiful creations that add to the splendor of the display—making a showing of charming and exclusive Spring Wearables for Women that will please and satisfy even the most exacting

Ladies' Suits

No woman will wisely choose a spring coat or suit without first seeing the collection assembled here. The Eton suit will again be a great favorite, and the hip jacket and cut-away tailored coat—form fitting—will be exceedingly popular. We are showing a large variety of models in the staple colors—browns, navies and blacks, as well as the newest designs in dainty and exquisite novelties, stripes, checks, plaids and combination cloth and silk. Also a very beautiful variety of bretelles, semi dressy effects that are among the most fashionable of dress accessories. The price range is from \$15.00 to \$90.00

New Coats

For ladies and misses that are simply idealistic in style, make-up and effect. In novelty checks and stripes, also a large variety of Coverts—loose fitting, half tight fitting and form fitting, a splendid line, ranging in price from \$6.00 to \$25.00. We are showing a very fine line of Ladies' separate Eton Jackets in Black Silk, and also a very handsome variety of black and colored Broadcloth Coats for ladies in tans, reds, browns and blacks.

Automobile Coats in Silk Rubber, light weight, dressy effects, shower and dust proof; also a large line of Cravettes or Traveling Coats in the new spring models.

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25c, 50c, 75c, 1.00, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00.
Daily Except Sunday and Monday 50c.
25c and 50c. Box seats 75c.

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AUDITORIUM!
RICHARDS STREET.

Interest now centers on the two main events this week at the big rink on Richards Street, the ladies' championship race, Tuesday, Feb. 26, and the Mask Carnival, the 28th. The ladies' race is between Miss Blanch O'g of Salt Lake, and Miss Eva Turner of Ogden. These two young ladies raced a tie two weeks ago here; they are very evenly matched, and the race promises to be interesting. The Mask Carnival will be the largest ever held in Salt Lake, costumes for rent at the rink. All prizes furnished by and on exhibition in the window of Boyd Park Jewelry Store, Main Street.

Rink opened, 10 to 12 mornings, 2 to 5 afternoons, and 7 to 10 to 9 evenings.

Ladies admitted free mornings and afternoons except Saturday. Field's Bands at all sessions.

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