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SALT LAKE CITY, - APRIL 25, 1901

SCHOOL TAXES.

The Board of Education has apparently settled the question of the school tax levy for the coming year. We direct attention to the report of the proceedings, which will be found in another part of this issue of the "News." The figures presented by the clerk of the board, of the estimates of expenses for the next school year, bear out that which this paper has maintained for several months and which was claimed as correct by Mr. Joseph Geoghegan. when the controversy was started over the proposed legislation for increased taxing power. It has been demonstrated that the attempt on the part of the majority of the board to obtain increased taxing power was unnecessary, and that even what they succeeded in achieving was not needed and will not be enforced

In opposing that effort the Deseret News was not laying a straw in the way of education. We wished the board to proceed according to law to obtain the funds necessary for the continuation of the schools to the end of the present term. It was evident to those who had given the subject full consideration, that there would be sufficient money from the regular tax levy in the city, with the State tax and the proportion to come to the city from the county tax under the new law, to cover the present deficit as well as all necessary expenses for the coming year. The legislation contended for was therefore needless and provoked a controversy that could have been entirely avoided. The taxpayers will be pleased to learn that there will be no extra levy, except one-half a mill for building purposes and a small amount for interest on bonds and for sinking fund. That

ty, and took particular pains to gathe a wagon load of the worst hoboes It ma vailable and place the chief of the give. lome Defenders in the vehicle, and onveying her through the crowded treets. Not to be outdone by the potee, Judge Thomas Babbling McAuley's vell known respect for sacred things aused him to fine the invader of the Sunday saloons \$500. That these officers vere denounced from the Kansas City ulpits yesterday will doubtless occaton the police and Judge McAuley uch surprise, for the saloons Mrs. Naon disturbed were inw-abiding resorts chich always clean off their free lunch unter on the Sabbath.

The Star estimates Kansas City poce plety at its true value. How much humbug passes for morality! APAN IN SEARCH OF LIGHT

A writer in the Now York Independ st pictures Japan in search of a re gion, and tells what would happen if commission were sent on a journey rough the world for the purpose o lecting one suitable to the country. It a clever pen picture of the religious tatus of the so-called Christian coun-

ries repectally. Such a commission would first take glance, the writer assumes, at Islam, but pass it by as unworthy of conderation. It would then look at the Greek church, but not seriously, not aring to recommend a cultus of which tussia is the chief adherent. At tome, however, the commission would phuse with much interest. But not ery long. A pope, claiming in part temporal power while a "prisoner" at the Vatican, would indicate that something

wrong somewhere. In Germany the searchers for religion would find empty churches and crowd. ed lecture rooms, where religion s torn to pieces by bold criticism. In France they would find noble catheirals, but the women alone worship while the men scoff. In England condilions are more favorable, but the inquirers would soon learn that none but an Anglican bishop would be empowered to transplant that church to Japanese soil, and that feature of the

system would be objectionable. The commission would now go to america. Here they would find the towns and citles overstocked with churches, owned by a number of sects, all differing on important points of doctrine. This is also perplexing. It is one religion that Japan needs, and not a diversity of religious creeds and practices. The result is that the commissloners return without having found

that for which they were in search. The description is graphic. It might have been added that the intelligent searcher for truth would have found n all of the countries traversed a religion that takes but little notice of the teachings of its Founder; a system that cares but little for the actual every-day needs of the masses. They would find systems under which the most earnest followers of the Nazarene are hated, persecuted and sometimes put to death in His name. And if they vere to return to their own country

when inexhaustible resources fill its rivate and public coffers? not be possible at this time the correct answer to these uestions. The past teaches, that the

corld cannot contain, as a dominant actor in its development, more than one vinsation at a time, and the infernce is near, that the future will see nanges as great as those of the past. then one civilization after another ent down before those that came af-

The only question is, how long will it ake to effect such an epoch-making Developments are rapid in hange? his age. There is this truth, however o be considered, that history is, finalhands of the Almighty, and y. in th hat whatever changes the human famly will be submitted to, will be for the est of the race in the final result.

here is also this to remember, that the rst place has never yet been taken rom a nation, or a race, until it has roved itself unworthy of the mission ntrusted to it by immorality and wickedness, and a refusal to repent, otwithstanding repeated warnings. A FLOATING EXPOSITION.

Mr. O. P. Austin, chief of the bureau f statistics, proposes, in the National cographic Magazine, that American usiness men arrange a floating exposiion for the purpose of advertising merican goods in foreign markets. He elleves that if such an exposition were rganized, loading one wessel with exnibits of foodstuffs, another with texles, another with agricultural impleents and vehicles, another with manuactures of iron and steel, another with ousehold requirements, and another with "Yankee notions," and sent from port to port and continent to continent, t would prove highly advantageous to ur commercial relations with all of the ountries visited.

It is claimd that the bureau of stalistics is daily besieged with inquiries, and that such a movable exposition would furnish a better reply to all inquiries concerning, our products, than any amount of letters and circulars will do. There may be a difference of opinion as to the value of an advertisement

of this kind, but the idea certainly is original enough and appears to be striking enough to command the atention of manufacturers and mer-The exposition should chants. be of special value to the South American countries, and perhaps particularly so in this year of pan-Americanism.

THAT ILLEGAL REVENUE TAX.

A few days ago we referred to the ilegal assessment and collection, by a former internal revenue collector, of a 10 per cent tax on scrip issued by a number of co-operative institutions in Utah. We advised those firms which have not yet received the money refunded by the government, to make application to the secretary of the treasury for the amounts illegally collected, with interest from the time of the illegal collection. By the courtesy of Senator J. L. Rawlins we are able now to present the act of Congress which ful acceptance of the rule. This is a

will in all probability disappear with the military necessities that occasioned tour dollars; Pleasant Grove Co-opera ive Mercantile Institution, one hundred and fifty-three dollars; Provo Co-oper-ative Mercantile Institution, pne hunthem

ollars; Salem Co-operative Mercantile

Institution, four dollars and fifty cents; Sanpete County Co-operative Mercan-

lle Institution, one hundred and forty-our dollars; United Order Building and

Manufacturing Company, five hundred and five dollars; Windsor Castle Stock

Growing Company, three hundred and eighty-three dollars and ninety-six

cents: Wellsville Co-operative Mercan-tile Institution, two hundred and thir-

teen dollars and fifty cents; Willard Co-operative Mercantile Institution,

"Give me liberty or give me jail,"

says Mrs. Nation. Like Topsy, none of

A resident of Powhattan county, Va.

has a pair of spectacles that Thomas

Jefferson used to wear. They should be

valuable to party leaders as they would

enable them to see things just as Jef-

In the trial of Callahan, charged with

omplicity in the plot to kidnap young

udahy, the defense in the examination

of the elder Cudahy endeavored to show

that he (Cudahy) surrendered the twen-

ty-five thousand dollars, which was

paid for the ransom of the boy,

without compulsion, as a sort of

voluntary offering, as it were. Such a

plea is too impudent and brazen even to

be humorous. As well say that a man

looking down a shotgun does not sur-

friend of Aguinaldo in this country,

says he is going home, and if he finds

things in the Islands as reported by the

press and that it is true that there has

been a general submission to American

sovereignty, he also will acquiesce and

join Aguinaldo in working for a peace-

render his money under compulsion.

o-operative Mercantile

wheeels within wheels.

ferson saw them.

your half and half for her.

ative Mercantile Institution, one hun-dred and eighty dollars; Provo West Branch Co-operative Mercantile Insti-tution, ninety dollars; Payson Mercan-tile Association, one hundred and sixty-five dollars; Payson Branch Mercantile Association, one hundred and twenty-two dollars and twenty-five cents; Quinn, Larsen and Company, eighteen dollars; Richmond Co-operative Mer-cantile Institution three hundred and Omaha World-Herald. Omaha Werld-Herald. A startling remark for a British cab-inet member to say of the boasted world-wide British empire. Sir Michael's was like the voice with which, we are instructed, the angel Gabriel will one morning arouse both the living and the dead. That budget day was in an im-portant sense a judgment day for Eng-land, and immediately this interest and then that one ecied, out, reversing the prophetic description of the last great day, praying that the mountains of cantile Institution, three, hundred and sixty dollars; Saint George Lady's Coperative Mercantile Institution, twen-ty-seven dollars and fifty cents; Saint day, praying that the mountains of taxation might not fall on them. No leorge Co-operative Mercantile Institu-ion, two hundred and seventy dollars; wonder that the people tried to forget war and politics and poured into Lon-South Cottonwood Co-operative Mer-cantile Institution, thirty-six dollars; Smithfield Co-operative Mercantile In-stitution, twenty-five dollars; Spandon on sixty special trains to see a football game and feast at a barbecue. ish Fork Co-operative Mercantile Institution, three hundred and sixty New York Evening Sun.

In the cabled report of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's remarks he is quoted as saying: "I think the House will see the war has brought the country to the verge of ruin." It seems incredible that government minister made this statement, but even if there is an error in transmission, the people of the United Kingdom have no filusions on the sub-ject of the war bill. In their resentment at having to foot the account and to meet enormous future expenses, the Boers have an influence at work for their cause which is more potential than the sympathy and good will of all the anti-British peoples on earth.

Springfield Republican.

Co-operative Mercanthe Institution, forty dollars; George A, Waterman, thirty-eight dollars and thirty cents; Zlon's Co-operative Rio Virgin Manu-facturing Company, three hundred and twenty-five dollars. Approved, February 28, 1901. The great beauty of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's budget speech was its cruel outspokenness. This war, he said, has directly cost England to date \$755,-000,000. It is believed that the chan-cellor and Mr. Chamberlain are not on the heat of terms In that railroad fight for grade in Linoln county, Nevada, there seem to be the best of terms.

Kansas City World.

The extraordinary expenses of the Transvaal war have increased the na-Transvaal war have increased the na-tional debt of Great Britain something like £55,000,000 in the past year. The new policy of the government will be in the line of making the living tax-payer pay something to the expenses of the war instead of raising more money by loans that shall be charged upon posterity. We tax sugar to bonus a monopoly, Great Britain taxes sugar to provide money for the needs of gov-ernment. The first is "protection," the second tariff for revenue. second tariff for revenue.

Milwaukee Wisconsin.

While reading the British budget no one can fail to perceive the superior po-sition of the United States at the pres-ent time. Our country will have \$60,-000,000 of surplus July 1, and its secre-tary of the treasury is purchasing national bonds at a very high premium in order to diminish that surplus. At the present time the United States holds the most enviable financial position of any country in the world.

Our morning contemporary that is so Baltimore Sun. great on plague serum and other inoc-If the Boers have not "staggered hu If the Boers have not "staggered hu-manity," as President Kruger said they would when the burghers took up arms to fight for their independence, they have at least "staggered" the Brit-ish taxpayer. Even if no further out-lay were required the cost of the war has been more than the subjugation of the republics will be worth to Great Britain. But the conflict is not ended yet, and the war bill will be much larger than it now is before the British establish their supremacy. ulations is directed to page two, column five, of his own paper today for an object lesson, and assured that he has the permission of the "News" to be punctured as often and with as many varieties of lympth as he may desire, for personal benefit and as an example to Sixto Lopez, the Filipino agent and

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

"Memorial Day" in the South is one of the attractive articles of the May number of Woman's Home Companion. It is by Mrs. V. Jefferson Davis and tells about the honor paid by the South-ern people to their dead. On the varied Countess von Waldersee," by Mabel Percy Haskell; "Two Meetings With Garfield," by Clara Morris; "A Vacation Tour in an Old Street-Car;" "Woman" Part in the Pan-American Exposition, 'Woman's "Two Odd Chicago Clubs;" fiction by Lilian Bell, Leroy Scott and Onoto Watanna; household article by experts in every department, and the usual number of reproductions from great paintings.----The Crowell & Kirkpatrick Co., Springfield, Ohio. The leading article in Ainsley's for May is "Two Bosses, Platt and Croker." The name of the author is not given. Then comes "The Men that Control Our Railroads," by Earl D. Berry. "The Word to the Water People," by Bliss Carman, is an original poem, describing the advent of spring in the depths of rivers and of the sea. "The New by Anna Northend Benjamin, Japan. is an illustrated study of Japanese life from the view-point of a woman. "Rub-ber," by H.E. Armstrong, is a well written account of this enormous industry "Topics of the Theater" is as usually well illustrated. Of the stories the best are "Money Maze," by O. Henry; "Laviny Saunders," by Mary Sher-burne; "The Forged Suicide," by H. T. Gardner, and "A Wall Tent Bewitchnt." by Gwendolen Overton .- Street & Smith, publishers, New York.



ronizing Z. C. M. I. Carpet and House Furnishings Department, which has the very best and cheapest goods in the west, offered for sale this week, Big stock of the newest and and cheapest goods in the west, the Best workmanship and lowest prices guaranteed choicest styles and grades to select from. Best workmanship and lowest prices guaranteed

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DESERET EVENING NEWS: THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1901.

and the State tax of three mills. The city levy will altogether be about eight or eight and a half mills. This will be sufficiently burdensome on the cover class of tax payers, but it is gratifying to know that the endeavor to saddle a needless load upon them has entirely failed. Economy is needed in the financial administration of all our public affairs. By this we do not mean stinginess but due care and watchfulness to prevent expenditures that are unnecessary,

vations.

is of course outside of the county tax

which will be assessed in due course

The people are watching very closely every branch of local government and are looking for a lightening of their financial burdens. All public officers who desire to be continued in the positions to which they have been chosen would do well to keep this in mind. Excessive taxation is a kind of oppression that the people are determined to throw off. "The last straw" must not be laid on the camel's back. That is a hint to every department of the public service.

"MORMON" AGAIN.

A correspondent at Thistle, Utah, speaking of an effort of certain plous alleged etymologists to derive the word "Mormon" from a Greek source, as noted recently in these columns, says there is an Icelandic word "thios." which is a somewhat vulgar term for prevailé. the lower extremities of a person, used only to express contempt. The writer, Mr. Thorgeirson, is an educated Icelander, and knows well the meaning of

the words of his native tongue. We will now suppose that some theo sophist were to land in Reykjavik and

preach theosophy; and further, that he were to meet a great deal of hostility. and excite much controversy. We will also suppose that some smart scholar among his opponents were to tell the people that the name theosophy is de.

rived from the old Icelandic "thios," and is an allusion to the legs. How would such a statement be regarded by mentally responsible persons? It would be absurdity turned insane. But it would not be any more absurd than the assertion, without shadow of proof, that the name "Mormon" is from the Greek "mormo."

The matter is, perhaps, not of much importance, but it is sure to go the round of the press, being once started, and the "brilliant" idea is sure to commend itself to the illiterate, as a fine club with which to attack Elders.

KANSAS CITY SUNDAYS.

The Kansas City Star waxes very sarcastic over the arrest of Mrs. Nation by the Kansas City police

"The treatment of Mrs. Nation by the Kansas City police showed the profound regard which the officers of the law cherish for the sanctity of the Sabbath," says the Star. "If the Medicine Lodge reformer had chosen any day, save Sunday, to visit the Twelfth street saloons, she would not have been hauled

to the calaboose in a hoodhum wagen along with negro crap-shooters. But while the Twelfth street saloons were manifesting their regard for the Sunday closing law by abating their free lunch counters on that day, their peace was disturbed by an insistent and strenuous old lady. The police were naturally indignant over Mrs. Nation's failure to ocean? When it can bring the hordes appreciate such an ebuilition of moral- of Asia to carry out its commands?

with the report that superstition, formwas passed to reimburse those institualism, hypocricy, and vandalism flourtions. We give the full text of it below. ish under the banner of the cross, they It will be seen that there is no proviwould be justified by their own obsersion in it for the payment of interest. The amounts appropriated for each in-Modern Christlanity is spreading more

stitution are named in detail. These through the force of armies and navies, sums can be obtained on application, as we stated before. than by spiritual means. It is difficult to see how a non-Christian observer can The reason why we advised our find any difference in this respect befriends to apply for interest as well as tween Christianity and Mohammedanthe principal, was because in the suits ism in its age of conquests, although entered to recover, Z. C. M. I. and the latter is much denounced on that Brigham City Co-op, as we remember, account, as a religion of blood and fire. each recovered interest as well as prin-Japan in search of a religion is, cipal on the amount for which they evertheless, a sublime spectacle in this sued. We naturally supposed that the age. And inasmuch as the Eternal interest would be refunded by the Father's promise to His children is, United States in all the other cases that they who seek shall find, the search of a similar nature. However, it is will not be in vain. The main difficulty, wident from the text of the act of Congress, that only the amounts ilhowever, is that truth, when found, legally assessed and collected are prooften appears so different from all that was expected, or anticipated, that it is vided for by legislation. The act is as

rejected, on that very ground. The follows very stone designed as a corner stone, Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States is often cast aside by the builders. We in Congress assembled, That hope the Japanese will act wisely, and there and is hereby, appropriated, moneys in the Treasury not accept the light the Lord of all may send them, in answer to their prayers, appropriated, to the persons, 1 corporations hereinafter otherwi their search for truth. If so, they will irms, amounts respectively placed heir names, the said amounts become a mighty nation, the bearers of intelligence throughout all Asia, in illegally assessed by the perhaps, where much darkness still er of Internal Revenue and by the collector of internal or the district of Utah in revenue

undred and seventy-eight and undred and seventy-nine as

in per centum on notes used tion and paid out, such tax

n held illegal by the Supreme

e United States: American

perative Mercantile Institu-

hundred and fifty-two

Dunkley, seventy-nine twenty cents; Ephraim

rative Institution, ninety-

and eighty-six cents; Fur iton,fifteen dollars; Fountain

perative Mercantile Institu-dollars; Fairview Co-oper.

antile Institution, one hun-sixty-four dollars; Fresh-

Son, fifty-four dollars, E. W. mpany, seventy-two dollars;

operative Mercantile Insti-

indred dollars: Grantsville

Mercantile Institution,one

d one dollars and twenty-Goodwin Brothers, one hun-

ighty dollars; Glenwood Co-

fercantile Institution, forty-rs: Gunnison Co-opera-

reantile Institution, nine-res; Heber City Co-oper-

operative Mercantile Insti-hundred and forty-four dol-

lars; Midway Co-operative Institution,three dollars and

e cents; Mill Creek Co-oper-

cantile Institution. thirty-six

Monroe Co-operative Mercan-tution, eighteen dollars; New-

rative Mercantile Institution

ars and sixty cents; Nephi we Mercantile Institution, one

ed and eighty dollars; N. P. Nell.

Mercantile Institution, sixty-dollars; Hancock and Son, undred and thirty-five dollars;

Mercantile Institution,

RUSSIA IN ASIA. Russia, instead of preparing to with-

having draw from Manchuria, as might have Court seen expected after the protests and Fork assurances concerning that province, seems to have commenced military oprations there on a quite extensive scale. It becomes, daily, more apparent that she is there to remain until friven out by force, and that is a remote eventuality.

A glance at the map of Asia is quite interesting now. In the western part of that vast continent Russia has oushed as far south as Persia, and is now extending her influence over that ountry. In the east, she is gradually reeping down the coast, forming from more Teheran and Herat to Port Arthur, a six d vast crescent, in the hollow of which Trader Green he Chinese empire is embraced. Some tion.

ime the line may be drawn straight cross between those two points, cutting China in two, and giving the greater part of it to Russia. A railroad line built by Russian capital and guarded by Russian soldiers would acomplish that end.

European statesmen are not blind to the plans of the northern glant, but they are powerless to prevent their xecution. Russia's destiny is carryng her on towards her goal. She is preparing for her world-mission what. ever that may be, and none can stay her progress, any more than the glalers of Iceland can be arrested by

lars; Mount Pleasant Co-operative Mercantile Institution, one hundred and nortal man, in their slow descent toeighty ward the ocean. Mercanti When the facts are contemplated, the uestion can hardly be withheld: What itive Me ollars; Manti Co-operative Mercantile nstitution, one hundred and sixty-six will the fate of the world be, when Instituti Slavonic influence predominates? Rus. dollars; Monroe sian civilization is so different from that of the now predominating races What will its effect be, when its power extends from the Atlantic to the Pason, ten dollars and fifty cents; S. J. Nellson, nine dollars and forty-five cents; People's Co-operative Mercantile Institution, three hundred and twentycific; from the Arctic to the Indian

wise decision on his part. He has been in the United States long enough and seen enough of the ways and habits of the American people to know them pretty thoroughly and to enable him to spread correct ideas of this country among his people. If he does this he will indeed be their true friend and render them the greatest service that lies with-

in his power.

his readers.

President Schurman of Cornell, disussing the Cuban situation, declared that the Platt amendment continues the historical policy of the United States. A very strange statement to come from the president of a great university. The amendment calls for the cession of coaling stations and the right to intervene in its foreign policy and the right to intervene to settle domestic trouble. When was this the historical policy of the United States until the Platt amendment was adopted? This country had no policy towards Cuba until three years ago. Prior to that time its policy towards Cuba was precisely the same as its policy towards Spain. Does any foreign power have any policy towards

any state of the Union?

Gov. Candler of Georgia is opposed to higher education for the negro, saying that what he needs is education in trades; he declares that to put him in factories and offices is to cause dissatisfaction and probably give rise to race troubles. If the higher education is bad for the negro, it is hard to see why it isn't bad for the white man. Of course there are those who claim that the schoolroom education is a panacea for all human ills, which it is not, for there cannot be any universal panacea for the ills of various kind to which man is heir. But it is the best preparation known for modifying them and lessening their effect. The negro problem is a very hard one to solve, and when all the white men and all the black men have received a higher education strong race prejudices will still exist. But anything that tends to solve it or make it less difficult of solution, should be encouraged.

BRITISH FINANCES. Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The announcement of the budget by the British chancellor of the exchequer at the reassembling of parliament was, in the language of Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, "the most disastrous state-ment that the exchequer had ever made." That was the characterization by a leading member of the operation by a leading member of the opposition, but the most ardent supporter of the present government could not but have felt its truth. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach might claim, and was given credit for honest frankness in his disclosure of the deplorable state of the national finances as a consequence of the war in South Africa, and of the gloomy pros-pect for the immediate future.

Boston Transcript.

We fail to see why Americans should hail an advance of the protectionist idea in Great Britain. That country, which produces no raw materials in surficient quantities to keep its factories and mills moving, and cannot feed its own people from its own fields and herds, could not endure a protective policy long. But while that policy was kept up it would simply check the flow of our products to the nation that un-der free trade has been and must con-tinue to be our best customer. A permanent protective policy in Great Brit-ain would be to the injury of both that country and the United States. The protective features of the British policy

The anti-Imperialist League of New York has reprinted in pamphlet form Mark Twain's article in the North American Review, "To the Person Sit-ting in Darkness." The pamphlet is for free distribution among the It is, as all that comes from the pen of the noted humorist, pleasant reading, though it is not likely to pevolutionize world in whatever .--- E. any sense W. Ordway, 150 Nassau St. N. Y.

The novel in the May number of the New Lippincott is "Paul Laurence Dun-bar's: "The Sport of the Gods." It deals with the negro. In addition to this complete novel, there is plenty of short fiction. A story of Mexico, by Edwin Knight Buttolph, called "The Slavery of Moises," gives an instance of a man's sacrifice for one he loves. "The Supreme Court of Love," by Julia MacNair Writch is an insuing farce "The Supreme Court of Love," by Julia MacNair Wright, is an amusing farce in an apartment house." Jessle Van Zile Belden's little story callied "Tony" has to do with the softer side of a United States senator. The College tale this month is in honor of Chicago. It is called "The Head Marshal of the University of Chicago," and is written by James Weber Linn, assistant in the department of rhetoric at Chicago, "In the Dragon's Geip," is a story of mis-sionary life in China, recorded by Fred-erick Poole, Mr. Poole is now working among the Chinese in this country, "Every-Day Superstitions," by Charles M, Skinner, deals with human failings, "Overheard in Arcady," by Dr. Charles "Overheard in Arcady," by Dr. Charles C. Abbott, is an essay on bird-life. There are several fine contributions of

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TEACHERS.

Dr. Talmage's new book, "The Great Sait Lake, Present and Past," should be in the hands of every educator. The amount of information it contains re-lating to the great saline sea, makes it an invaluable work for reference or study. **********************



hundred and twenty-four tion, thr dollars Jpine Co-operative Mercanition, twenty-seven dollars tile In: -five cents; Big Cottonwood and twe Mercantile Institution, one nd twenty-six dollars; Beers fifty cents; Beers and Laollars ity-five dollars; James Chiphundred and seventeen dol man. shty cents; Canaan Co-operlars an Company, three hundred ative even dollars and eighteen and fit cents. United d and eighty dollars; Fill-

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