

## DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, - JUNE 8, 1908.

## Y. M. AND Y. L. CONFERENCE.

The thirteenth general annual conference of the Young Men's and Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Association of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will be held in Salt Lake City, on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, June 13, 14 and 15, 1908. All officers and members of the associations are requested to be present at all of the meetings of the conference, and a cordial invitation is hereby extended to the Saints generally to attend the meetings to be held in the Tabernacle on Sunday, June 14, at 2 and 7 o'clock.

JOSEPH F. SMITH,  
General Superintendent, Y. M. M. I. A.  
MARTHA H. TINGEY,  
President Y. L. M. I. A.

## THE OREGON ELECTION.

The results of the Oregon election last week were followed with intense interest all over the country. By a recently enacted law the Secretary of State of Oregon must furnish the voters with full information as to all legislative measures before the people, including the full text of the proposed laws and arguments for and against each proposition. The voters this time were required to pass upon four proposed amendments to the constitution, upon several measures enacted by the legislature but held in suspense until ratified at the polls. Among these are: an act requiring railroads and other common carriers to grant free transportation to specified State and county officers as a condition precedent to acquiring land for corporate purposes by the right of eminent domain, and also appropriating money for the national guard and the university.

Then there was a long list of measures brought before the voters under the rule of initiative. Among these are, one for woman suffrage and one giving additional and exclusive power to cities and towns, within their own corporate limits, to license, regulate, and control theaters, race-tracks, pool-rooms, and the sale of liquors, subject to the local option law of the State; also an amendment to exempt most personal property and improvements upon real estate from taxation; another providing that "the most competent citizens of the county shall be chosen for jurors;" that seven shall be chosen by lot as grand jurors, five of whom must concur to find an indictment; and that indictment by a grand jury shall be necessary before a person can be charged in the circuit courts with the commission of a crime or misdemeanor.

The vote proved a remarkable growth of the temperance sentiment. It appears that nineteen counties voted against saloons, while at present only one is "dry." Woman suffrage was defeated by a large majority. And the Constitutional Amendment exempting dwellings, farm improvements, agricultural machinery and factories from taxation, was also lost. This was properly styled the "Single Tax" proposition.

Another result was that the Democratic candidate for the United States senatorship, Governor Chamberlain, was declared the peoples' choice, although the state is Republican, and the legislature will be of that political complexion. It appears that a majority of the legislators are already pledged to the candidate, who should receive a majority of the popular vote. If this shall prove to be the case, we may have the spectacle of a Republican Legislature electing Governor Chamberlain to the Senatorship, although he is a Democrat.

## AGRICULTURAL HIGH SCHOOLS.

No event of recent years has had a more telling effect upon the kind of instruction given in universities than the establishment of the colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts by the provisions of the land grant act of 1862.

Since that time the older institutions have bestirred themselves in the most remarkable manner, and have introduced far more generous and far more practical courses than those which alone were regularly accredited towards degrees—Latin, Greek, and mathematics.

Universities have adopted many of the ideas of the agricultural colleges; but the high schools of the country maintain much of their conservatism. Congressman Davis of Minnesota is the author of a bill now pending in Congress to appropriate money for national aid to agricultural high schools. The passage of the land-grant act of 1862 was an experiment, because no agricultural or mechanical college had then been successfully started; yet it is believed by those well informed that every dollar appropriated for the Federal Department of Agriculture and for the State experiment stations and State college returns to the American people, or rather earns for the American people, at least \$20.

There are now over fifty State colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts, the College at Logan being one of the most efficient. Their past growth warrants the hope that before long they may have an average of 1,000 students each in collegiate courses related to industry, 500 in mechanics art courses, 300 in agriculture, and 200 in home economics, or a total of 20,000 students, where there are now 20,000.

Minnesota, Nebraska, Alabama,

Georgia and other States have demonstrated that the industrial education started in our State colleges should be extended into a system of agricultural high schools and into our city high schools. The trend has been to organize an agricultural high school for each group of about ten counties, and to develop mechanic arts education, both in separate city high schools and as courses of study in general city high schools. Minnesota and Nebraska led in devising and developing schools of agriculture of high school grade articulating with the college above, and with both the rural schools and the farms below. More recently Alabama and Georgia have taken the lead in establishing one of these schools in each Congressional district. Minnesota and Nebraska have agricultural high schools with 600 and 300 students, respectively. Nearly all the graduates of these schools go back to the farm. A very small number go into other vocations, and probably 10 per cent go forward into collegiate courses in agriculture, most of them to become agricultural technicians. These schools have demonstrated so effectively that farm boys and girls can be educated for country life and returned to country life that every one who looks into the work of these institutions is ready to promote this kind of schools for the entire country.

## A BUSINESS MAN'S VIEW.

Mr. Louis J. Livingston, of St. Paul, Minn., a short time ago was sent to these parts of the country in the interest of a well known St. Paul business firm. On Decoration day he found himself in Preston, Idaho, and the places of business being closed, he spent part of the day in writing to his firm, stating his impressions about the Latter-day Saints. A copy of the letter has been forwarded to us, and it gives us a great deal of pleasure to publish it as an expression of the views of an impartial and disinterested traveler.

Mr. Livingston writes:

"Preston, Idaho, May 30, 1908.  
"Dear Sirs—Inclosed find reports, contracts, etc., for week ending today.  
"This being a legal holiday (Decoration day), and tomorrow being Sunday, the express agent will not receive any packages until Monday. On this account I will not be able to send the matter for Franklin, Malad, and Preston until Monday or Tuesday.

"I am glad to have this opportunity to say here that this circumstance, apparently trivial and unimportant, is one of the strongest endorsements of the Mormon virtue of patriotism—one of the many virtues of this splendid people. Heretofore, in every Gentile community that I have been in, I have had little difficulty in either doing business, or sending home to my family, or on a national holiday, or on Sunday. But this being a Mormon community and today being one of the most revered of our national holidays, every Mormon place of business is closed, and the few houses that are open are run by Gentiles. This is only one of many illustrations of the sterling Mormon virtue of patriotism, the malicious lies of their enemies to the contrary notwithstanding. It might be well to add here that one of the things taught by Mormon missionaries throughout the world is the divine inspiration of the Constitution of the United States.

"I had another opportunity, today, of witnessing another strikingly beautiful phase of Mormon life. From far and near, all over this section of Idaho and Utah came men, women and children, representing all pursuits, every rank in life, and all conditions of wealth, poverty and social standing, to pay the last and tribute to one of their most beloved dead. The place of assembly, the Onida stake academy, was the scene of the earthly labors of this lamented man. The hier was covered and surrounded by floral tributes of exquisite taste and construction, and on the platform were seated all the leading Church dignitaries of this section. Around the hier were the sorrowing family and nearly 100 relatives. The Mormon funeral service, full of the simplicity, democracy and fervor that marks every phase of their daily life, as well as religious life, was so touching that tears stood in my eyes throughout the entire ceremony. With the execution of an opening and a closing hymn and several beautiful solos and hymns sung by one of their noted choir, this consisted entirely of eulogies of the lamented dead by Church dignitaries and friends who had known him since his childhood. Incidentally some of the speakers contrasted the prosperous condition of their people at the present day and the hardships and trials of their pioneer fathers and mothers. Every tribute to the departed was eloquent with love and grief, and the sincerest kind, some of the speakers being so overcome with emotion that they could hardly speak. And every tribute ended with a blessing for both the departed and his family, and was invariably invoked in the name of Jesus Christ. The academy assembly room was filled to its fullest capacity. There being at least 500 or 600 people present. One of the speakers said that it was the largest funeral assemblage in the history of this section of country. And to whose memory were all these tributes of reverence and love paid? To a merchant prince, to a great statesman, to a dignitary of the Church, to a professor of the academy? No! Only to a janitor—a man of sterling integrity, gentle heart and pure life who had done his humble work faithfully and well, and had, in the language of the early pioneers, been able to join his friends in the other world.

"This is only one of many instances in which the virtues and sterling traits of the Mormon people have shined forth in my contact with them in the last few weeks the first time in my life that I have had the pleasure of being among them.

"Utah and southern Idaho are living testimonials to the Mormon virtues of thrift, sobriety, practicality and love of nature and the beautiful. The Mormon cities and towns are the most beautiful and sanitary in the United States, and the people, even in small towns, are progressive and up-to-date. No finer physical specimens of manhood and womanhood are to be found anywhere, and the fine arts, especially music, divinity of all, have their shrines in every community. Though an essentially religious people, they are sensible enough to know and to enjoy the joys of life, no town being without its dance hall or theater.

"Nowhere in the Union have I seen the purely American traits—simplicity, democracy, fair play—so strikingly and universally displayed as among the Mormons, and every thing they do is

impressed with sanity and good judgment. The three words that have been constantly ringing in my ears since I have had the pleasure of entering Mormonism, suggestive of their most striking traits, are simplicity, democracy, sanity. These three traits are uppermost in everything they say or do. But the most beautiful Mormon trait is charity—not only the charity that puts its hand in its pocket and provides for the poor, the suffering and the dead, regardless of creed, nationality or race—but that which refuses to speak in harsh terms of the very enemies who are constantly vilifying them and trying to destroy them. The nearest approach to bitterness displayed by them is in speaking of the people who come among them and go back east to vilify and abuse them. It is to place myself in an unmistakable attitude towards them that I write these sincere words of eulogy; and you will greatly oblige me by publishing this letter, entire, in some eastern journal, so that I can show them, beyond a doubt, that I mean what I say.

"There is a startling fact for their enemies to ponder over. Although the finest specimens of manhood and womanhood among them are the offspring of polygamous parents, and although I have known at least one gentle, while among them, to endorse polygamy, there is among them a strong and bitter undercurrent of opposition to the practice, to which only their belief in its divine revelation reconciles them. My observation teaches me that the Mormons, as a people, especially the women, are anti-polygamous.

"Nowhere have I seen better behaved children and youths, and so little indication of vice and crime. In their bearing and manner, no matter what their material condition or rank in life, they are simple, unassuming, frank and courteous, and in their daily contact with each other, they exhibit a beautiful spirit of brotherly love. Of course there are exceptions to all rules, and there are Mormons who do not fit the bill in all particulars, but, as a people, this estimate of them holds good.

"Another thing, the whole organization of the Mormon Church, one of the most perfect organizations ever devised by man, is essentially democratic from the humblest to the highest member; and there is placed in the hands of every hand to the fair, unbiased, observer, that there is no tyranny over or coercion of the members by the 'hierarchy.' On the contrary, I was struck by the freedom and strength of the criticisms of the highest Church officials by some Church members. And nowhere have women greater freedom of thought and action, and more respect for the conventional moral code, endorsed by all Christian sects. Her political enfranchisement was given her by the Mormons, taken away by the whites, and again restored by the Mormons.

"And finally, if for nothing else, they are entitled to the greatest credit, not only for transforming a desert into a paradise, but for the example and impetus they have given the whole nation in their magnificent work in this western country.

"You at least, know that in this writing of these splendid countrymen of ours, who have grafted on the best of colonial and revolutionary stock, the sturdy yeomanry of the three races from which the best of our immigrants come—the Anglo-Saxon, the Teutonic and the Scandinavian—you know, I say, that I am entirely disinterested, especially in view of the fact that I have done least business with them than with our Gentile patrons. If it were a matter of dollars and cents I would not have cause to write of them as I do.

"In conclusion I desire to record my belief that Mormonism—religiously, politically or socially considered, is not a menace to our country!"

Mr. Livingston, we are happy to say, is not the only business man who finds the Latter-day Saints different from the pictures drawn of them by their adversaries. We are acquainted with a gentleman who came here from Australia. On his way he was warned that he had to go armed here. His friends at home were uneasy for him, when they heard that he had been sent to Utah. Such is the effect of the eternal defamations of the State by the conspirators. Today that gentleman has many intimate friends among the Saints, and he is doing all in his power to make the truth about Utah known. And there are others.

It seems to be the rain of the Storm King.

A vice presidential candidate is a sort of "affinity."

Some humorists mark time, others Mark Twain.

To keep the hair from coming out—use nuclage.

All non-Taft contesting delegates were Chicagoed.

Even the June bugs are complaining of the weather.

Original "Morodora" girls are entitled to old age pensions now.

It is foolish to cry over spilt milk; it is generally half water.

Every sick man thinks he is not so sick as another sick man.

Mr. Bryan's thundering in Nebraska was followed by tornadoes.

The allies eventually whipped Napoleon, but can they do the same thing with Taft?

It never rains but it pours, and it never gets warm but the furnace man turns on the heat.

"I write when the fit takes me," says Jack London. Much of his writing does seem rather fitful.

When passengers are stalled on trains because of storms the cars are very apt to become barn-like.

What shall it profit a man if he dig up a rich relation and the rich relation doesn't "dig up?"

Taft's managers are looking to New York for a running mate for him. The wise men came from the east.

It is claimed that paper can be made from sugar cane. Just the kind on which to write billets doux.

It looks as though airships would take the place of the automobile chiefly by falling in the middle of the road.

All tramps will tell you they are willing to work for a meal but no tramp was ever yet hungry enough to push a lawn mower for a meal.

The Shoshone Journal speaks of the Twin Falls convention as "A Duel Convention." It certainly was a great fight and this fall will be fought to the death.

The chauffeurs are beginning to fear the man-on-horseback, for he proves to

be a policeman in plain clothes who arrests them for breaking the speed limit.

"The national estate is still immense, by rich. It is still valuable beyond the possessions of other nations. It is not too late to save a magnificent heritage for the generations to come," says an exchange. Some people and papers are so nervous and exercised over the "national estate" that they must fear some one is going to pick it up and carry it abroad.

## WHY A MAN DRINKS.

Julian Hawthorne in the Cosmopolitan.

As a rule, man drinks to excess with a pretty definite end in view, namely, that he may thus acquire power to be something more than he naturally is. He is depressed, and he wants to be cheerful; he is timid, and desires to be brave; he is cold, and wishes to be warm; he is feeble, and wants to be strong; he is below par, and aims to be up to the mark. In other words, he takes alcohol just as a weak monarch hires mercenaries—to defend himself against a stronger enemy. But the weak monarch has to pay his hired troops high wages, and sometimes they turn upon him and crush him. While they are willing to help him, they seem to make him strong, but it is not with his own strength, but in the end, at the expense of it. Alcohol is the drunkard's mercenary; its aid is treacherous; it lies in wait to betray him. He struts for a while and glories himself on its prowess, which he arrogates as his own; but his self-deception is patent, and is presently exposed. In short, excitement from drink imposes upon a man a self-hood which is not his own, but a false and monstrous exaggeration of it; at first it seems to give him strength or faculty beyond his normal being, but it hurries him into folly and danger, and ends by sousing him ignominiously and helplessly into the gutter.

## A GOOD LISTENER.

Century.

With those who understood him, General Grant was always frank, courteous and unassuming. In conversation he was a considerate and patient listener. His comments were brief and modest, but showed a ready grasp of the subject in hand. It was seldom that he branched into and extended discussion, being more inclined to agree with the views of others rather than to volunteer any new phase of the question. He apparently weighed matters quite deliberately from his own point of view as a man of affairs, but never showed a ready willingness to admit there was another side to an argument, his own position was well guarded. As in the fighting of his battles, so in the developed caution of judicious antagonism. Even when pleasantly chided for his apparently stubborn attitude, he had in reserve a ready answer for the disputer.

## A TAX ON BACHELORS.

New Orleans Daily States.

It may become ere long a seriously debated point whether a tax upon bachelors might not be imposed to the advantage not only of the taxpayer, but of the country. The position of the ever-growing army of women in our population. Such a tax would be a revival of a novel idea in the reign of William and Mary, when the whole population of England was less than the present population of London, an act was passed obliging all bachelors and widowers above twenty-five years old to pay a tax of 1 shilling yearly; a bachelor or a widower due 12 pounds 1 shilling yearly; a marquis 10 pounds a year. A curious combination, this, of a tax upon single bachelors and social glory, and one which conceivably might be revived with advantage.

## JUST FOR FUN.

The One Drawback.

"I know well enough the sure recipe for getting rich," says the Alfalfa Sage. It is simple enough: Get something the public wants and advertise it big. The trouble in my case is this: I have nothing the public wants."—Kansas City Star.

"Do tell me, is young Mr. Daft such a fool as he looks?"

"Oh, no, indeed! More so."—Baltimore American.

Wigwag—And so you have never seen the sun rise?

Guzzler—No; I generally manage to get to bed before that.—Philadelphia Record.

Financier (to aspiring young man)—So you're thinking of painting pictures? If you take my advice, you'll paint like Reynolds. There's money in it!—Punch.

"Yes," said young Blowitz. "I can't wait to do that back 400 years."

"Indeed!" rejoined Miss Cutting. "I had no idea you had been on the downward path so long."—Chicago Daily News.

Seating himself on the porch, he wiped his perspiring brow. "I am going to ask you the old, old question," he said to the girl at his side.

"Never mind asking it," she said, wiping her brow in turn. "Yes, it is not enough for me."—Philadelphia Ledger.

White—What a strange looking face you have on your watch! It has figures for only eleven hours.

Green—I had to have it made that way. The watchmaker was being a humor every half day, and the watchmaker said it was impossible to adjust it to go any faster.—Judge.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The splendid array of fiction in the Red Book Magazine for June is introduced by a novel story, the title of which is "The Elopers," and the author, Jacques Futelle. "The Elopers" is illustrated by Henry Hutt. A striking story in the same issue is "Man and Man," in which Otto Lyman presents the case of an iron-mill strike, and brings his story to a denouement at once eminently forceful and quite as sentimentally just. A business story of a business-war, in which she plays the game of "low finance" and wins, is William Hamilton Osborne's story, "The War on the Widow," and a love tale of a love tale is "Edith Mayvane," "The Result," while Hopkins J. Moorhouse, in "Folly Stakes," tells a touching tale of the oldwest. Other contributors to the June issue are Mary L. Bay, Raymond Berry, Emma Lee Walton, John D. Swain, W. A. Frost, and Louis V. DeFoe. The photographic art-studies with which the number opens are, as usual, attractive.—158-164 State St., Chicago.

"How did you happen to propose to her?"

"I took her to a baseball game and she didn't distract me with a single question."—Houston Post.

## READ THE

Theatre Magazine

For Theatrical News And Stage Pictures.

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## Z. C. M. I. Great Half Price Suit Sale

IN accordance with our policy of carrying no goods over from one season to another, our entire stock of Ladies and Misses' Cloth Suits will be closed out at Half Price. Every cloth suit included in this sale. No reserves. All the various models of the season still represented. Prices range from \$14.00 to \$76.50. Half Price During this three days' Suit Sale. No approvals or exchanges allowed, and in consideration of the great price reductions alterations will be charged extra.

## Silk Suits—2-Piece Effects. Jacket Sale—Half Price

All Two-Piece Silk Suits will be sold during the three days sale at One-Third Off. Jumper, Waist and Jacket effects in browns, blacks, Copenhagens and navy blue at... One-Third Off

Entire line of SHORT SILK KIMONOS, plain, pink, blue, black and Japanese patterns at... Half Price

OUR DRUG STORE IS AT 112-114 SO. MAIN STREET.



## SALT THEATRE

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10

## WALTER DAMROSCH

And the NEW YORK SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA and Solists.

Prices, 50c to \$3.50. Sale now on.

Next Attraction.

## HENRY MILLER

And Company in "THE GREAT DIVIDE."

Prices, 50c to \$2. Sale tomorrow.

## GRAND THEATRE

Tonight, Souvenir Matinee Wednesday.

The EARL BURGESS CO. Presenting the "Up-Start of Sensationalism."

"The House of Mystery!" Starting Thursday, "IN THE HEART OF THE STORM."

## THE NEW LYRIC.

John E. Clark, Manager.

## The Cameraphone!

CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.

NEW BILL TODAY.

Jewett and Wilson in Speedlight, the Novelty Quartette, Susanna Willis. A BIG WAR ACT.

THE YOUNGERI BROTHERS. Afternoons, 2:30 to 4:30; evenings, 7:30 to 9:30.

Admission, matinees, 10c; evenings, 10 and 20c.

## SPARKLING Soda Water!

Pleasing to the taste, refreshing, appetizing and invigorating. Served in the daintiest possible manner.

After an Ice Cream Soda, with your favorite crushed fruit, you feel like a new person.

Exceptional Care Given to Prescription Work.

## WILLES - HORNE DRUG CO.

Deseret News Building. By the Monument, 'Phones 374.

## BETTER THAN SCHOOL WORK.

Work for the Boy During the Next Six Weeks.

Manual training in the big University shops June 8th to July 17. Only \$5.00.

Regular University Instructors For grade school boys and high school boys. Telephone or write.

## UNIVERSITY OF UTAH.

## Salt Lake House Cleaning Co. Wagons

are doing splendid work—every body satisfied. We have a very large amount of contracts for May. Get your orders in early if you wish the best wagon in the city.

Phones, Bell 3486; Ind. 1484.

## OASIS Irrigated Lands UTAH

are doing splendid work—every body satisfied. We have a very large amount of contracts for May. Get your orders in early if you wish the best wagon in the city.

Phones, Bell 3486; Ind. 1484.

## CUTLER'S

36 MAIN ST.

THE ORIGINAL KNIT GOODS HOUSE OF UTAH.

## WE'RE SELLING SILK TIES NOW FOR 20c

BOWS, TECKS AND FOUR-IN-HANDS.

We secured a big lot of Men's Silk Ties from an eastern manufacturer at an exceptionally low rate and we're selling them now