Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING. (SUBDATS EXCEPTED.)

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#### A SIMPLE PROPOSITION.

There appears to be a great misun derstanding on the part of our local contemporaries concerning the purport of S. B. 183, in relation to the sale of property by the heads of church corporations, which had been lingering for some time in the upper house of the Legislature, but was passed on Friday by an almost unanimous vote, only two dissenting. The impression seems to prevail that the Church is seeking to exercise some extraordinary powers which would be against the interest of the body of its people. That is entirely The Trustee-in-trust of the Church of

Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints has long held and exercised all the power and authority in relation to the acquisition and conveyance of church property that is contemplated in the bill. If this measure now proposed should become a law, that power would not be increased in the smallest degree. But if the Church should at any time be incorporated, the Trustee-in-trust would simply exercise the same powers under the corporation that he now exercises without incorporation.

In the respective Bishops' wards of the Church, each Bishop acts as the trustee to hold and convey its property, and it is necessary for convenience sake, that he should be able to act for the corporation organized in his ward just as a bishop or other functionary in the Catholic church officiates as to property affairs. The Church property in his ward is vested in him and his successors in office, in trust for the members of his ward, and passes to his successor in office on his death,

Opposition to the measure comes from a lack of understanding of its merits, or from a disposition to raise obstacles In the way of a desirable and necessary papers are always suspicious of any thing that appears to be wanted for the

benefit of an ecclesiastical organization. The change proposed in the law is simply to give the same power as to Church property under an incorporation, as is now held and exercised by its trustees without incorporation. All the states which have laws for this class of corporations give the power and authority proposed in the bill now before our Legislature. Why haggle over so simple a proposition?

# THE CAHOON BILL.

The regulation and restriction of the liquor traffic is a subject with which Legislatures have had to wrestle in every part of the civilized world. Some states of the Federal Union have passed laws prohibiting the sale of intoxicants, and have found that while their theory may appear sound, its practice has not been effective. There is a demand for stimulating drinks which is certain to be met by a supply. It will be furnished either secretly or openly. The law forbidding its sale will be evaded or de-

Experience has demonstrated this broand fair dispute. It has been found that in a mixed population, that is, une composed of persons holding dif-Merent views in regard to the sale of intoxicants, restriction and regulation by high license is the most practical way of dealing with that which is recognized by the majority as an evil. It cannot be stamped out while the appetites of so many individuals demand a supply, and therefore it has been found better to control the traffic as well as possible than to attempt to

extirpate it. Utah has always had on its statute books, from the beginning, measures designed to suppress the sale of intoxicants where that was practicable and to restrict it in towns and cities where its sale could not be stopped. In the larger cities of this state it has been found exceedingly difficult to enforce the statutes and ordinances that have been enacted. There are so many ways of avoiding the penalties provided, that even when offenses have been detected, conviction and punishmen have not always been the result of prosecution. Some of our courts have construed the law in favor of the culprit rather than of the prosecutor. In Salt Lake City, particularly, the execution of the law has been hedged up in

many ways. Amendments have been made to the city charter and also to in its wake followed superstition, blass the ordinances, and still the traffic has gone on in many instances in violation and even defiance thereof.

The Legislature at its present session has had this important subject under consideration. The best endravor to meet the requirements of the situation in this state that has been presented, is in our opinion the bill introduced by cach one half, as if it had been an Mr. Cahoon. It is comprehensive, well arranged and appears to cover the necessary ground in a practical and rational manner. We do not intend at this time to take up its provisions in detail, but we desire to say a word or two in its favor, as we believe that, If enacted, it will prove to be a very great improvement over anything that Acts, which it is expected will be sold

the House of Representatives. We importance of Bible reading: hope it will not be delayed by obstacles that its purpose may be defeated at this session. We do not claim perfection for the bifl, but we believe it meets the pressing demands of the times for the restriction and regulation of the liquor traffic, and that it would make the path of the police and other offiers, in the performance of their duty us to this matter, much easier and more uscessful than it can possibly be at

wesent. The friegds of law and order should ally round this bill and see that it loes not fall of passage. Its aim and tent are right, and the means it proides for attaining them are well defixed and can be made effectual. Our gridators will do the people of Utah hops they represent, good service, by naking the Cahoon Bill one of the statutes of the State of Utah.

#### THE UTAH ART INSTITUTE.

The annual Art Exhibit provided for by law, is one of the most interesting nd beneficial of our State institutions. This year it will be given in the Old octal Hall in this city. In that hisoric building is being gathered some splendid works of art, C. E. Dallin, the famous Utah sculptor, has there a aronze reproduction of his great work, The Medicine Man." the original of which is in Fairmount Park. He had also kindly collected for the exhibit some choice paintings in Boston and New York. The productions from the east form the finest ever seen in Utah, Loal artists also have furnished, liberally, specimens of their talents, and alogether the officers and managers of he Utah Ari Institute have reason to be proud of their efforts in 1903. The xpense attending the collection has peen such that it is necessary to charge a small admission fee. This has peen placed at twenty-five cents for duits and ten cents for school attendants, which will include university and high school pupils. The opening will take place in the Social Hall on Monday evening, March 9, and it is expected that there will be a large attendance of the supporters of art and the lovers of the beautiful.

#### AN IMPORTANT GATHERING.

The National Council of Women of the United States will hold its fourteenth annual executive session, in the historic city of New Orleans on March 26, 27 and 28. This is a very important organization. It takes into consideration subjects of vital interest to the fair sex, and that which is for their welfare is naturally and certainly beneficial to the whole human family,

At the gathering in New Orleans an opportunity will be afforded for a conference among the leaders of the organization, from different points and representing divers interests, and particuarrangement. Some people and some larly for a presentation of the plans of ments and the new official board, under the organization effected in Washington in Feburary, 1902. Reports will be made of the progress these have made during the year just expiring.

The ladies of the South have extended the most cordial invitations, and their hospitality and courtesy, so well known, will be fully extended to the visitors. All members of the National Council are requested to attend. We hope that Utah will be duly represented at this important session

Round trip tickets have been arrang d for at a rate of one and one-third fare, and reduced prices have been se ured for accommodations at the fa mous New St. Charles hotel. Full partic ulars can be obtained by communicat ing with Flo Jamison Miller, corre sponding secretary, 824 Valencia street, San Francisco, Cal.

# ROME UNDER LEO.

The importance of the work of Le XIII to the Catholic church, is best inderstood, when his policy is con asted with that of his predecessor.

alled to grasp the questions of his inie. Instead of studying the problem f labor, of nationality, and scientifi escarch, he buried himself in theologi eat quibbles about the Virgin, bufalli offity and the temporal power of th opes. The result was that when he ited the church was stripped of her termioral estates, and at feud with al ha successor was so gloomy that loubts were openly expressed whether, fact, he would have any successor at

The present pope has pursued an enrely different course. He has taken the problems of the age and invescation of Christendom, the condition tabor, the ills of poverty, the evils of ar freedom of melentific inquiry-thes and kindred topics have been treated he broad spirit of the who regards meelf at the head of the human fam And the consequence is that pap y today stands higher than at any me since the Reformation.

Papacy has much ill to be respoble for. It cut a swath through the niddle ages, more sanguinary, mor marked with the curse of fire and sword, than that of the hordes of Attib or the followers of the Arabian prophet phemy, rebellion against the Almight; But papacy is no longer what it wa at that time. The world has changed and the Catbolle church has change too. It will never become just who it was at the time when the pop divided the American continents b

orange to give to two good children. The best proof of the changed con fitions in itome is the fact that thu hurch now has commenced to recom mend the reading of the Scriptures The Vatican press, we are told, has now in preparation a new Italian translation of the four Gospels and of the

we have had or now have of this char- it the small price of one franc. A eter on our statute books. It is committee has been appointed to aid retting rather late for any lengthy in the distribution of this popular edilebate on this question. The measure tion. And the official organ of the has been pretty thoroughly discussed in Vatican is quoted as follows on the

"The reading of the holy Scriptures is thrown in its way either by the saloon I the best means for the support of the element or other interested parties, so true and genuine apostolic office, and is entirely adapted to awaken in the people a truly Christian knowledge and conscience, which can then be pervert-sed by nobody. What an inestimable blessing it would be if every Christian read a chapter from the Gospels this way the divine language of the book, together with its sublime simplicity, would become common preperty the image of Jesus Christ would be come clearer and more deeply im-pressed on the hearts of the people; corough religious training would be re-parted on all sides, and in this way to most dangerous results of ignor-ice and indifference would be rele to have this constant and steady eading of the Scriptures introduced in

many families, as is the case number of countries in northern Eu-, what an immense gain this for the church and the faithful!" That is truly remarkable in a Roman paper. Bible reading was at one time not encouraged by the defenders of Rome. And so exceptional did it become, that a monk at the time of the Reformation is said to have told his audience that the reformers had invented a new language, the Greek, and

written a Bible in it, in order to lead

people astray. Such ignorance! But this is all changed. Today the Protestants think very little of the sa ered Scriptures. Few rend them as the word of God. Many criticize them, instead of studying them. The Catholics have taken the Bible up again. They intend to defend it. They recommend its reading. There is a complete change of position.

### DANGER NOT YET OVER.

War rumors will not down, although the situation in the Balkan region has been represented as more satisfactory

From St. Petersburg comes a state ment to the effect that dissatisfaction with the reforms which the powers propose to introduce in Macedonia is ircreasing not only among the Slave of the Balkans, but also among their kin in Russia. Young Russians throughout the empire are preparing, it is said to imitate their fathers, who aided the Servian and Bulgarian revolution it 1876-77, by joining the Macedonian revolutionary bands when the winter breaks up.

That is the real danger. The govern ments may be bent on postponing trou bie as long as possible. For the states men of the world know the possibilities of a storm in that region, sufficiently to dread it. But they do not alway control events. Sometimes the people plunge into the maistroom of wars, as f impelled to do so by invisible forces

The Czar is a lover of peace, but i s probable that if Turkey commits any acts of violence in Macedonia, such as those that preceded the last conflict between Russia and Turkey in behalf of Bulgaria, the Russian people would demand to be led on another crusade, and If the demands were strong enough, the ruler would not resist. He would not inve the power to resist,

The danger is not yet over. Turkey ons promised to institute reforms, but promises do not satisfy the Macedonian agitators.

# AMONG THE METHODISTS.

President Roosevelt was the chief speaker at Carnegie Hall, New York, where a massmeeting was held the other day in memory of John Wesley, the founder of Methodism. It is a beautiful sight to see the chief of a great nation, taking active interest in the religious gatherings of the people, especially if it is done without unselfish motives. But the President had better be careful. Some Methodists, particularly in the West, are trembling at the mere thought of mixing politics and religion. They cannot endure it.

John Wesley was a great character in his age and generation. And he shared the lot of all really great men He was not understood by his contemporaries. He was given a long life upor the earth-from 1703 to 1791, and the greatest part of it he devoted to eccle siastical reforms, with the result that before he was called away, he found himself at the head of a most extensiv religious movement. But the far-reaching consequences of his labors, it was reserved for the coming generations to appreciate. John Wesley is held in greater honor now than when he died It was always thus.

President Roosevelt's speech on the ecasion was full of eulogy and appreriation of the work of Methodism. He the life of the frontlersman, he sald, there was much to pull him down, "If left to himself, without moral teaching and moral guidance, without any of the nfluences that tend toward the uplift ing of man and subduing of the brute within him, sad would have been his, and therefore our, fate. From this fate we have been largely rescued by the lonears went the ploneer preachers; and all honor be given to the Methodists for the great proportion of these oneer preachers whom they fur-

That is true. The President could not ave paid a higher compliment to the ission of Methodism, had he been a ember in good standing and familiar ith its work. What a pity that Methdism should have lost so much of the pirit of Wesley and of its pioneer

In this connection, the following stateant in the New York World, showing particular species of religion proby all the presidents of the ed States may not prove withou

Washington was a member of the plecopal church. John Adams was a Congregations

regularly attended the Firs h of Statesmen, because so may Jefferson attended the Episcopal ourch and subscribed to it, but never renly professed any religion. writings strongly indicate sympathy

ith that faith.
"Madison and Monroe were both ombers of the Episcopal Church of "John Quincy Adams was a Unitari-

"Andrew Jackson was converted late in life to the Presbyterian faith.

Van Buren bore an irreproachable haracter, but none of his biographers takes any mention of his religious

William Henry Harrison was an episcopalian and had strong religious telings. He refused to fight a duel on the ground that there were "higher obons than human opinions can im-

John Tyler was an Episcopalian.

"John Tyler was an Episcopalian.

"James K, Polk professed no religion ntil he was dying, when he was bapted by a Methodist clergyman.

"Zachary Taylor, old 'Rough and cady,' was not a member of any durch. His last words were: 'I am not afraid to die. I am ready. I have ndeavered to do my duty.' "Millard Fillmore was a Baptist be Fliation, but not by actual profession

Franklin Pierce was an Episcopali James Buchanan joined the Presby-erlan Church, but not till after he re-

"Abraham Lincoln was not a member t any church. His parents were Bap-ists. He himself professed his belief a Divine Providence and the power of rayer in many of his public addresses. "Andrew Johnson belonged to no hurch, but had Methodist leanings.

"Ulysses S. Grant was a Methodist Se was Rutherford B. Hayes, James A. Garfield was a member of he Campbellite Church, and frequently 'Chester Alan Arthur was an Episco-

"Renjamin Harrison was a Presbyterin, as is Grover Cleveland.
"William McKinley was a Methodist.
"Theodore Roosevelt is a member of the Dutch Reformed Church."

MORE TROUBLE IN CHINA.

The reports from China continue ather disquieting. It is claimed that the country is on the eve of another eruption directed against the foreigners. Boxer societies are said to be secretly co-operating in all parts of the country. They are only waiting for a ignal to rise, and everything indiates that the signal will come from he palace at Pekin and that the imperial government to save its face with the western powers will repeat the old program of making pretense of resistng the rebels when they raid the city, and then, with true Oriental duplicity, e-enforcing their ranks with the imperial troops. That is said to be the program. Late news from the country is said to indicate that the whole of the Yang-tse valley is fermenting with rebellion now, as well as the northern and western provinces, and that a similtaneous uprising against foreigners is inevitable within a few months. If this is a correct representation of the onditions, the foreign missionaries had etter leave the threatened points beore the occurrence of another tragedy. The Chinese are not going to become econciled to the foreign influences in their country, just yet. They are going o fight against the innovations with ill their might. Nor can this be wonered at. In our own country the Chiese "invasion" is being fought sucessfully. But the Chinese feel as trongly on the subject of foreign "inasion," as do the Anglo-Saxons, There an be no compromise as yet. It was predicted when the last peace treaty was signed, with its exorbitant demands for money, that hostilities would again break out in less than five years. That prediction seems to be about to that he should find in them a type of come true. In All probability, too, some the stremuous life that is still needed of the European powers desire outcreaks in China, since thereby they btain pretexts for the occupation of

spiration, is really not generally known. Spring goes Marching along.

All the railway accidents are chedule time. Does Mr. Roosevelt believe that half :

Chinese territory. How much of the

Chinese rebellions is due to native agi-

tation, and how much to foreign in-

Congress is better than none? On the Panama canal bill Senator Morgan is still in statu oue anti.

Mr. Carnegie has shown by his works hat he is a "peace at any price" man. "Gaping Dick" is a good name for a member of the "Hole-in-the-Wall"

Sir Thomas Lipton likes his new boat. If he ever gets it, he will like his cup

Senator Kearns is not what he was, He is now senior instead of junior Some of the President's southern ap-

pointments are great disappointments to the Southerners. A mid-ocean newspaper would prob-

atly be very largely a wet sheet and a flowing bowl affair The Sultan of Morocco now pretends that he has captured the Pretender.

Doubtless it is all pretense If the white race in this country is committing suicide that fact should

tend to settle the negro problem It is not surprising that a Child should vote against the curfew law since its chief aim is to repress chil-

It seems like a turning back of time to see Senator Gorman again at the head of the Democratic forces in the Senate,

It begins to look as though it was good time for Europeans to get out of China or else to get more European troops in there. A Connecticut man, and singer in a

church, has been bound over for hugging a school marm. The man must be a hear to do such a thing: The bill regulating barbershops should make it a misdemeanor for bar-

bers to talk to customers while shavng them or cutting their hair. Covernor Pardee has just signed the . Il making the golden poppy the state lower of California. The name suggestr the Flowery Kingdom as well as

the Golden State The president has turned wood chopper. He cut down two trees while his companions cut down one each. Still this does not make him twice as big a man as Washington.

To the famine reports is one added from Japan. In addition to the great famines in Sweden and Finland, news

fering from a famine of such great exent that thousands of people are reatened with starvation.

If the Buffalo police know for a cerainty, and they say they do, who illed Burdick, why are they following another clew and looking for a redeaded woman?

Poultney Bigelow's proposed solution the negro problem is to welcome the ninese to this country by repealing he Chinese exclusion act and setting he Chinese at work in the cotton and rice fields of the south. This is on the theory of "Similia similibus curantur." The findings of the strike commis-

on, as summarized by the New York terald, are a victory for the miners on he whole. But it is not all their way. The important principle is laid down hat a miner has a right to work withut molestation even though he does ot belong to the union. If the union lners will learn that truth by heart and act upon it they will make a trerendous advance and will raise themelves and their cause in the eyes of the ublic generally. An eastern exchange makes a note

f the curious fact that there are in his country a number of "cities" so mall that it is a wonder they appear nder that heading. Among these Lilioutlan communities are the following: The city of Johnson, Kan., has a popuation of only 15, and the population of he city of of Coronado, in the same state, is only 10. There are several ities in Kansas which have very diinutive populations, as follows: Birl. : Brainerd, 70; Ford, 82; Freeport, 83; lorace, 90; Hugoton, 54; Richfield, 61; Tribune, 62: Ulysses, 40. The city of ileam Springs, Mo., has a population f 98. The city of Brigantine, N. J., has population of 99, but this is nearly ve times as large as that of the city Lavallette in the same state, which as a population of only 21. The city which exceeds all the others in the liminutiveness of its population is the city of Rainy Lake, Minn., which has a opulation of only 7.

#### ON RELIGIOUS TOPICS.

St. Louis World. The faith in a life beyond the grave ew out of the needs of the human art before man had advanced out of e lowest savagery. With the dawn intelligence came the belief in the owy existence of the departed. The octrine of immortality was developed an ennobled by priests and prophets. n the hands of Paul it became he most powerful instrumentalities in stering Christianity in the heathen Later it sustained men and women in the sufferings of martyrdom and made of the fire a bed of roses.

Boston Herald. Mr. Roosevelt made a short address o the great meeting of Methodists JONES & HAMMER, Mgrs

athered in Carnegie Hall, New York celebrate the bicentennial of John Wesley's birth. The address is well adapted to "make him solid" with the eat body of Methodist voters. n appreciative tribute to Methodism s a religion adapted to the circumances of the pioneers who pushed the ment. It is not strange that the hardy esolute, sincere character of the reachers of this faith should appea strongly to President Roosevelt, nor when this pioneer task has been accomplished once for all.

Springfield Republican.

The John Wesley celebration, which President Roosevelt attended, was worth going to. The Historian Lecky's judgment of Wesley was not pitched in a key of unqualified admiration, but he was obliged to say that the founder of modern Methodism "has had a wider constructive influence in the sphere of practical religion that any other man who has appeared since the 16th cen-tury." The influence Methodism has had upon life-both in England and America-cannot easily be overestimat

New York Churchman.

Historic Christianity holds the epis poste as essential to the unity and ntinuity of the church. But the his toric churches have succeeded in mak-ing this principle appear as an offensive ecclesiastical claim instead of demor strating in their corporate life its in ulable value to those who have los Until, in every-day human experi ed to be more than an incidental sys it as necessary to the unity of Christen dom. The more the churches in Amer ica become impressed with the need o Christian fraternity, the more significant the historic episcopate will ap

New York Examiner. We may hope that we are no longe likely to encounter the denun Martin Luther, noble man that he was when he assailed the hated Anabaptists of his day. He correctly says that they teach that baptism is nothing, unless the person baptized be believing. It is this very teaching which arouses his this very teaching which arouses his unholy anger. For by this principle, he says, "it must needs follow that all God's works are nothing, unless the recipient be good, for baptism is the work of God; but a bad man maketh that it is not the work of God." Hence in his horror he exclaims: "Who sees not in such Anabaptists, not men possessed by demons, but demons possessed by worse demons?" Still, though we are now in no danger of such asults, the error and spirit of Luther's false teaching are far from being dead in the world. We have need of the fidelity, though not of the harshness of our spiritual ancestors.

Congregationalist and Christian World. There never was a time perhaps when the question of immortality on grounds of science and philosophy was more debated and discussed by the highest order of minds. But too often here is a note of striving, a tone apology or discouragement, a hint of pecial pleading in the arguments unworthy of the simple faith which berives assurance of eternal life. hints and analogies of science are welome, the reasonings of philosophy emoloy and satisfy many minds. But for disciple faith is still assurance of things hoped for, a conviction of things not seen." We do not expect to dog-matize, or even to define, in this sphere of our argument is not science, but

# RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The frontispiece of the Improvement

Era for March is a splendid portrait of Elder John Nicholson. There is also a biographical sketch of Elder Nicholson, by Bishop Orson F. Whitney. On the "Editor's Table" this month we find "An Epistle on Ethics," by President Joseph F. Smith, Another is "Mormon Doctrine in Congress." There are also several "Questions and Answers" of great instructive value. Among other features of this excellent magazine, we now comes that northern Japan is suf-lindia," by Col. R. M. Bryce Thomas;

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"Youth to Springtime," a poem, by E, H. Anderson; "Mission and Teachings of Joseph Smith," by Maj. Richard W. Young; "The Mormon Doctrine of Deity," B. H. Roberts; "Life's Mission," F. F. Dalton; "Funeral Rites in Japan," Alma O. Taylor; "The Violet," a room Lydis D. Alder: "Taylor the state of the control of the contro 40 doz. Girls' Jackets, assorted a poem, Lydia D. Alder; "Talks to Young Men;" "The Prophet Joseph lors, worth \$2.00, Healing the Sick," a poem, C, L, Walk. 40 doz. Girls' Jackets, assorted colors, worth \$2,25, \$1.75 er, and "Some Leading Events in the Current Story of the World." It is a good number, full of instruction and 100 doz. Ladies' Lisle Hose, worth 35c, for ...... 25c interest.-Templeton Building, Salt

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