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SALT LAKE CITY, - MARCH 7, 1900.

NOT "ALL WRONG."

In a paper called "Forward," published at Philadelphia, Pa., an article appears entitled "A Lesson from Salt Lake," from which we take a couple of paragraphs. It says:

"A traveler driving through Salt Lake City recently, went through the gates of the tithing yard and saw the great stacks of grain, the piles of potatoes, the stacks of hay, the numbers of sheep and cattle, and all the rich profusion of produce, brought in by the Mormon farmers in the valley as their 'tithing to the Lord.' He said afterwards: 'I know the Mormon principles, in most things, are all wrong, but they do set one example that the American Christian who sends missionaries to them needs badly.'"

The traveler spoken of has somewhat exaggerated what he saw when "driving through Salt Lake City," and he also exhibits lack of understanding of "Mormon principles." He was, however, able to recognize the value and rightness of the principle of tithing. Of that he evidently had an object lesson. It is a pity that he did not extend his observations further, so as to be able to understand other "Mormon" principles, and to correct the notion that he entertains and expresses so broadly, that "in most things they are all wrong." After endeavoring to explain the obligation of each member of the "Mormon" Church, he says further:

"How about our own church? Are our missionary boards fully supplied with funds as the Mormon missionaries are? Does each individual member, rich and poor, feel the constant obligation of systematic and proportionate giving? Can we not take this lesson and for very shame learn from the Mormon we despise how to give of our substance to the Lord, whose we are and whom we serve? It is surely a question that every member of our great and prosperous church ought to consider."

It appears that, after all, the writer does not understand even the one principle of the "Mormon" faith of which he approves. Our missionaries are not "fully supplied with funds" when they go to the world to proclaim the everlasting Gospel. They travel without purse or scrip, after the manner required by the Savior of the early Apostles. Is that one of the "Mormon" principles that is "all wrong"? Is it not rather another example which the so-called Christian ministers would do well to follow? The paper in which this appears supports the Presbyterian faith, and the writer is evidently intending to teach its ministers a lesson. If he had taken the pains to learn what "Mormonism" really is, he would surely have found many other principles to recommend to the ministers and members of his own church.

The great trouble with most of the visitors to this city is, that they take for granted the representations of persons opposed to "Mormon" doctrine, and without investigation jump to the conclusion that it is "all wrong anyhow," and therefore unworthy of particular inquiry. The truth is that "Mormon" principles are identical with those taught by Jesus of Nazareth and His disciples in the first century of the Christian era. They have been widely departed from since that time, and hence the discords that prevail in modern Christendom and the lack of vitality exhibited in the various sects.

"Mormonism" is an actual and complete restoration of the doctrines enunciated by Christ and His Apostles when He was in mortality, and is attended by the same spirit and power. While all who profess to believe in it do not carry into effect its teachings, there are nevertheless a great many who live under its influence and are guided by it in all the acts of life. They are consistent, practical Christians in the full sense of the term, and their example could be emulated with profit by many thousands in the orthodox churches, who entertain the erroneous notion that "Mormon" doctrines are "all wrong."

A SIMPLE CHURCH MATTER.

It is strange that after the experience of so many years since the organization of the Church, there should be any misunderstanding as to the proper administration of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Yet we have been frequently asked questions concerning it, which show that on this very simple matter some people are still uninformed.

We have been asked whether any person not holding the Melchisedek Priesthood is authorized to bless the emblems of the body and blood of the Savior. Also whether it is proper for anyone but an Elder or Priest to pass the plate and cup. It is remarkable how few people appear to have read the Doctrine and Covenants, which gives in the plainest language directions concerning the administration of this ordinance. We quote from Sec. 20, as follows:

"It is expedient that the Church meet together often to partake of bread and wine in the remembrance of the Lord Jesus."

"And the Elder or Priest shall administer it; and after this manner shall he administer it—he shall kneel with the Church and call upon the Father in solemn prayer—saying—"

Then follow the forms to be used,

which are precisely the same as those given by the Savior in person to the Nephites, as recorded in the Book of Mormon, page 610.

It will be seen from the foregoing that the term "administer," is used in reference to the blessing of the emblems. After they are thus blessed they may be passed by an Elder, a Priest, a Teacher or a Deacon to those who partake, and even by members, who frequently have to pass them from hand to hand in congregations where they cannot be reached by the brethren appointed to distribute them.

The use of water in the place of wine has been authorized because of the inability at present to carry out the injunction, "Behold this should be wine, even pure wine, of the grape of the vine, of your own make." Also because there are persons who are so constituted that on tasting wine or anything alcoholic, a burning desire is evoked to imbibe that which will intoxicate. Water is a fitting substitute for the pure wine mentioned in the revelation. And its use is in conformity with the revelation given in September, 1830, which says:

"It mattereth not what ye shall eat, or what ye shall drink, when ye partake of the sacrament, if it so be that ye do it with an eye single to my glory, remembering unto the Father my body which was laid down for you, and my blood which was shed for the remission of your sins."

To this is added the commandment "You shall not purchase wine neither strong drink of your enemies." These instructions ought to be familiar to every person claiming to be a Latter-day Saint. They leave no room for reasonable dispute as to their meaning. If people would both read the revelations that have been given to the Church and use their own thinking faculties, there would be less misunderstanding of the simple things of the kingdom.

UNIFORM DIVORCE LAWS.

There has been some agitation lately for a uniform divorce law throughout the country. High church dignitaries have taken the matter up. They have denounced the growing evil of severing the ties that should be sacred and warned against the immorality necessarily growing out of the disregard for a divine institution.

One would suppose that there should be practical unanimity on such a proposition, at least among those who are in the habit of giving serious matters a serious consideration, but there is not. Among the opponents of a uniform divorce law is Elizabeth Cady Stanton. In the March number of the North American Review she takes the view that the hardships of the wedded state fall more heavily upon women than upon men, and she expresses her belief that the States which have liberal divorce laws are to women what Canada was to the slave before emancipation. Any effort to create a national divorce law would surely result in making a maximum of restrictions where there is now a minimum, and in depriving women of opportunities for relief from oppression and unhappiness.

She refuses to consider marriage as a religious institution, and argues:

"Questions involved in marriage and divorce should be, in the churches, matters of doctrinal teaching and discipline only; and, after having discussed for centuries the question as to what the Bible teaches concerning divorce, without arriving at any settled conclusion, they should agree somewhat among themselves before they attempt to dictate State legislation on the subject. It simplifies this question to eliminate the pretensions of the church and the Bible as to its regulation. As the Bible sanctions divorce and polygamy, in the practice of the chosen people, and is full of contradictions, and the canon law has been a pliable in the hands of ecclesiastics, enforced or set aside at the behests of kings and nobles, it would simplify the discussion to confine it wholly to the civil law, regarding divorce as a State question."

It is certainly a most narrow view of the union of man and wife, created in the image of the Godhead, to see in it nothing but a civil contract. But even if that is the point of view, it does not follow that it is best to leave an opportunity for its hasty annulment. Were it more difficult to obtain a divorce, people would enter the union with greater circumspection. They would, perhaps, be more anxious to abide by the advice of their friends and parents. There would be fewer broken covenants, were they made in accordance with the demands of a ripe judgment.

It cannot be denied that the facility with which marriages are dissolved causes people to look upon such unions as trivial. It leads to hasty and ill-considered contracts. Sometimes it stimulates a husband, or a wife, to lawlessness and sin, perhaps for the express purpose of finding a ground for complaint. It makes the home rest on shaky foundations and endangers the existence of the State, which is but an aggregate of homes.

Mrs. Stanton may succeed in eliminating from her mind the religious element of the marriage covenant, but neither she nor anybody else can avert the calamity that would befall a nation, should it remove from its institutions all religious influences. When the light is suddenly removed, the darkness becomes all the more intense. France, during the period of "reason," is an instance.

LOOKING FORWARD.

A contributor to the London Spectator calls attention to the fact that the present South African conflict in all probability will have far-reaching effects in Europe. It may cause a change in the map there, as marked as that in Africa. It is Holland especially that is concerned at this time.

Germany, the writer in the Spectator thinks, has developed a noisy sympathy for the Boers, merely to gain the confidence of the Dutch people. There is no other reason why the Germans should feel antagonism to the British. They hope to gain by the display of friendship a foothold in Holland, in the same way as they have endeavored to establish themselves in the Orient by a spectacular demonstration of friendship. If this succeeds it is cheaper than the accomplishment of the same end by

means of a quarrel and a war, as in the case of Denmark and France.

Holland is particularly desirable as an addition to the great Fatherland. The valuable waterways of the empire flow through that country. It has fine harbors and vast colonies with enormous though but imperfectly developed resources. The latter would be of the greatest value to Germany. According to the German view the excess of educated men must be made room for in colonies, and therefore it is considered essential that the empire, by means of a common customs union, be "drawn into closer connection with the ruins of the Dutch empire, especially in the East Indies."

Germany now hopes that the sympathy for the Boers may create a moral rupture between Holland and England, and that this will eventually lead to the absorption of the desirable kingdom by the German empire. That is the view taken by the writer in the Spectator. Holland isolated would certainly be an easy match to the Germans. But could Great Britain afford to consent to the annihilation of Dutch independence, as a retaliation for the natural sympathy of that people toward their own kith and kin? The author quoted says: "The Dutch will only have themselves to thank when their liberties and colonies vanish down the German law. We shall not help them." This cannot be the popular sentiment in Great Britain.

Still, it is quite possible that the smaller states of Europe will, before the end of another century, be absorbed by the larger neighbors. The expansion policy of the Russian regime seems to have leavened the European governments.

It is conceivable that in time there will be a Slavonic, a Teutonic, an Anglican, a Greek and a Latin nation, dominating the old world, instead of the numerous small states, now arbitrarily divided as the fortunes of war have willed it, without regard to union of origin, history, sentiments or language. Some such arrangement seems necessary before universal peace can prevail. Holland would naturally belong to Germany and Belgium to France. Austria would practically be wiped out, as would European Turkey. The Scandinavian countries would go perhaps partly to Great Britain and partly to Germany.

Some such division of European "spheres of influence" is by no means inconceivable.

THE BOERS PRAYING.

The most important news from the seat of war in Africa, since the capture of General Cronje and his army, is the report from Durban that a British force has entered the Transvaal republic from Zululand. That is sure to divert part of the Boer army from the advancing hosts of Lord Roberts and to weaken the defense along his line of march.

There is, however, no sign as yet that the Boers are about to give up their struggle. Everything indicates that they are making preparations for further resistance. One of the indications is the increased fervor of their prayers, and their appeals to the religious enthusiasm of the people. President Kruger tells them the Almighty is fighting their battles. General Cronje is praying. General Joubert is regularly preaching to his soldiers. They pray for peace as well as for power to resist the enemy. And the probability is that as long as they have faith enough to pray for victory, they will fight to obtain it.

Religious enthusiasm will make a people battle even against fearful odds. It means that they are convinced that in due time Providence will interpose, as was done in the case of ancient Israel, by means of miraculous manifestations of power—pestilence, earthquake, hailstones, or other agencies. When this faith is shaken, the Boers will surely lay down their arms, for they must realize their own inability to resist a world empire. Another experience like that of Paardeberg may finish the conflict.

Efforts are being made to compromise the Frick-Carnegie quarrel. It will not do to let the lawyers get ahead of the millionaires.

Judging from London press comment, Cecil Rhodes is giving the English more worry now than when he was shut up in Kimberley.

The military experts are fixing up a plan of campaign for the Boers. Basing conclusions on past events, the Boers will fix a campaign that will surprise the experts; but whether it will be for peace or war is not yet certain.

It is claimed that the death-rate among Congressmen during the past year has been higher than among the American soldiers in the Philippines. But there will be no lack of recruits for congressional honors.

A supposed case of bubonic plague is reported in San Francisco. It would be no surprise for the disease to reach Pacific coast ports, hence the necessity of advance precautions against its being carried to the interior.

It is said Russia is preparing to seize Korea, but that there will be no war with Japan over it, because of the latter's lack of money. This very announcement of Russian intentions may be a cover for aggression in a direction Japan need not worry about.

If it be true that the Chinese empress dowager has appealed to the czar for aid in suppressing the revolt of the reform party, the partition of China will be deferred at least till some nation can beat Russia; for the latter would leap eagerly into a scheme to assume a protectorate over and finally acquire the whole of Chinese territory.

There is some talk of a possible war between Bulgaria and Serbia. The pretext is the publication of reflections on the character of the ex-king, Milan, in Bulgarian newspapers, and the demand of the Serbian government for redress for the same not having received any attention. The real cause is thought to be the revival of the Serbian ambition to dominate in the Balkan peninsula.

In Philadelphia, a bookkeeper who attempted to make money by using the arrest of Olga Nethersole to boom sales

of the book "Sapho," gets a year in jail for dispensing immoral literature. He finds it unsafe to count much on borrowed thunder, and Philadelphia has made a record for condemning the outward show of immorality, at least.

The old folks of Big Cottonwood will be entertained in the ward house on Thursday, and the editor of the "News" is invited to be present. Though not yet entitled to the red ribbon, he would be pleased to attend all such gatherings if business permitted. The "News" is in sympathy with the Old Folks' movement. We do not know of any civilized paper or person who is not.

Among the news of the day is the statement that sun-worship is about to be established in Chicago. Ottoman Zaradusht-Hanish, a Persian priest, is in that city intent upon establishing a temple to be dedicated to sun-worship and upon securing converts to the sun-worshipping faith. The missionary of the sun-worshippers is of Russian and German parentage, but was born and for the most part has lived in Teheran, Persia.

Mr. Sovereign, ex-chief of the Knights of Labor, has been on the witness stand in the Idaho riots investigation in Washington. Either the telegraphic report of his testimony or Mr. Sovereign is very much mixed. There are several illustrations of this, one, for instance, being where he tells of hearing the explosions at Wardner by which the mills were blown up, and also the shooting, but yet asserts that "quiet prevailed." Surely the gentleman has strange ideas of lawful quiet, or the telegraph has made several blunders.

Admiral Watson, who has been relieved from duty in the Philippines owing to ill health, is complained at by the bachelor officers of his fleet because he permitted the married officers to be with their families on shore one or two nights a week without written permission, while the unmarried men had to get a written permit to stay away from their vessels. The admiral was right. He could trust the married men to be in good company with their families, but the bachelor officer who wanted to be away from his ship over night without a certificate of permission was reasonably sure to disregard other safeguards which an American officer should be proud to respect.

THE AFRICAN SITUATION.

Kansas City Star.
In view of what has happened—the breaking down of the original plan of making all South Africa Dutch by force of arms, it should be the policy of those who assume to advise, to counsel not only the abandonment of the aggressive but the defensive part of the enterprise—that of keeping any part of South Africa Boer and only Boer, for the sole benefit of Boers and the disadvantage of other people. By the adoption of this plan an immense amount of bloodshed and suffering would be averted and it is not believed that the personal liberty of a single individual would be abridged.

New York Journal.
It would seem as if this were excellent time for a display of magnanimity. Now that British prestige has been restored England can afford to offer generous terms. The independence of the republic, with disarmament and equal rights to all bona fide residents, would afford a fair basis for compromise. There is no need to "remember Majuba" any longer. It is time now for peace.

Omaha World-Herald.
On account of the almost universal sympathy with the Boers on the part of the masses of the American people the news of the surrender of General Cronje comes with all the force of a national calamity. It is only that the country has felt so profoundly since the news of some great reverse to the Union arms in the days of the Civil war.

New York Evening Sun.

Lord Roberts is the victor, but Piet Cronje is the hero of the occasion. He was battling against tremendous odds and personally have preferred death to surrender. We do not need to be told that this natural soldier of the field, at the end of his resources when he yielded. The plight of his command was no doubt pitiable, and it must have been only when hope of relief had been abandoned that he raised the white flag. He and his men will be treated with the greatest kindness and consideration. Such a course is not only what might be expected of the gallant veteran who commands the British troops, but policy dictates it.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The memory of Majuba hill has been a rankling sore in the British military breast, and the hope has been ever present since the resumption of hostilities that its disgrace would be wiped out. The victory of the military feeling is shown by the evident satisfaction of Lord Roberts at receiving the surrender of Gen. Cronje and his army on the anniversary of that disastrous battle. If as some of the regular departments fondly hope, that surrender proved to be the turning point in the war and a prelude to the complete collapse of the Boer existence, the dramatic atonement will be complete.

New York Mail and Express.

Nevertheless it is the beginning of the end. With the Free State capital invested and Cronje eliminated, a considerable part of Lord Roberts' army will be free within a few days to push on toward the Transvaal, while the commander-in-chief will probably hasten to the aid of Gen. Buller and the relief of Ladysmith. It is a great day for England. But the world can afford to pause in its admiration of Roberts' and doff its hat to the Boer commander who has made a record scarcely less glorious.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Table Talk for March opens with an article on "A March Pot-Pouri," by Lucy Elliot Keeler. "About the House" is a third paper of a series of articles on this subject. "Family Cake Baking for Young Housekeepers," is full of practical instruction. "The Department All Through the Year," always has just the information that progressive women are seeking. "The Household Inquiry Department," answers a number of questions that perplex the housewife. Table Talk Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

"The American Soldier in the Philippines" is an article that has been written for the Saturday Evening Post (of Philadelphia) by Senator Albert J. Beveridge. Senator Beveridge writes forcefully and brilliantly. What he has to say is of interest to every American. This article appears in the March 17th number of the Saturday Evening Post.

The Engineering Magazine for March opens with an article on the South African situation, which is of interest in public attention. "Gold-Mining Prospects in Rhodesia" are most interestingly discussed by Mr. R. R. Mabson, who has just returned from several months' study of the field. Another feature in the same number is Dr. Hatch's review of the world's copper supplies. A third illustrated article is

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Z. C. M. I.

T. G. Webber, Supt.

contributed by Prof. A. Stodola, his theme being "Steam-Engine Building in Switzerland." Mr. Roland completes his series on "The Revolution in Machine-Shop Practice." The number is strongly addressed to works, management, power, and mining interests. The Review and Index of the Engineering News covers the field of current engineering literature.—The Engineering Magazine, New York.

In the March number of "Success," Hon. James Wilson, secretary of agriculture in President McKinley's cabinet, takes issue with Edwin Markham on the application of the idea contained in the poem, "The Man with the Hoe." He says that if Mr. Markham had known enough about the American farmer, he would have given us the other side—the American side—of the toiler in the soil. Mr. Markham, in a companion article, denies that he was thinking of the American farm laborer when he wrote the lines, but insists there are thousands just such in America, and not only on farms, either.—Cooper Union, New York.

The leading feature of Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for March is an elaborate account of "The British Army, at Home and in South Africa," by Major-General Nelson A. Miles, commanding the United States Army. The Trans-Siberian Railway, one of the great engineering enterprises of the world, which is being practically built in the United States, is interestingly discussed by Theodore Waters in an illustrated article. "Famous West Pointers as Taughtmen," is an art paper of unique interest. Other attractions are: "Women in Washington," by Mrs. John A. Logan; "The Room on the Roof," a story of the supernatural, by M. E. M. Davis; "The Journal of a Prince Consort," a charming little comedy of Virginia history, by Frances Roberts; "Senator Walter's True Ghost Story," by Rene Bache, and poems by Edith M. Thomas, May Wilkinson Mount and others.—New York.

The special features of Collier's Weekly for March are the Nicaragua Canal, by Senator Morgan; Cleaning Up Cavite Province, by Frederick Palmer; Governor-General Wood and the Cuban Cabinet, by the editor of La Lucha; Havana: A Prisoner of Power, a story, by E. W. Hornung. In addition there is an illustrated article on "Winter Wrecks on the Atlantic Seaboard," Edgar Fawcett's London Letter, and the regular departments "Round the Hearth," Amateur Sport, and the Drama. The illustrations include drawings by Frederic Remington, A. B. Wenzell, T. de Thulstrup, and A. L. Keller.—New York.

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