

## DESERET EVENING NEWS

Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints

Lorenzo Snow, Trustee-in-Trust.

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SALT LAKE CITY, MARCH 26, 1901.

## CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The Seventy-first Annual Conference  
of the Church of Jesus Christ of Lat-  
ter-day Saints will convene in the Ta-  
bernacle, Salt Lake City, on Friday,  
April 5, at 10 a. m.LORENZO SNOW,  
GEORGE Q. CANNON,  
JOSEPH F. SMITH,  
First Presidency.

## MONTHLY FAST.

As the general conference of the  
Church will be in session on the first  
Sunday in April, the monthly fast which  
would otherwise be held on that day,  
will be observed on the last Sunday in  
March and the fast meetings be held  
on that day, March 31, 1901.LORENZO SNOW,  
GEORGE Q. CANNON,  
JOSEPH F. SMITH,  
First Presidency.SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION CON-  
FERENCE.The semi-annual conference of the  
Deseret Sunday School Union will con-  
vene Sunday, April 7th, 1901, at 7 p. m.,  
in the Tabernacle. It is desired that  
each Stake of Zion be represented at  
this meeting, and that Stake superin-  
tendents, officers and teachers attend-  
ing the General Conference of the  
Church be present.A cordial invitation is extended to the  
public.GEORGE Q. CANNON,  
GEORGE REYNOLDS,  
General Superintendent.  
HORACE S. ENSIGN,  
General Secretary.

## SELF-CONVICTED AGAIN.

The press of the country has not yet  
finished the discussion of the so-called  
revival of polygamy in Utah. A few  
papers have at length learned that  
their assertions that "a bill to prevent  
prosecutions for polygamy had been  
introduced" and that the "Mormons  
were preparing to re-establish poly-  
gamy" were erroneous. They were led  
astray by the false dispatches sent to  
them from this city, and by the will-  
fully misleading statements of the Salt  
Lake Tribune. These malicious libels  
were sent abroad, for the purpose of  
making the country believe that it was  
in fearful danger from "the revival of  
polygamy in Utah," and the public  
pulse was made to beat with violent  
rapidity, over the startling news that  
Utah was engaged in "violating her  
pledges to the Union."We recur to this subject because of the  
continued efforts in this city to de-  
ceive the American public, and main-  
tain the fiction that has occasioned all  
the furor, over the very simple and  
harmless measure that was passed by  
the Legislature, but was vetoed by the  
Governor because of the excitement  
raised concerning it.A controversy has been going on be-  
tween the Tribune and some of our  
Utah contemporaries, over the assertion  
of the Tribune that the determination  
of the supporters of the measure was,  
"to do it by force." This is a fiction  
that has occasioned all the furor, over  
the very simple and harmless measure  
that was passed by the Legislature, but  
was vetoed by the Governor because of  
the excitement raised concerning it.There were no efforts of anti-Mormon  
people from 1894 to 1898. The trouble  
came when Mormons under one or an-  
other disguise began to take more  
wives.We believe that some of the men  
who advocated and voted for the bill  
would take plural wives within a week,  
except for fear of the consequences.  
With that bill the fear would pass.These and other utterances of a simi-  
lar character, influenced the papers that  
received the Tribune and caused their  
repetition with further fiery comments.  
The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle  
remarked:"The Salt Lake Tribune says, 'The  
world construed it to mean that there  
has been no denial by its supporters  
that its purpose was to relieve from  
the operations of the law, all poly-  
gamists who chose to continue their  
polygamous relations.'"It was interpreted not only as evi-  
dence of an intention to violate the  
pledge, given by Utah when she en-  
tered the Union to abandon polygamy,  
but as an act of defiance to American  
public sentiment.The St. Louis Mirror, in a long ar-  
ticle on the subject, made these quo-  
tations from the Salt Lake Tribune:"There was a purpose behind the  
measure much deeper than shows on  
its face, because there are certain men  
in the Mormon Church who still nurse  
the belief that polygamy, one of these  
days, is to be restored in Utah in all  
its pristine loveliness."The denial is strenuously made that  
plural marriages are being enteredupon and that the doctrine of poly-  
gamy is being incited, in disobedience  
of the law and in violation of the  
Church's agreement that this is op-  
posed. Such unqualified assertions as  
those of the Tribune, that private lec-  
tures on the necessity of polygamy are  
being delivered to young women in Salt  
Lake City, etc.The Tribune has the effrontery to  
copy these falsehoods, uttered by itself,  
from the papers that have adopted  
them, and thus stands self-convicted.  
In opposition to these and similar un-  
truths, which it has sent forth to the  
world, out of that wonderful "friend-  
ship" it has professed toward the "Mor-  
mon," we clip the following from its  
own editorial columns of but a few  
months ago:"Polygamy has been abolished in Utah  
by the Constitution and by the express  
command of the President of the Mor-  
mon Church.  
Plural marriages have, so far as  
known, absolutely ceased. It is possi-  
ble that some men among the poor  
Mormons, who were long ago involved  
with several wives, and who have but  
one house, are still living in polygamy.  
If they are we do not care; the object  
all the time was to secure such a  
change that polygamous marriages  
should cease, and with it the teaching  
of polygamy as a divine ordinance, and  
there was never any disposition to  
bring unnecessary suffering upon the  
people. The business is working all  
right."—Salt Lake Tribune, Nov. 14, 1901.Now contrast that with the present  
assertion of the Tribune that, "The  
trouble came when Mormons under one  
or another disguise began to take more  
wives," and that this was just after  
1898. From 1894 to 1898, it says, "There  
were no efforts to bring evil on the  
Mormon people." Then there have been  
such efforts since, have there? And  
that they have been without cause, is  
proved by the Tribune's admissions  
and avowals of November 16, 1900.That those efforts have been renewed  
recently, the falsehoods published by  
that "friend of the Mormon people"  
sufficiently give proof. Our conten-  
poraries in Provo and in Ogden have  
exposed that source of misinformation  
very clearly, and the press of the  
United States would do well to take  
notice, that it is unsafe to take the  
contradictory, vicious and malevolent  
stories told by the Salt Lake Tribune,  
as a guide for opinions or explanations  
on anything relating to Utah and the  
"Mormons."

## A QUIANT CEREMONY.

Since King Edward issued the order  
that deputations that seek audience  
must appear in court dress, people have  
commenced to wonder, whether he is  
about to revive some ancient customs,  
which have never been formally de-  
clared obsolete, though the neglect of  
their observance has rendered them  
very nearly so. One of these curious  
ceremonies that can be revived is the  
appearance, at the coronation, of "the  
king's champion," who is to challenge  
anybody who is disposed to dispute  
the right of the king to the throne.  
This power was bestowed upon the  
house of Marmon by William the  
Conqueror, and it is held at the pres-  
ent time by Mr. Frank Scamam Dymoke.  
The picturesque ceremony which was  
performed at the coronation of George  
IV is thus described:"The champion, in full suit of bright  
armor, on a richly caparisoned horse,  
rode into Westminster hall, accom-  
panied by the earl marshal, the lord  
high constable, heralds and esquires.  
After the trumpets had sounded thrice  
a passage was cleared and the herald  
read this challenge: 'Oyez! Oyez! Oyez!  
If any person, of what degree soever,  
high or low, shall deny or gage any  
sovereign lord, King George IV, of the  
United Kingdom of Great Britain and  
Ireland, Defender of the Faith, to be  
right heir to the imperial crown of the  
United Kingdom, or shall say that he  
ought not to enjoy the same; here then  
is his champion, who saith that the  
said person lieth, and is a false traitor,  
being ready to combat with him, and  
in this quarrel to adventure  
life against him, on what day soever  
shall be appointed.' The champion  
was returned to him by the knight  
marshal after it had lain untouched  
several minutes. The ceremony was  
repeated in the middle of the hall and  
again at the foot of the throne. Then  
the king sent a cup of wine by a page  
to the champion, who lifted his visor,  
drank the wine, and then departed."

## MINISTERS AND MONEY.

It is claimed that more than three  
hundred clergymen have applied to the  
President for appointments as army  
chaplains, and naturally there is some  
speculation as to the reason for this  
partiality to army service in the clerical  
profession. Is there a superfluity  
of clergymen? Or is the \$2,000 salary  
that goes with a chaplaincy so great  
an attraction to the average minister?  
Or is the position of a soldier consid-  
ered so perilous spiritually, that there  
is a veritable race among the preach-  
ers to be first to save them? No mat-  
ter what the explanation may be, the  
fact remains that there are numerous  
preachers anxious to leave their pul-  
pits and flocks for more remunerative  
positions—a sad commentary, by the  
way, to the well known Scripture pas-  
sage: "Behold, we have forsaken all,  
and followed thee; what shall we have  
therefore?"There are not too many ministers in  
the country, surely. At the beginning  
of this year, there were only 8,331  
theological students in the various in-  
stitutes of learning, while the law  
students amounted to 11,574, and the  
medical students to 22,778. This would  
indicate a shortage rather than a su-  
perfluity, if the proportion of the ac-  
tual followers of these professions is  
about the same as that of the students.  
It is pretty sure that the pulpit is be-  
coming less attractive than it used to  
be. And this is a hopeful sign of the  
age. If the profession is ever cleansed  
from those who have entered it for the  
salary, those who are called by the  
Almighty for the ministry will be able  
to do more good than all those who act  
on human authority alone. One Elijah  
is a much nobler force in a nation  
than four hundred false prophets.Dr. Parker, speaking of the preacher  
of the new century has this to say:"The preacher of the twentieth cen-  
tury would not do badly for himself  
or for his cause if he studied the  
preaching that was so striking and ef-  
fective in the first century. Those  
who boast, and perhaps justly, of being  
apostolic in their spirit and methods,  
should return to the apostolic point of  
view in the matter of preaching, as  
well as endeavor to imitate it in the  
matter of piety. How did men preach  
in the first century of the Christian  
era? Did they write sermons and readthem in languid or resentful congrega-  
tions? Did they study the classical use  
of words and prize themselves on a  
loose composition and eloquent effu-  
sion, to say nothing of mechanical and  
artificial devices? In reading the New  
Testament nothing seems to be further  
from the apostolic method than meth-  
ods which are accounted timely and  
popular in our own age. In apostolic  
times very great effects suddenly fol-  
lowed the preaching of the gospel.  
There was probably not much comment  
on the classical beauty of the literature  
of the sermons, nor were many com-  
plimentary remarks passed respecting the  
manner. Whether elegant or inelegant,  
of the preacher himself. We read that  
when one sermon was delivered the  
heavens crashed with their teeth upon  
the preacher and hurried him out to  
be stoned. On another occasion we  
read that while the hearers listened  
they were struck, in their hearts and  
conscience, with some of the words  
which he uttered, and some with a degree  
of penitence. The gospel has always  
been followed by two distinctly  
contrasting effects. It has either  
been received with gladness, with a  
great emotion of thankfulness and con-  
science of a new life of love in the  
heart, or it has been resented, de-  
nounced and violently hated. We  
have little of the latter effect in our  
own age. The sermon has lost so  
much of its point, emphasis and high  
color that it is barely tolerated by one  
section and almost contemptuously  
avoided by another, even of the church-  
going public."Were the calling of a minister un-  
derstood in this age, there would be  
no one "studying" for it, to obtain a  
salaried position, but there would nev-  
ertheless be no lack of messengers to  
mankind. There would be no hunt  
for better paid clerical situations, for  
those engaged in the service would look  
forward to that reward only, which has  
been promised to every good and faith-  
ful servant of God.

## DISAPPOINTED IN CANADA.

Some time ago there was a great deal  
of talk about the Russian Dookhoborst,  
a sort of Quakers who suffered much  
persecution on account of their peculiar  
tenets. Count Tolstoy took a lively in-  
terest in their case, and mainly by his  
efforts, enough money was collected to  
take 5,000 of them to Canada, where  
they were promised an asylum and lib-  
erty to worship according to the dic-  
tates of conscience.It now appears that the Dookhoborst  
community are almost as disap-  
pointed with the Canadian laws, as they  
were with Russian regulations. In a  
dispatch to the New York Times it is  
stated that they have issued an appeal  
to the nations of the world, in which  
they ask for refuge from the "tyranny"  
of the Canadian government.There are several troubles. One is  
the marriage laws. It is said they do  
not believe in any marriage ceremony,  
and that they consider it wrong to take  
out a marriage license. What their idea  
of a proper wedding ceremony is does  
not appear, but they are said to believe  
in "free love." They also object to the  
divorce laws by which persons who re-  
marry without previous action of the  
court is liable to heavy penalties.Another trouble is that the law re-  
quires them to register births and  
deaths. They say this is entirely un-  
necessary, since the Lord knows who is  
coming into the world and leaving it,  
without having it recorded by human  
registrars.The land laws present a still more  
serious difficulty to these people. They  
refuse to take up land individually, be-  
lieving that private ownership is a  
transgression of divine laws. They  
ask for the privilege of owning land in  
common. The Canadian government  
has offered to compromise on this point  
by suggesting that after the land had  
been paid for it could be transferred to  
the community. But this the Russians  
refuse to consider. They replied that  
they do not believe in a form in which they  
do not believe. They hold that if a man  
secures a homestead in his own name,  
he is the owner until it is transferred to  
the brotherhood, and as private owner-  
ship is sinful, he has no right to com-  
promise on that point in the least.In Russia these poor people were sub-  
jected to most revolting persecutions  
on account of their peculiarities. They  
were beaten, imprisoned, starved, tor-  
tured, exiled and outraged. Yet they  
declined to comply with the orders of  
the civil officials and the priests. Their  
steadfastness in sufferings gained for  
them the admiration of such men as  
Prince Shklov, Dr. Volkenstein, Count  
Tolstoy, and many others, as well as the  
sympathy of the Protestant world.Their objection, now, to the laws of  
Canada must be a great disappoint-  
ment to their friends, and unless some  
special provisions are made for their  
benefit, their lot in the Dominion will  
not be any better than it was in Rus-  
sia.The Canadians, however, have got the  
Russians, and must make the  
Russian refugees, and must make the  
best they can of the situation. It will  
be difficult to find the means needed for  
their transportation to some other part  
of the world. Most of their objections  
to Canadian laws are founded on ignor-  
ance. It would be well to make allow-  
ance for this, and not enforce the laws  
against them too stringently. In an-  
other generation their objections to  
private ownership of land and to the  
registration of births and deaths would  
naturally fall. Education is the remedy  
against their mental maladies. The  
Dominion government that opened the  
country to them, with the understand-  
ing that they were to find a refuge  
there, cannot afford to persecute them  
for peculiar views they must have been  
known to hold at the time of their im-  
migration. Men and women with a  
conscientious desire to serve the Al-  
mighty according to the best light they  
have, can never become a menace to  
the state, even if they in some respects  
are in the dark.Today's snow storm was somewhat  
late, but better late than never.  
China will find it as hard to get the  
allies out as it is to rid a big house of  
cockroaches.American opinion of Mr. Carnegie is  
expressed in the laconic if somewhat  
undignified phrase, "Andy's a dandy."Mrs. Potter Palmer is championing  
her son in his first political campaign.  
Whether she will "hand" him in the  
aftermath of office to which he aspires  
remains to be seen.In the matter of negotiating secret  
treaties China seems to have over-  
reached herself. In the language of thehorsemen, over-reaching almost al-  
ways results in interference.The town of Newcastle, Pa., may re-  
ject Mr. Carnegie's offer of a library  
because of the protest of the local  
trades unions. Such people as these  
protestants are the very ones to be ben-  
efited by a library.A young man in this city has just  
been ordered confined for thirty  
days in the common jail for  
"hitting the pipe." Had he hit  
his fellow man he would have been  
fined but five dollars. The moral is  
obvious.Farragut's flagship, the Hartford, is  
back in Brooklyn navy yard after an  
absence of twenty-six years. That  
ship is almost as much endeared to the  
American people as Old Ironsides.  
When a generation shall have passed  
away no doubt the Olympia will be  
joined to them. And what a grand trio  
they will make!It is amusing how many people de-  
sire to have legitimate news items sup-  
pressed if the items in the remotest de-  
gree relate to anything connected with  
their affairs. When other people or  
rival concerns are involved, these same  
people are among the first to insist upon  
the searchlight of truth being  
turned on."With blustering March hied afield,  
the sunbeams breaking wild,  
And loud she called and long she  
sought for Bloodhound's favorite  
child."Says a Boston poet. Out here in the  
"wild and woolly West" where there are  
no poets to sing, March is still afield  
and blustering in the good old tradi-  
tional style. March is too rough and un-  
certain a month to get poetic over.Plots against the life of the Czar ap-  
pear to be rife. While an autocrat it  
has been his endeavor to be a humane  
and Christian ruler, and it was he who  
conceived and carried out the idea of  
The Hague Peace conference. That it  
failed in bringing about any diarma-  
ment was not his fault. He is today  
one of the most advanced rulers of the  
world and his assassination would be a  
crime and a retrogression. May the  
plots not succeed!Hon. George Willard, of Battle Creek,  
Mich., whose death is just announced,  
was a member of Congress when Hon.  
George Q. Cannon was the delegate  
from Utah Territory. In those days of  
strife and turmoil he was a constant  
friend of the people of Utah. He was  
a most charming and delightful gen-  
tleman personally, a man of broad views  
and wide culture. Perhaps he may be  
best described by saying that in his life  
and character he exemplified to the full  
the expression "sweetness and light." He  
was a citizen of whose memory Battle  
Creek and Michigan may well be proud.Representative Cooper, chairman of  
the House committee on relations with  
Cuba, has just paid a visit to the is-  
land and speaks of what he found there.  
First he found that all the Spaniards  
favor annexation and that all the Cu-  
bans want independence; at least they  
desire to show the world their capacity  
for self-government before considering  
annexation; certainly a most laudable  
desire. He also finds that the Cubans  
resent the vituperation and abuse that  
have been heaped upon them by a por-  
tion of the American press. It has  
alienated them from us and turned  
gratitude into hatred. Their changed  
position is in large part justified. Be-  
fore the Spanish war the press could  
not praise the Cubans sufficiently. They  
were lauded as the revolutionary  
fathers in Fourth of July orations. The  
laudation was rather nauseating at  
times but the denunciation and vitu-  
peration are positively wicked. Mr.  
Cooper has taken a broad and just view  
of the situation, one that should be  
generally accepted. Name calling  
among nations is as bad as among in-  
dividuals.

## THE TROUBLE IN CHINA.

Kansas City Star.  
The incident of British and Russian  
troops menacing another over the  
possession of a piece of land at Tien  
Tsin illustrates the tremendous respon-  
sibility which often devolves upon mili-  
tary and naval commanders. If an ex-  
ecuted officer—perhaps of subordinate  
rank—had advanced his men, or or-  
dered them to fire, a conflict might  
have been precipitated at Tien Tsin  
which would have made it necessary  
for one great power to call upon the  
other for an apology. Stocks and  
bonds and prices would have gone  
into wild fluctuations in the great  
cities of Europe and America.San Francisco Call.  
Years ago, when Disraeli halted the  
Russian advance on Constantinople  
and there was prospect of immediate  
war, Bismarck said the contest would  
not amount to much, for it would be  
like a fight between an elephant and  
a whale. Russia could not get at Brit-  
ain nor could Britain get at Russia,  
and in comparison with the gigantic  
powers of the nineteenth century be-  
tween other nations the whale fight  
with the elephant would hardly be  
more than a druse.Los Angeles Express.  
When the pastime of bluffing is rag-  
ing so furiously it is unsafe to indulge  
in prophecy, but it might be remark-  
ed that the nineteenth century has  
business, and needs it badly. She has  
figured upon getting it for years. It is  
possible that she has observed that  
England now has no army for Chinese  
purposes. Germany is a doubtful an-  
tagonist and might not be ready to at-  
tack with the prospect of France  
ready to spring on her back. It is  
barely possible that John Hay may  
again come to the rescue with another  
sample of his American diplomacy to  
straighten out this new Chinese tan-  
gle.Baltimore Sun.  
The sorry plight in which English-  
men find themselves is admirably de-  
scribed by the London News, a fear-  
less liberal newspaper, which stinging-  
ly remarks: "There is no fear of Lord  
Salisbury going to war with Russia  
for a good cause or a bad one. Rus-  
sia is a great empire, and is therefore  
a fit object for graceful concessions.  
She is not a small republic, to be pro-  
voked and bullied." In the interest  
of humanity, however, it is to be hoped  
that Russia and Great Britain will be  
able to settle their differences by the  
peaceful means of the nineteenth cen-  
tury. The "old world" is surely im-  
posed as much blood-guiltiness on  
its conscience in the past few  
years as it can atone for with decades  
of peace.Sacramento Bee.  
In view of the hostile attitude as-sumed by England and Russia toward  
each other at Tien Tsin, and the possi-  
bility that the situation, undeniably  
grave, may at any moment eventuate  
in war between the great powers—  
in view of this situation much has been  
written during the past two weeks as  
to the probability of an advance con-  
ference by Russia. The subject is an  
interesting one, none the less so that  
it offers a wide and inviting field for  
conjecture. But while an advance by  
Russia against India is well within the  
area of possibilities, it seems to the  
writer that the theater of war would more  
likely be in northern China, where  
Russia would be decidedly at an advan-  
tage.Boston Herald.  
The military policy pursued in China  
has for months past been under the  
direction of Germany, and no doubt  
wisely so. Certainly the proposed mili-  
tary expedition of Count von Walder-  
see, against which protests were made  
at Paris, London and Washington,  
turned out successfully as a stroke of  
diplomacy, if it brought to a quick  
end the evasions and delays of the Chi-  
nese government. In the settlement  
of peace, while Germany has made con-  
cessions from her original plan in or-  
der to carry the allied governments  
along with her, we are inclined to be-  
lieve that, if it had not been for Ger-  
man insistence and resolution, the set-  
tlement of the Chinese troubles would  
not have been as near their end as now.  
In spite of a good many uncertainties,  
seems probable.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

A notable article in Modern Culture  
for April is "The Friendship of Car-  
lyle and Emerson," by Johnson Brigh-  
man, librarian of the Iowa State li-  
brary. "Native Life in the Philippines,"  
is the concluding paper of Mrs. Sara  
Denton Wilson's series. The article on  
"American Landscape Painters," by N.  
Hudson Moore, is interesting. "Holy  
Week in Seville," by Andre C. Fontaine,  
and "The Lily in English Poetry," by  
Anna H. Wiket, are suggestive of Easter.  
The "Photography of Birds' Nests," by  
Orlando J. Stevenson, will delight lovers  
of nature. "Horseless Carriages in the  
Orient," by William Gilbert Irwin, deals  
with quaint jinnikhas borne by nimble-  
footed "Every Man His Own  
Rainmaker," by Harry Newton Gar-  
ner, is a graphic and intelligent ac-  
count of irrigation in the West. "Ober-  
lin College," by Wm. McLeod Haine, is  
a tribute by one of the promising lit-  
erary men of Denver to his alma mater.  
The "Old Stage Coach," "Trusts and  
Monopolies" and "Ferdian Poetry" are  
papers of interest. The departments  
are full of interest, and the fiction of  
the present number is of unusual  
strength.—Caxton Building, Cleveland,  
Ohio.The current number of Harper's  
Weekly has an excellent portrait of the  
late Benjamin Harrison. It is accom-  
panied by a well written sketch of his  
career. "The Building of the Lawson  
Cup Defender" is given a page of illus-  
trations, and another page is devoted to  
"The Old Fields of California." "The  
Cuban Situation" is the subject of a  
paper by John Kendrick Bangs. The  
number has its usual amount of full  
page and double-page illustrations.—  
Harper & Bros., New York.In the New Liberator for April will  
be found a complete novel, "Mysterious  
Miss Dacres," by Mrs. Schuyler  
Crowninshield. It is a detective story.  
Cyrus Townsend Brady's College Tale  
(fourth in the series) takes up the sub-  
ject of hazing at Annapolis. "The En-  
terprise of Flora," by Francis Gribble,  
a little romance which opens in a  
dancing academy. Adachi Kimono, the  
American-Japanese, who writes of  
his native country, contributes "A  
Cherry-Bud in a Foreign Hand." This  
is an idyllic, poetic story of a young  
Japanese girl named "O Tomo," and an  
American artist, who together "fanned  
away two summers and were too much  
in love to think of marriage." "The  
Last Sonnet," by Clyde Dyer, is a  
story of gold-mining in the West.  
"Bees in Royal Bonnets," by Felix L.  
Oswald, M. D., is an anecdotal article  
on the subject of royal personalities, and  
"Our Village Improvement Society," by  
Eben E. Rexford, gives suggestions for  
bettering, by united effort, the appear-  
ance of out-door surroundings. Chas.  
D. Reed concludes an April  
poem called "The Pipers of the Poole."  
The "Walnuts and Wine" department  
this month has much original matter in  
lighter vein.—Philadelphia.VITRIFIED SEWER PIPE is  
especially suited for irrigation  
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a life time.Somebody said the other day  
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