

# DESERT EVENING NEWS

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

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SALT LAKE CITY, - MARCH 20, 1902.

## GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The seventy-second annual general conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will convene in the Tabernacle, in this city, Friday, April 4, 1902, at 10 o'clock a. m. The general authorities of the Church, presidents of stakes and also all engaged in the ministry, who can make it convenient to attend, are cordially invited to be present.

JOSEPH F. SMITH,  
JOHN R. WINDER,  
ANTHONY H. LUND,  
First Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

## SUNDAY SCHOOL CONFERENCE.

A conference of the Sunday schools of the Latter-day Saints will convene in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Sunday evening, April 6th, at 7 o'clock. Stake and ward officers and teachers are requested to attend and an invitation to be present is cordially extended to the public.

JOSEPH F. SMITH,  
GEORGE REYNOLDS,  
JOS. M. TANNER,  
General Superintendency.  
GEO. D. PEPER,  
Secretary.

## CHANGE OF FAST DAY.

To the Presidents of Stakes:  
As our General Conference will be held on the first Sunday in April, the general fast day, the Presidents of Stakes are hereby authorized to appoint the fast day on the last Sunday of this month, where a change will accommodate conference visitors.

JOSEPH F. SMITH,  
JOHN R. WINDER,  
ANTHONY H. LUND,  
First Presidency.

## WHY NOT PULL TOGETHER?

It is a matter of regret that the canal companies in this country, which draw their water supply from Utah lake through the Jordan river, are not able to see eye to eye in regard to the best means for obtaining a sufficient quantity of the necessary fluid, for all the purposes to which it can be put for the public benefit as well as personal profit. They are mutually interested, and it appears to us that they should come together and fix upon some common basis, on which they could stand unitedly for the benefit of all.

Numerous conferences have been held during the past few weeks between the presidents and directors of these companies, including representatives of Salt Lake City, but, so far, little if anything satisfactory has been determined upon. The stockholders of the three largest canals in the county, by large majorities, have expressed themselves in favor of establishing a pumping plant at the outlet of Utah lake, to supply a sufficient volume of water for them all when the lake falls to a level too low to flow out naturally in sufficient volume. It has been estimated that the cost of constructing and operating such a plant would be very small, in comparison with its value to the farmers in what they would save in crop returns for one year. But Salt Lake City is largely interested in this matter, and its representatives do not favor the proposition, and the North Jordan Canal company is also averse to joining in the project.

It has been calculated that the loss in crops and otherwise to the people of this county last year from the lack of water, reached fully half a million dollars and it is claimed by some that it amounted to as much as \$750,000. This then is a very serious subject, and one that ought to be dealt with in a thorough and systematic manner. It concerns this city as well as the agricultural classes of the county. It is not to be expected that the three canal companies referred to could, or would, establish the pumping plant alone, particularly as other parties are interested equally at least with them.

It is well known that Salt Lake City has done considerable work in deepening, and widening, and straightening the channel of the Jordan river between the lake and the dam at which water is diverted into the two largest canals. About two years ago the city filed its notice of intention to appropriate the water of Utah lake eighteen inches in depth below the present point of outlet. The work, however, has not been continued recently, but the city intends to complete its appropriation as required by law. If the plans proposed are carried out, other companies besides the city corporation would be greatly benefited, and it looks as though they should all unite in perfecting this scheme.

It is claimed by the advocates of the pumping proposition that if the city would join in the enterprise, it would be recognized as work towards the

perfecting of its appropriation, and that courts would at least regard it as a temporary expedient in the proper direction, until the original purpose could be fully accomplished. But the Mayor, the Engineer and other city authorities do not seem to regard the pumping plant as the proper thing, and so the matter stands in an unsettled and very unsatisfactory condition. The City Council will be appealed to direct, by the three canal companies that favor the pumping project, with the hope that the city can be induced to join in the undertaking.

It has been suggested that one way out of the difficulties that arise, through lack of harmony among the companies and the city corporation drawing water supply from Utah lake through the Jordan, would be a union of them all under one competent organization, with the interests of all parties clearly defined and designated. This might, perhaps, be called a water trust. That would not matter. If a trust of any kind is justifiable because of the benefits to be derived therefrom, it would seem that a combination or trust for the control and regulation of the water supply for this city and county, having in view the public welfare, would be one of the trusts against which no reasonable objection could be offered.

It is clear that some steps should be taken without delay to perfect the appropriation of additional water, notice of which was filed two years ago, for the benefit of this city and other dependents upon that source of supply. Also that measures to secure for all the canal companies in the county enough water to meet their present and coming needs, should be effected. And, further, that these movements should be made harmoniously and for the general welfare. A disposition to regard the actions of the several parties as well as their views, unselfishly and in a proper spirit, in our opinion would aid greatly in the satisfactory settlement of this important question, which is really vital to the welfare and progress of both Salt Lake City and Salt Lake county.

## STUDENT VOLUNTEERS.

The fourth international convention of the Student Volunteer movement, held recently in Toronto, Canada, deserves more than a passing notice. It was attended by about 2,600 delegates, representing about 800 institutions of learning, Harvard, Yale, Michigan, and the Northwestern University were well represented. The object of this movement is to inspire to greater activity in missionary work throughout the world, and the aim is to "evangelize" all the world in this generation. Every "student volunteer" is supposed to be a missionary in training, or a missionary potentially. Since the organization of the "volunteers," sixteen years ago, 1,983 of their numbers have been enrolled as active missionaries for foreign lands, and the enthusiasm for that kind of work appears to be spreading.

It is believed, however, that only a small beginning has been made compared with the possibilities. The number of students now engaged in the mission studies that have been organized has doubled since 1888, but the five thousand thus enrolled are but a fourth part of the student body on this continent. A great deal is to be done in organizing a more active interest in churches and Sunday schools. Four additional secretaries are to be put into the field, and three-fourths of the increased expenses of the next four years was collected or pledged upon the spot. The religious press of the country is disposed to see in this movement a challenge to the spirit of materialism and rationalism of the age. It is hoped that it will have a lasting and far-reaching influence upon the religious life of the youth of the world, as the students interested in it "have a sublime faith in the Bible as the inspired word of God, and have consecrated themselves to missionary work in response to the divine command found therein. They are young men and young women of the highest literary culture and education. They are free from fanaticism, and bring to the study of the Bible the fruit of the latest scholarship, but their faith in Christ as the Savior of men is not disturbed by questions of Biblical criticism or the rationalistic arguments of agnostics and skeptics."

From the standpoint of an impartial spectator of this, and similar, movements, it appears doubtful whether the object stated can be obtained by the means proposed. There may be no lack of enthusiasm, of sincerity of purpose, of willingness to make sacrifices. But to "evangelize" the world, more is required. A divine commission is the first and the last and the chief consideration. When the first messengers of salvation went out into the various parts of the Roman empire, and far beyond its confines, they did so, because they each and all had been authorized to go forth as ambassadors of the kingdom that was not of this world. Peter did not go, because he had read about the call of Moses and Aaron. Paul did not rely on the heavenly visions of Ezekiel for his credentials as a missionary. They all were called by the Supreme Authority for their missions. They all had been endowed from on high. They all could speak in the name of the Master, knowing that what they did on earth in conformity with their instructions would be ratified in heaven. It was this that gave them success. No amount of enthusiasm would have sufficed as a substitute for this commission, that was sealed upon them by the outpouring of the Holy Spirit.

In their day, too, there were imitators who sought to subvert demons in the name of Him, whom Paul proclaimed, but with disastrous results. For they were thus rebuked by the evil spirit: "Jesus I know, and Paul I know; but who are ye?" and then they were nearly torn to shreds. (Acts xix: 15.) And so an illustration was given of a fact that should be self-evident, that it is not safe to assume an authority which is not given. And yet today, thousands go out as "missionaries" on the strength of a command given to someone thousands of years ago. They go without a special com-

mission, without a special divine message to the present age. They have no practical remedy for the particular evils of the time. The great questions of the present are left to the wisdom of statesmen. Well may the world ask: "Is there no balm in Gilead; is there no physician there? Why then is not the health of the daughter of my people recovered?" To such a question put by the philosophers of the pagan world, missionary enthusiasm is not a sufficient answer.

## SOUVENIR GATHERERS.

It is reported that the caterer who had charge of the luncheon on the occasion of the launching of the Meteor, the Kaiser's famous yacht, is bankrupt on account of the loss he sustained by the carrying away of china and silverware by the distinguished guests present who desired souvenirs of the occasion. Some of the highly respectable visitors on board the Hohenzollern are said to have displayed a similar fondness for souvenirs.

"It is hard to understand this sort of thing," says a New York contemporary. It is as hard as to understand why so many wealthy tourists in Europe suddenly are seized with attacks of "kleptomania," or that some estimable women, as proved lately, fall in love with toughs and murderers. But are not these and similar facts only new proofs of the painful truth that civilization and morality have touched but the surface of humanity and that the brute, in too many instances, is as untamed as ever under the handsome cloth that covers it? What would the result be, if even this covering should be removed?

As for the souvenir gatherers, they should be given to understand plainly that they are thieves, unless they obtain their mementoes honestly. And if they cannot be convinced of that truth by any other means, the law should undertake to instruct them. A poor man who would carry away some silverware, or pieces of costly tapestry, would soon be landed in jail. Why should wealth be exempt from justice? Laws will never be respected until they are administered with impartiality, without regard to sex or social standing.

## A PARCELS POST.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of the readers of the Desert News to the following which appears in the Orange Judd Farmer. They should urge the passage of the bill mentioned therein, and ask our Senators and Representative in Congress to give it their support. Farmers, read the extract and act accordingly:

Note what the postoffice is doing today for the farmer. Free rural delivery now serves a population of about 4,000,000. By June 30 it will serve 7,000,000. Within four years, according to Postmaster General Smith, it will cover a million square miles of territory and will serve 21,000,000 people, or over 4,000,000 families.

What does this mean? On an average there are 125 families on a rural postal route. Under the old regime, they traveled from two to four miles going to the postoffice. If the cost in time and other factors, wear and tear of teams, etc., be reckoned at but ten cents a day for each family it is clearly a moderate estimate, that makes an aggregate of \$12.50 per year per route. The government can deliver the mail at the doors of all for \$2. The aggregate cost to 4,000,000 rural families going to the postoffice represents the enormous sum of \$125,000,000 a year. The rural postmen are going to do this service for these farmers at a net cost to the government of less than \$14,000,000! So says the postmaster general.

But if this be true of our present mail service, if the mere transportation of letters, newspapers and magazines between the homes of the farmers and the stationary postoffices will save the farmers \$125,000,000 a year, at a net annual cost to government of but \$14,000,000, what would not be the value of the magical benefits that would accrue to our whole population from a house to house parcels service carrying the farmers' produce to their city customers and the city manufacturers to the farmers' homes. In parcels from a pound to 20 pounds and from a pint to a barrel, at rates from one cent a pound (the present periodical rate) on pound parcels down to one-fourth cent a pound on hundred pound parcels? Would not the establishment of such a scheme make the farmers laugh? Our present free rural service, are told, increases the value of farm lands from \$2 to \$5 an acre. Our new parcels post would certainly add double as much to the value of our farms. And Congressman Henry of Connecticut has introduced a bill (H. R. 6578) to this end. Mr. Henry's bill makes all matters requiring the quickest dispatch first-class matter, at one cent an ounce, or half the present rate. Everything else goes parcels post at one cent on a pound parcel, and only 25 cents on a 100 pound parcel to any house within our imperial domain. A very low charge insures these parcels. There's to be a postal currency too—5, 10, 25 and 50 cents, \$1, \$2 and \$5 notes to make it easy to pay small accounts by mail.

Now our farmers can have this magical aid just when they will. What will it be worth to the people? Surely not less than a thousand million dollars a year. Suppose it should create a postal deficiency at first, what of it? It saves a thousand millions to the public? Write to your congressmen and senators and tell them to pass this bill. Germans, Englishmen, the Swiss, have a parcels post. Why not Americans? Nothing you have ever dreamed of will do as much for your comfort and your prosperity.

General Buller is said to be a most excellent cook. Certain it is that the Boers cooked his goose in South Africa.

If Mr. Carnegie would perfect his public library system, he should establish a fund for pensioning aged librarians.

President Roosevelt has sent in some more vetoes to Congress. The veto habit, like all others, grows on a man.

The Springfield Republican calls it the "sacrosanct sugar beet." It would be better to call it the sacro-saccharine sugar beet.

King Edward has set the custom of taking snuff. It will now be in order for every monarch to sneeze when his majesty takes a pinch.

Secretary of the Treasury Shaw has decided not to purchase any more government bonds at present. Some seventy million Americans resolved to do the same thing years and years ago; in fact they never did buy any.

Who says nothing is being done for Cuba? Frank B. Lyon of Cuba, N. J., has just been elected governor of the lower house of Congress. Whether he

will have an open or shut door policy, depends on circumstances.

What constitutes a broker is different from how a broker is constituted. Some are constituted in a way that does human nature no credit while others are an honor to their species. There are brokers and brokers as there are men and men.

General Lukhan was ambitious to be emperor. But he had the good sense to see that he could not be, and this being the case, he will doubtless prove a valuable aid to the American cause, evidences of which have been given by his course in inducing Guevarra to surrender.

Mrs. Soffel, who assisted the Biddle brothers to escape from jail, has been indicted and set up as a defense "maudlin sentimentality." There was plenty of maudlin sentimentality in the case but it is no defense in the eyes of the law. Still it is a more honest plea than "temporary insanity."

The government has just published an index volume to the Records of the Rebellion. It contains 1242 pages. This seems very large, and in reality is, but when it is remembered that there are already published 128 volumes, containing 1,000 maps and 138,373 pages of reading matter, the index volume sinks into insignificance.

Messages sent by the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy have been called by various names, none of them being satisfactory. The Associated Press in its dispatches the other day designated them "Marconigrams." It seems a most fitting word to express the idea of messages sent and received by its system. It seems to be a word that has come to stay.

Thomas Dunn English, author of "Ben Bolt," is critically ill. A generation or more ago his great song was on every singer's lips. Then for years it was forgotten and was again made famous by the publication of Du Maurier's "Tribby." It was Tribby's singing of "Ben Bolt" that made Mr. English really famous. It is a good song, but rather too home-like and sentimental to please modern taste in song.

"When is a man drunk?" was a question before a Philadelphia judge the other day. An agent of the Law and Order society testified and in defining that condition said: "Others have a habit of leaning against the rail around the bar." To which the judge immediately retorted: "I notice that while giving your testimony you yourself have been leaning on the bench. You wouldn't have us regard that as being an evidence of intoxication on your part, would you?" Of course the judge was not drunk but evidently he was very hilarious.

Senator Depew must look out for his laurels as a raconteur for Hon. William J. Bryan is making a name and a fame as one. His latest story was told during his recent visit to Washington, and is as follows:

"A while ago," he said, "I went with a party of friends to visit the Nebraska State Asylum for the Insane. I became separated from my party and wandered through some of the rooms alone. An inmate approached me and, seeking to be friendly, said, 'What are you in here for?'"

"Because I believe in the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1," I replied, thinking to be facetious.

"Huh!" said the inmate, moving off in disgust. "You ain't crazy; you're just a plain dumb fool!"

## SECRETARY LONG'S SUCCESSOR.

Boston Post.  
We are glad to see this important cabinet position retained in Massachusetts, and there is no doubt that Mr. Moody will sustain the reputation which Secy. Long has established through a term of service in which our new navy has made history for the world and a record for itself. Mr. Moody is a young man, being now in his 40th year, and has already shown his capacity in responsible public office. He is a graduate of Harvard of the class of 1876, choosing the law as his profession, and for some years was district attorney of the eastern district of Massachusetts. He left this position for a seat in Congress, to which he has been re-elected by substantial pluralities testifying to his hold upon his republican constituents.

Boston Herald.  
This is glad news for our Massachusetts folk, who have a strong regard for Mr. Moody and high confidence in his ability. The state will take pride in having another of its citizens at the head of the department where Gov. Long has won high distinction, if the governor has determined to retire. The appointment of Mr. Moody would finally settle the question of Gov. Crane's going into the cabinet, although we suspect that he could succeed Gov. Long if he desired to do so. Some of the reasons that led him to decline the office of secretary of the treasury would be equally strong against the acceptance of any place in the cabinet. The senatorship is another matter, and one that, if Mr. Hoar's life and health are spared, will not become exigent for several years.

Boston Record.  
Mr. Moody goes into the navy department as the president's own selection. But no one, we feel sure, will be better pleased than Gov. Long himself. In this Gov. Long will reflect only the general feeling of Massachusetts. The entire state has watched Mr. Moody's growth in influence and ability with great interest. It has confidence in his capacity and wealth. He has combined courage and sagacity with reserve and a very thorough-going knowledge of men and things. He

will be particularly valuable in the cabinet to the president because of his knowledge of men and ways at the other end of the avenue. The cabinet today has no member outside of Gov. Long who can assist the president more by his advice and by an acquaintance with Congress and a foothold there.

## Boston Transcript.

Mr. Moody's place in the Massachusetts delegation in the house of representatives will be difficult to fill, for independent of natural powers he has acquired a special value and experience which has given him a position of his own in that body. A new member will have much to learn, and unless endowed with peculiar qualifications will find it difficult to enter the position Mr. Moody has filled so ably. It is to be hoped that these requirements will be kept in mind in the choice of Mr. Moody's successor, and that the latter will not be one who will perpetually suggest that other considerations dictated his selection.

## Boston Advertiser.

Massachusetts people are delighted, of course, that the great office which is soon to be laid down by one of their distinguished fellow-citizens, will be immediately taken up by another one. Quite apart from any such local feeling, though, there are national reasons for rejoicing. J. D. Long and W. H. Moody have known each other a great many years. To say that they admire and respect each other is to put it mildly. Probably there is not in this broad land any man whom the former would have preferred as his successor rather than the latter. The new secretary will enter the office in full acquaintance with his predecessor's ideas, and in full sympathy with them. There will be no break, no interregnum.

## Boston Globe.

There will be good wishes for the success of Hon. William H. Moody of Massachusetts in the important post in President Roosevelt's cabinet to which he has been called. While few, indeed, anticipate that Mr. Moody will cause to be speedily forgotten the honorable role which Hon. John D. Long has taken in important cabinet deliberations, both in Mr. McKinley's time and under the present administration, many are the pleasant anticipations indulged in that he will do honor alike to himself, to his party and his state in the new responsibilities to which he has been summoned.

## Worcester Telegram.

Congressman William H. Moody is to be the next secretary of the navy, and the Boston assurance that he had proclaimed intention to run faster than ever for re-election to Congress, must be considered another of the famous Boston miscues in politics. Moody's figure applied with a free hand to the navy should result in the barnyard bunk shaken off. If he follows his impulses as he did in the effort to find out why the franchise is full of holes in the south, he will shake the rocking chair brigade into an upright position.

**SALT LAKE THEATRE.**  
EVENINGS, 8:15. MATINEES, 2:15.

**TONIGHT!**  
AND ALL WEEK.  
MATINEE SATURDAY.

**Charles Dalton**  
AND COMPANY.  
In

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NEXT ATTRACTION:  
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Monday and Friday Evenings and Tuesday Matinee. "The Cardinal." Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Evenings, "The Professor's Love Story." Wednesday evening, "David Garrick." Prices 25c to \$2.00.

**THE GRAND THEATRE**  
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PRICES: Night, 25c, 50c, 75c. Matinee, 25c.

**3 NIGHTS!** and Saturday Matinee.

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W. E. Nankerville's, An Idyl of the Arkansas Hills.

**HUMAN HEARTS.**

A Beautiful Story of Backwoods Folk. Special Scenery for Each Act. Seats now on sale.

NEXT ATTRACTION.  
**"THE CHIMES OF NORMANDY."**

Couldn't think of anything more attractive than the Tavern at meal time, especially if you're hungry. If you're not hungry we can probably please you, too. 21 East First St.

**BAMBERGER,**  
161 Meighn St.

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Good work at reasonable prices has given us a large practice. Best flexible plates as low as \$3.00.

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**STOCKS & BONDS**

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Local Bonds, Commercial Stocks and Investment Securities Bought and Sold. Tel. 1058-x. Correspondence Solicited.

Ladies, You Are Sure to be Delighted With the Beautiful Scene at This Season's

# Z.C.M.I. Millinery Display

In which a Profusion of the Loveliest Creations of the Period will be on Exhibition. We have Everything You Want in the Millinery Line, from the Daintiest French Pattern Hats to the Most Delicate Trimming. A specially interesting time will be for

## THREE DAYS, COMMENCING THURSDAY, MARCH 20.

This Magnificent Display Must be Seen to be Appreciated.  
No Lady Should Fail to

# VIEW THIS BOWER OF BEAUTY.

Besides this Lovely Millinery Exhibit, we are showing a magnificent New Stock of Ladies' and Misses' Goods in every line of merchandise, comprising the choicest assortments in the West.

# Z. C. M. I.

T. C. WEBBER, Superintendent.

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Is eye-power saved and gained for tomorrow, and the next day, and for old age. Save the eyes—save the health.

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They are of a high quality, and the prices asked are reasonable. Purchase or be merely curious, but come in, anyway.

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Manufacturing Jewelers and Diamond Merchants,  
143 Main St., Salt Lake City.  
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## TALKING RIGHT AT YOU

When we say something about "that good coal" we're talking right at you. Don't think it's for your neighbor. It is, but it's for you, too.

**BAMBERGER,**  
161 Meighn St.

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## Easter Suits.

Order now and we can make you a suit for Easter from our new and latest designs of Utah or imported wools. Prices from \$15.00 to \$25.00.

SPRING and SUMMER L. D. S. Knit Garments \$1.00.

MEN'S and CHILDREN'S ready-made clothing the best and cheapest in town.

## CUTLER BROS. CO.,

36 Main St., Salt Lake City

## "A DEAD RINGER"

In hardware parlance means a worn out wringer. If you have such a wringer throw it away and buy a new one. We have just received a carload, all prices from 50c. (A wringer for lace handkerchiefs, etc.) up to \$7.50 (the extra large wringer for stationary tubs.) Every wringer sold in the United States, by any dealer has one of our trade marks on, either the "HORSE SHOE" (GOOD LUCK) or "ANCHOR." The wringer manufacturers, when looking for trade marks of MERIT approved ours. This is a compliment we appreciate.

**SCOTT-STREVELL HARDWARE CO.,**

## GARDNER DAILY STORE NEWS.

Another week and Easter will be here. Don't you think it about time that a new hat or some new clothes were getting in your wardrobe? Many men have been here already, and you'd better hurry. Of course there will be plenty to choose from, from now on. But you know there is a good deal of satisfaction in being first. No season ever brought out so many styles of hats as this.

No store ever showed so many styles of hats as this store.

The swell shapes are the Floradoras and Queens. Copied after the good old Fedoras. Then the Fedoras are here—nobbler shapes than ever. And stiff hats in new shapes. Hat prices run \$1.50, \$2.50, \$3.50, \$5.00. New silk hats are here, too—\$5.00 and \$8.00.

## HATS

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