DESERET EVENING NEWS.

Friday, July 15, 1892.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Eighty-five Kansas editors will arrive in this city over the Union Pacific at 12:30 tomorrow.

Barnelck's juvenile band, the Young Revelers' band of Taylorsville, members of the Tabernacle choir and a large number of their friends are having a pleasant time at Garfield Beach today.

The bond of Joseph Kent who shot a sewing machine agent named Hendricks on Wednesday night last, was fixed at $500. He was unable to secure sureties and was remanded to jail awaiting his preliminary hearing which was set for this afternoon.

Earl Watts, a young son of Kanesville, was severely kicked in the face by a horse last night about 7 o'clock while walking through the stable. The injured lad was taken to Ogden and Doctors Adams and Saunders sewed up the cut, which extended from near the left nostril two inches diagonally across the face.

Some time ago Charles C. Johnson brought suit against Logan City for $3,000 damages alleged to have been caused to his property by an overflow of the Logan river, brought about by an embankment built by the city to protect neighboring farms and properties. The city, by Evans & Rogers, has now filed an answer in the Fourth District court.

A "SKELETON" UNEARTHED.

The Missing Papers in the Blue Jay Mining Case Found at Last.

Readers of the News will remember the big sensation which was sprung upon legal circles a short time ago by the laying of certain charges against Prosecuting Attorney Varian and his assistant in regard to the mysterious disappearance of certain papers appertaining to the Blue Jay mining suit. No tidings could be gleaned of the missing documents, and all hope of again finding them seemed to have been abandoned. But lo! this morning they unexpectedly turned up in a corner of the Prosecuting Attorney's office, greatly to the astonishment of Mr. Varian and his colleague. The papers were this afternoon handed over to Clerk McMillan, of the Third District Court, and Attorney W. C. Bailey—who cut a very prominent figure in the "charges"—was said to sing for joy. What next?

KENT HELD.

A Counter Charge Will Be Made Against Mrs. Kent and Hendricks.

The preliminary examination of Joseph Kent, charged with shooting A. L. Hendricks, as detailed in last evening's News, was arraigned before Justice Kesler this afternoon. Attorney Riley appeared for the defendant and Assistant County Attorney Eichnor for the prosecution. Nothing additional to what has already been published was brought out. Kent was adjudged guilty and was held in $500 bonds which he gave pending the action of the grand jury.

His attorney states that a counter charge will be immediately prepared in which Hendricks and Mrs. Kent will be made defendant and co-respondent respectively in a case of adultery.

Mrs. Kent held a consultation with her husband in the city jail this morning and requested that she be given the custody of the child. Her demand was ignored.

THE TRIALS OF GALLEAZZI.

Salt Lake City's Dog Tax Collector Has a Hard Time of It.

While the office of dog tax collector in this city is considered to be one of the juiciest plums on the municipal tree, the present incumbent avers that it is worth all he gets out of it and more. He has been made the butt of more ridicule and has had more practical jokes played upon him during his term of office, perhaps, than any man in the country. Only this afternoon when he was displaying his new dog wagon, which strongly resembles a "dead" wagon, such as is used by undertakers in conveying dead persons to and from the morgue, he was picked up bodily by Officer Wilson and others and thrust into the somber looking vehicle and the lid closed down upon him. Captain Gilfeet promptly mounted the driver's seat and started for the dog pound, when a waggish police officer suggested that a collection be taken up and a brass collar purchased for the canine man. A halt was called and Galleazzi liberated from his uncomfortable prison house. From this on policemen will have to pay taxes on their pet dogs.

AN ENGINEER INJURED.

Death of a Good Woman.—Court Cases at Provo.—General News Items.

Sheriff Butt, of San Juan county, who brought in the three horse thieves mentioned in your yesterday's issue, will return to his home tomorrow. He reports that the Navajos aided him greatly in capturing the outlaws, but would not pull a gun on them when requested to do so by him.

Mr. Conrad Gast of your city, an engineer on the Rio Grande Western, met with an accident last night. His train was run into this side of Helper, and he and his fireman were thrown from the train. Mr. Gast's shoulder was dislocated. No one else was injured.

Sister Ruth Fassett, wife of Bishop Wm. Fassett, departed this life at 4 o'clock this morning. She was 73 years of age and one of the pioneers of this city, having come here in 1853. She leaves four children and twenty grand-children. It is expected that her funeral will take place Sunday next, in the meeting house. Sister Fassett was beloved by all who knew her. She died filled with an enduring faith in the Gospel, exemplified in her many years of noble and unselfish labors in the interest of God's work, and is mourned by a kindred acquaintances and her children and aged husband, whose kind acts and broad Christian character and conduct are known to many men in this Territory who were here in an early day. Sister Fassett departs this life crowned with years and honors such as are but often vouchsafed to mortals. She leaves four children and twenty grandchildren. Two of her children will receive her on the other shore.

In the First District court today the case of Geo. F. Powell vs. Walter was heard. Mr. Powell's attorneys were A. G. Sutherland and John B. Milner, and Mr. Moore's case was represented by George Sutherland and Samuel R. Thurman.

The suit was brought by Mr. Powell for the purpose of obtaining a decree of the court to dissolve a partnership existing between Messrs. Powell and Moore, and an order to prevent Mr. Moore from disposing of partnership property, consisting of cattle and land in Emery county. The defendant, Mr. Moore, claimed that there was no partnership existing and that Mr. Powell had been engaged to work for the defendant for the sum of $50 a month. After Judge Blackburn had listened carefully to the evidence all day, he dismissed the case without prejudice.

Provo, July 15th.

Suits Filed This Afternoon.

Margaret E. Bourk et al. have brought suit in the Third District Court against William Yates et al. for a partition of certain real estate, or, as an alternative, the sale of such property and a division of the proceeds among the parties, according to their rights, is demanded.

Eva A. Lambourne has filed a suit for divorce against her husband, W. B. Lambourne, on the ground of failure to provide. The parties were married in this city in October, 18[illegible], and there are two children now living—William D., aged seventeen, and Joseph A., aged three years. Defendant is described as an able-bodied man and able to earn from $3 to $4 per day at his trade.

The Massachusetts Mining company are the defendants in a suit filed against them by George C. and B. W. Kidder, trading as Kidder & Brother, for material supplied to the extent of $911.75. There are other minor items mixed up in the dispute.

John C. Snyder has brought suit against N. C. Christensen et als to recover $400 on a promissory note, and interest.

About to Sue.

A man who lets out dress suits at two dollars per night threatens to go into court and sue for $792 for the use of a suit that couldn't have cost more than twenty dollars in the first instance.

This is how it happened. A member of an arctic expedition, encamped just now, or supposed to be, somewhere within gunshot of the north pole, was tendered a reception by some friends on the night before his departure. He secured a pair of patent leather shoes, a clean shirt and a satin necktie from somewhere or other, but the dress suit he hired from the agent referred to.

Next morning the explorer's mother packed the suit in his Saratoga trunk, not knowing that it wasn't his, and he took it up to the north pole with him. It has been used doubtless at the principal blubber feeds and walrus hunts to impress the natives.

But the dress suit leaser wants two dollars a day for every day he has been deprived of the use of the clothes, and by the time the explorer gets back the bill will be $792, thirteen months being the length of his absence. A deep legal question will doubtless arise, but the agent is firm and says that he means to get his rights.—New York Herald.

A Duel Nipped in the Bud.

A duel between two young men has been nipped in the bud at Buena Vista, Va., by Major White. Mr. J. G. Seay sent a challenge to fight a duel to Mr. Edmund Randolph. Young Randolph paid no attention to the challenge and a second challenge was sent by Seay.

Young Randolph referred the correspondence to his friend, Mr. R. E. Williamson, and before any details could be arranged the police arrested Seay, who was carried before the mayor and bailed to appear at the next term of the corporation court. Young Seay is about twenty years of age and was educated at the Virginia Military Institute. Mr. Randolph, who is about twenty-one, is teller in the First National bank.

Both young men are highly connected and respected. The difficulty was caused by a misunderstanding between the young men as to an engagement, Seay claiming that Randolph purposely avoided him and then treated him disrespectfully. No further trouble is apprehended.—Richmond Dispatch.

Arizona's Great Irrigation Canal.

Yuma's great canal is the most gigantic irrigation enterprise as yet taken in hand in Arizona. To tunnel through a hill or mountain side so as to take the water of the Colorado without damming the stream, which is the present plan and that recommended by the English irrigation engineers, then to bring the water down on both sides of the river, with an aqueduct across the Gila, so as to irrigate the 2,500,000 acres of rich land lying adjacent to Yuma, in Arizona, California, Sonora, Lower California, in fact, to build this canal ninety miles in length, 100 feet in width at the bottom and twelve feet deep, is not the work of an hour nor the task of a child, and yet this is but the outline of this great work, all of which is going to be done and that, too, in the near future.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Etruscan Legends.

Legends about the Etruscans are numerous, but even with them and the numerous Etruscan inscriptions in the hands of scholars, the race to which they belonged, their language and history, are still an unsolved problem. Mr. Charles Godfrey Leland is about to make an important contribution to the literature of the subject in a voluminous work on Etruscan legends. For years he has passed his summers in Italy in the old Etruscan country, wandering among the peasants and collecting their stories. Their customs and superstitions date back to the old heathen times, and devil worship and the most primitive beliefs prevail among them even down to the present time.

To Chicago from the Seaboard.

A number of owners of steam yachts in New York intend to utilize them to transport themselves and their friends to the Chicago exposition by way of the St. Lawrence and Welland canal. They believe it will be of great advantage to live aboard their yachts and thus be independent of crowded hotels.

TODAY'S TELEGRAMS.

London Papers Comment on the Labor Troubles in the United States.

PHOTOGRAPHY AGAINST THE CARNEGIE STRIKERS.

The Crops in Russia.—Death of Ex-Governor Booth.—News From Idaho.

By Telegraph to the News.

London Papers on the Labor Troubles in America.

London, July 15.—The News says: The Idaho troubles following those at Homestead seem to show that there is something rotten in the state of America. But these troubles may become a real help, if they destroy the "spread eagleism" which assumes that the social problems which perplex us here, have all been solved there. It may be remembered that Engels prophesied that the fiercest outbreak against organized capital would probably occur in a new country like America.

An article in the Chronicle concludes: It is idle to expect that any country can exist in a state where equally accumulable social inequality, where social forces go to create millionaires at one end of the scale and tramps at the other, and where millionaires are permitted to hire and drill the scum of society to shoot down workingmen.

THE HOMESTEAD STRIKERS.

Change of Sentiment Among the Seething Laborers.

Homestead, Pa., July 15.—A great change seems to have taken place in sentiment among the locked-out men since military arrived. They now say that they are perfectly willing for the sheriff to take charge, and declare that even putting non-union men at work would not incite them to violence.

There was a hurried beating to arms throughout the second brigade at 1:30 this morning on the rumor that the workmen were about to attack them from the rear. It proved a false alarm, but the guards were doubled and one regiment kept under arms all night. In the meantime the locked-out men were peacefully sleeping. Early this morning the guard around the mill was doubled. The locked-out men think it presages putting in non-union men today.

THE COMPANY'S REVENGE.

Pittsburg, July 15.—Lovejoy of the Carnegie company, said this morning that the employes at the Union mill, having broken the contract by striking, would only be allowed to return to work when the company got ready to resume the old terms, but on terms to be fixed by the company. He said the company could get enough non-union men to run the works at Homestead in full, inside of a week. But it was only proposed to put in a part of the force in order to allow such of the old men as wanted to return. At the proper time he knew that at least two thirds of the men would come back. He admitted that the company had men with photographic instruments so placed that they were able to take pictures of many of the men at the time of the fight with the Pinkertons, and that these portraits would be used when the prosecution of the rioters commenced.

THE INVASION OF PINKERTONS A VIOLATION OF THE LAW.

Scranton, Pa., July 15.—General Master Workman Powderly has addressed letters to President Harrison and Governor Pattison calling attention to the fact that the laws of the United States and Pennsylvania were violated by the invasion of the Pinkertons on July 6 at Homestead. He calls attention to the fact that the men marched under the United States flag and says whoever usurped the functions of commander-in-chief of the army in ordering these men to invade Pennsylvania, is guilty of treason and should be punished accordingly. He therefore asks investigation. These responsible persons, he says, are Frick and Robert Pinkerton. Another point is that as the armed men came altogether from an outside State and as such could not hold offices, they could not be sworn in as deputies, and that the Homestead men were right in resisting them.

AT HOMESTEAD.

Fire Started in One of the Furnaces This Morning.

Homestead, July 15.—The laborers in the mines, not members of the Amalgamated Association, and made idle by the lock-out, are mostly Hungarians, and absolutely destitute, and the strikers are now holding a secret meeting to consider the question of providing for their maintenance. Some of the mechanics are preparing to leave the town, being promised jobs elsewhere.

The fire was started in one of the furnaces this morning. Nobody knows what it means, but it has given rise to a fresh rumor that non-union men are coming.

The servant girls at the hotel refuse to wait on the militia men.

IN RUSSIA.

The Crops.—Black Smallpox Epidemic Among Soldiers There.

St. Petersburg, July 15.—The government crop report says there will be an average yield of winter wheat and rye but the corn crop will be below the average. The summer crop is above the average. Hay and fodder crops are good, to fair.

There is black smallpox epidemic among the troops in the great camp near St. Petersburg. The official report says that on July 5th and 6th there were 453 new cases and 139 deaths in all the Russian districts affected.

THE ELECTIONS IN IRELAND.

The Priests Take a Hand in the Affairs.

London, July 15.—The priests are taking an active part in the elections in Ireland and not always in the most pacific spirit. In North Meath a riot resulted in the interference of one reverend Father, in which four policemen and fifty others were wounded. At a late hour last night the fight was still going on.

Receiver Asked For.

Bridgeport, Conn., July 15.—The New York and New England, Housatonic and Danbury and Norwalk railroad companies have asked for the appointment of a receiver for New England Terminal Company of which they own stock. It is alleged the company has transacted business at a loss from the start, and that in addition to the bonded debt of $600,000 a large floating debt has been accumulated.

ELECTION TROUBLES.

The Ku Klux Klan Revived in South Carolina.

Chicago, July 15.—A dispatch from Columbia, S. C., says the bitterness of the Democratic factional fight in South Carolina is becoming intensified as the campaign progresses. The Tillmanites faction, led by Governor Tillman, is becoming more intolerant every day toward the Conservatives supporting ex-Governor Sheppard for governor. In Union county the Tillmanites have revived the Ku Klux Klan with all its terrors, and are warning the leading Conservatives in the county precincts to leave the county under pain of death.

HORRID IF TRUE.

Stories About the Fourth of July Canyon Massacre.

Wallace, Ida., July 15.—Reports of atrocities being told about the reputed massacre of scabs by the guards striking miners in the Fourth of July Canyon. A reporter from Spokane, who arrived here, says he came through the canyon and saw two men hanging to a tree with the intestines cut out. He thinks that several others were hanged in an that ravine.

Ex-Governor Booth's Death.

Sacramento, Calif., July 15.—The death of Ex-Governor Newton Booth last night was very sudden. He had been suffering from cancer in the tongue, but his general health was good. Last evening he was suddenly seized with hemorrhage. The ligaments of the tongue gave way and allowed it to fall back upon the throat, causing death in a few minutes.

Nearly Lynched by Negroes.

Arkansas City, Ark., July 15.—At Halley last night, negroes lynched Julien Money for raping his seven year-old daughter.

Gladstone Ahead.

London, July 15.—The returns up to 1 p. m. give the government 291 and opposition 301.

The returns to 2:30 p. m. give the government 300 and the opposition 310.

Returns to 3:30 p. m. give the government 300, opposition 318.

The Gunboat "Vesuvius" Ashore.

New York, July 15.—The dynamite gunboat "Vesuvius" went ashore in a fog on Sunken Meadow in the sound. Assistance has been sent from the navy yard.

It Was the Dalton Gang.

Parsons, Kansas, July 15.—The officials of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas road are satisfied that it was the Dalton gang which held up the train at Adair, Indian Territory, last night. Before robbing the train they held up the station agent and secured everything of value in the station. The amount taken from the express car is not known, but conjectures run all the way from an insignificant sum to $70,000. During the skirmish between the robbers and the guard stray bullets entered a drug store up town, wounding Drs. Youngblood and Goff. The latter has since died and the former is in a critical condition. A posse has gone in pursuit of the desperadoes.

In Idaho.

Missoula, Mont., July 15.—The Fort Keogh troops passed here at 4 this morning. They should reach the scene of trouble in Idaho early this afternoon.

Two loud explosions were heard west of Mullan last night, but as the wires are cut, definite information cannot be obtained. It is reported that the miners threaten to blow up all the mills if forced by the militia.

The Wool Crop in Montana.

Great Falls, Mont., July 15.—The wool crop of Montana will aggregate from 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 pounds this year. It is of excellent quality, and is rapidly going into the hands of Eastern buyers, at 17 to 19 cents per pound. All kinds of stock are in prime condition. Very large sales of beef and mutton will be made. The recent rains have produced a heavy growth of grass upon ranges and have insured magnificent crops of wheat, oats, barley, and potatoes and other vegetables.

WHAT GIRLS DO BEST.

AN EXPERT ON WOMEN'S WORK DISCUSSES DIFFERENT TRADES.

High Wages Hair-Treated Nursing, Dressmaking and Unusual Occupations Pay Stenographers and Typewriting Not What They Once Were.

Miss Alice Woodbridge, as secretary to the Working Women's society, is acquainted with all sorts and conditions of working women. In the interests of the labor bureau [illegible] investigated [illegible] and wages [illegible] of woman's occupation [illegible]

"Generally speaking," she says, "girls as I know them, give very little thought to what they are to do for a living. [illegible]

"Probably the factory worker is better paid than the stenographer or stenographer. Girls employed in silk mills receive the highest wages of any factory workers. They will average six or seven dollars a week. That's really a high average. Of course they loose very much more in busy times, but there are many slack weeks when they make less. The work requires considerable skill.

"The occupation of saleswoman has very little to recommend it to the girl who has any choice at all in the matter. There are of course a few women heads of departments who receive twelve to eighteen dollars a week. But I have in mind a very ambitious little woman who is employed in a big dry goods store, who has been working [illegible] years for the firm, who is recognized as a [illegible] in every way [illegible] dollars a week, outside of the financial reasons for not accepting the occupation of saleswoman, there is the question of health. No matter how valuable the factory girl's occupation, the saleswoman's is worse. Women are unfitted by nature for constant standing.

"Stenography and typewriting were until a few years ago the most lucrative things a woman could take up. But today I can count I could hire a whole army of them from three dollars a week up, some of them competent too. The average stenographer and typewriter receives about five dollars a week, while the girl who gets twelve dollars regards herself as a particular favorite of fortune. [illegible] the wages of this class of wage earners is due to a great extent to the woman who is trying to build up a little business of her own. She goes around to the offices where work done by a stenographer and typewriter is needed. She offers to take the dictation and return the typewritten copy so cheaply [illegible] It does [illegible]

"The best occupation a girl can adopt is [illegible] trade she can make a good living so long as she can be under in the field. In her [illegible] because the occupation is [illegible]

"The next best thing is to get into a field hitherto monopolized by men. [illegible] The wages earned depend upon the number of twists a week one gets. This occupation of course would require a quick eye and some knowledge of music. Women have not yet entered the department of the silversmith's shop, both of which seem particularly suited to them.

"Just at present the trained nurse seems to be particularly well off in a financial way. It is a fashionable fad among rich women to have an attack of 'nerves' and to have the doctor prescribe a sojourn at a health resort and a trained nurse.

"The occupation of the nurse is not yet overcrowded. There is a demand for them, and they receive from sixteen to twenty-five dollars a week and board. Those employed in hospitals receive less, but they have a permanent position. This occupation is not open to every girl, however. She must be physically fitted for the work [illegible] At Mount Sinai Training school, [illegible] they have difficulty in filling out the classes because the applicants are not up to the physical standard.

"It seems to me, after all, that the old fashioned woman's trades of dressmaking and millinery afford the greatest opportunities for a girl. There is also, as true much to be said in their favor. It is hard to likely that a machine will ever be invented that will design and drape and fold and fit. These offer a girl the possibility of an independent business of her own, and they pay very well, too, even in the larger establishments. Of course I don't mean wholesale dressmaking. Curiously enough that is beginning to make machines of the girls. Only one special part of the garment is given to each girl. One makes all the sleeves, another the waists, another the pinking and ruffles and so on.

"Sometimes a girl who makes the sleeves of a gown never sees the gown into which they are sewed. In many cases, however, wholesale dressmaking has gone out of the hands of women entirely. Most of the ready made women's garments are made by men—Russian and Polish Jews in sweating shops. It seems a bit odd, doesn't it, in face of men taking women's places! But the same state of affairs characterizes the shoe trade. Ten years ago almost every portion of a woman's shoe except the sole was made by women, while now, in New York at least, the work is almost entirely done by men. I think, though, if a girl really means business, and doesn't merely go into a thing to get pin money while waiting for a young man to come along and support her, if she hasn't musical talent enough for a place [illegible] the physical requirements for a trained nurse, [illegible]—New York [illegible]

Treatment of Celery Plants.

Celery plants should be transplanted to beds from two to three inches apart as soon as they are large enough to handle. Orchard and garden soils are a good place to put them in a cold frame from which the sashes have been removed, [illegible] transplanting will cause the development of fibrous roots and make them doubly sure to transplant to their final quarters in late summer.

Here and There.

Sixty pounds of potatoes are a legal bushel in New York state.

Many of New Jersey's muck meadows are being reclaimed and devoted to onion and celery growing.

There will be at the World's fair not only a live stock exhibit, but in connection with the same a fat stock show.

California, Florida and Texas threaten to make it unnecessary soon to purchase Mediterranean fruits and nuts.

A dairy club of dairy cattle has been organized in South Dakota, with Charles [illegible] as president and H. [illegible] as secretary.

Increasing favor is shown by British shipmen for cotton oil as a lubricating ingredient in stock rations.

Kittie Fox of Jutchmore, Vt.

Scratch till it Bled

[illegible]

Hood's Sarsaparilla

[illegible]

No Sign of Salt Rheum

[illegible]

Hood's Pills [illegible]

Dynamite!

A CRASH AT LAST!

The Crisis Has Been Reached

Infants' Shoes and Slippers, 25c. worth 75c. and $1.00

Solid School Shoes, worth $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, now 75c.

Men's Shoes, worth $5.00, $6.00, $7.00, now $3.00

THESE ARE A FEW OF OUR BARGAINS —FOR— CASH!

No Exchanges! No Credit!

WE HAVE ON OUR

WAR PAINT!

$20,000 Worth of LAND, SCROBER & MITCHELL'S FINE SHOES on the altar of Sacrifice. You can save from $2.00 to $3.00 a pair on these fine goods by buying of us NOW. Think of it! $7.00 French Kid Hand Sewed Shoes for $5.00. They are going like WILDFIRE, and the whole stock,

$75,000

Worth MUST BE SOLD REGARDLESS OF COST.

Spencer & Lynch,

160 MAIN STREET.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

FOR SALE.

5 ACRES OF IMPROVED LAND ON THIRD East, ½ block south of Pennsylvania ward. Also 1½ x 10 rods, with 2 roomed house, on Third st. Apply on premises or 587 Third st.

50 SHARES EAST JORDAN CANAL Stock for sale at reduced prices, easy on time. S. F. SPENCER, 587 West st.

WANTED.

ALL KINDS OF SCRAP IRON, COPPER, Brass and Lead in any quantities, for highest cash price paid. Mining trade a specialty at F. [illegible] Junk Store, [illegible] West Second South street.

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ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR.
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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
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PLEASE ∴ REMEMBER!

That we still carry a Complete Line of

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Cross Cut, Drag, One Man Cross Cut, Butcher, Mill, Hand, Rip, Panel, Keen, Pruning, Compass, Butcher, Cook, Keyhole, etc., also

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For Felling Trees with, and are Selling at LOWER PRICES THAN EVER. Also a Full Stock of their Renowned RASPS and FILES always on hand.

Z. C. M. I.

AT BOTH ENDS!

That's where you burn the candle when you pay more than $2.50 for the latest stiff hat. There isn't any excuse to prevent you from paying $2.50 or more for the same quality of goods, but if you do it, you do it on the theory that your money isn't worth as much to you as it is to somebody else. You will have a handsome balance in your pocket, a ready for a rainy day, to your purchase and pay that price. Go elsewhere and you'll be parting with the balance that burns the candle at the other end. All savings don't necessarily go into the safe. Be wise and start a saving into buy your Hats at the One Price House of

J. P. GARDNER,
141 MAIN STREET.

CHURCH BLANKS

Printed and for Sale at
THE DESERET NEWS OFFICE,
SALT LAKE CITY.

[illegible]