

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, - MARCH 5, 1902.

THE SUGAR TRANSACTION.

The public will read with interest the announcement in this issue of the Deseret News relative to the sale of one-half the stock of the Utah Sugar company to eastern investors. The stock of that company is so widely held by the people of Utah, and its wonderful growth and prosperity have ever been followed with so much concern by the public generally, that the news of this latest important development in its affairs, cannot fail to attract more than ordinary attention.

The Deseret News is of the opinion that the advent of eastern capital into Utah's best sugar industry will be to the advantage of all concerned, and that it will result in the more rapid development of the industry than could have otherwise been effected. If a field of enterprise, which means so much for the farmers of our State, to say nothing of the investors, can be greatly broadened, and this we are assured, will be the result of the present transaction, then it is surely one that both the owners of the company and the public generally may congratulate themselves over.

The "News" is pleased to note that in the transaction the interests of the smaller shareholders have been carefully looked after, also that the proposition made to the larger owners was by them shared with the lesser holders, and that the opportunity to realize a very satisfactory price for their stock was given to all alike.

The people of Utah may be assured that this important step was not taken without due consideration, and careful inquiry into the necessities and consequences of the case. And the future will demonstrate that it was done in wisdom, and with a full desire to benefit and subserve the interests of all parties concerned.

THE RAILWAY RUCTION.

We give space today to some particulars and communications, concerning the difficulty between a number of the employees of the Rio Grande Western railway and the new trainmaster. From these it is evident that the attempt in certain quarters to make light of the whole matter, will not cover up the facts or lessen their importance. There is certainly trouble brewing, and it will depend upon the wisdom of the management of the road whether it will culminate in the threatened strike.

The position appears to be clearly presented by a representative of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, whose statement will be found in another part of this issue of the "News." If there is an agreement of the kind mentioned by him, it would seem that adherence to it would remove the difficulty. The officials' side of the controversy has not yet been obtained and "one story is good till another is told."

There is one feature of the statement, however, which appears to us characteristic of a good many demands made by labor organizations. Powerful corporations do not like to be dictated to in the matter of their official appointments. To demand the removal of a railway official, because his manner of conducting his office does not suit those who are under his direction, is in our view, going a little too far in such proceedings usually defeat their own object. It would be, in our opinion, sufficient to state the grievances that are claimed to exist, and leave the manner of remedy to the authorities who have the power to rectify the wrongs complained of.

The Rio Grande Western has shown great energy, shrewdness and full understanding of railroad affairs from its inception. It is conducted in a manner that has gained the confidence of the public and the good will of its employees, and its improvements are manifest, being adapted to the demands of the times, the increase of traffic and the wants and wishes of the public. It would be unfortunate if any rupture occurred which would interfere, in any way, with its progress and the good will which has prevailed within its working ranks.

We hope that the matter will be adjusted in a way that will be satisfactory to all persons concerned. This cannot be done, however, by ignoring the trouble, pretending there is no danger, or refusing to recognize bona fide agreements entered into between employers and employees. The road thus far has been conducted with eminent success, and the people of Utah would like to see its prosperity continue without let or hindrance.

FURKEY REUDIATES CLAIMS

As was expected, the Turkish government refuses to acknowledge any responsibility in the Miss Stone affair. That is the usual proceeding. The sublime Porte never pays bills willingly. As a matter of principle, it cannot, without protest, transfer property to

"infidels." It can submit to despoliation, when not able to defend itself, but it cannot yield without a show of resistance.

Somebody must be responsible for the brigands that robbed American citizens, and if it is Turkey, the money will be refunded in time, even if it comes in an indirect way. Quite recently, it is said, Turkey paid to the Armstrongs \$140,000 as an installment on a contract for a cruiser, and it appears that \$20,000 of this money was intended for British claims for indemnity. Turkey prefers this way of paying bills. It is supposed that the reason for this is, that she does not desire to let other creditors know that she has any funds. But it is also quite possible that it is a disguise intended to conceal from the faithful Mohammedans that taxes extorted from them go to the coffers of "infidels."

The case is a mystery and needs to be fully cleared up, before further action can be taken. It seems clear that the capture was made by revolutionists for the purpose of obtaining funds to be used against Turkey. It is darkly hinted that some missionaries, perhaps, were not entirely opposed to the schemes of the insurgent leaders. M. Tsalika, the husband of one of the captives, has been openly accused of complicity in the outrage. Miss Stone is unable, or unwilling, to shed much light over the mystery, being kept in ignorance of the movements of the leaders, and being sworn to secrecy as regards such points as she possibly may know. People are apt to put two and two together and draw their own conclusions, with more or less accuracy. Prudence suggests that no hasty action be taken. The mystery should be cleared up. Then the responsibility can be placed where it belongs.

CRITICISM OF COURTS.

The decisions of courts are entitled to public respect. They are also open to public criticism. It does not follow that a judicial "opinion" is right, because a majority of judges in a final appellate court agree upon it. It may for the time be the end of legal controversy, but it is not placed above popular dissent or journalistic comment. Judges are the servants of the people as much as any other elected officers of the government. The following remarks of a distinguished member of the New York bar, himself once a judge of high standing, we regard as sound and pertinent to this subject. They were occasioned by action taken in Chicago, in the cases of two newspaper reporters who were imprisoned for contempt. Ex-Judge Roger A. Pryor makes these comments in Law Notes for February:

"Undoubtedly any publication of which the object is to obstruct the course of justice or to pervert its impartial administration is an offense within the cognizance of the law; but the pretension that the conduct of judges is exempt from popular criticism is a claim which a free people will disdain to admit. Indeed, just in proportion as the judicial function transcends all others in consequence, affecting as it does, the life, liberty, and property of the citizen—should it be subjected in its action to the utmost freedom of scrutiny and censure. If it be said that by such censure the judicial office will be brought into contempt, I answer that any arbitrary and oppressive action of the judiciary should expose it to hatred and obloquy, and to the end that it be speedily restored to its legitimate function of safeguarding the rights and interests of the community. It is one thing to yield obedience to the mandates of the court; it is another and a most mischievous thing, by process of contempt, to shield the court from the salutary criticism of the public press. We in these United States have not labored so long and suffered so heavily for the overthrow of executive and legislative despotism, in order to substitute the more insidious but not less dangerous tyranny of the bench."

WAR ON SOCIALISM.

The Springfield Republican notes that Bishop Quigley of the Roman diocese of Buffalo denounces the Social Democratic party. In his directions to the clergy on that subject, he says, as quoted by the Republican:

"Every Catholic who stubbornly refuses to forswear and renounce the doctrines of the social democratic party shall be temporarily deprived of the benefits of the blessed sacraments and the blessings of the church."

"Second. Every Catholic who is a member of a social democratic party, or who is a social democrat, is taught shall endeavor, in the interests of the workingman and religion, to wipe out such doctrines from the teachings of the union. Let not the workingman understand that the church forbids membership in unions, but only such unions as are socialistic. A Catholic must be a union man, but not a social democrat."

"Third. No Catholic may contribute, financially, morally, by word or by writing, to any social democratic newspaper organ."

"Fourth. Reverend sir, we beg to call your attention to the way in which our holy father, the reigning pope, Leo XIII, seeks to solve the labor question. We advise all to study the encyclical concerning the labor problem and request that in all work to the end of organizing Catholic and Christian labor unions, that the religious and material interests of the workingmen may be secured and preserved."

The worthy prelate, it is said, is confused in his ideas of Socialism and Anarchism. He reasons as if the two represented one interest. He says:

"One anarchistic newspaper, with one of the most notorious anarchists as its editor, denounced in blind fury the church and its doctrines. In the last year, especially since the assassination of President McKinley by the hand of an anarchist, this paper has been less rabid in its utterances, but still continues to spread the principle of social democracy and in an underhand manner to antagonize religion."

It is strange that such confusion of ideas should exist. An Anarchist newspaper can no more "continue to spread the principle of social democracy" than a Catholic paper can "continue to spread" the principles of Protestantism. The two are opposites, and antagonistic. One stands for everything through the government; the other, for no government.

But what is still more remarkable is the attitude the bishop assumes. He evidently takes for granted that among his ecclesiastical duties is this, to circumscribe to some extent the political faith of the members of his church. He directs a regular warfare upon one political party. This will hardly be admitted as wise in a country where

church and state by law are given separate and different spheres of utility. It is un-American, and cannot but hurt the church that engages in it.

CATHOLICISM IN NEW MEXICO.

The Deseret News has always been favorable to the admission of those independent commonwealths called Territories, as States in the Federal Union, as soon as practicable. New Mexico has been an applicant for Statehood during a number of sessions of Congress and is still knocking loudly at the door of the nation. In speaking of the "News" mentioned incidentally, the objection that had been raised on the ground that the influence of the Priesthood was so great as to largely dominate the majority of the people. In mentioning this fact we did not by any means coincide with the view presented, but, on the contrary, showed that similar groundless objections had been raised against the influence of the "Mormon" Priesthood when Utah was struggling for statehood. But a Catholic paper raised a rumpus about what we had said, and tried very hard but unsuccessfully to construe our remarks into a slur against Catholics generally. And it challenged our statement of fact and denied that such an objection had ever been raised against the admission of New Mexico. We refer to this matter now because we have come across a pertinent statement in a Greek just issued from the press, namely "Encyclopedia Dictionary of American Reference." In Vol. 2, page 32, under the head of New Mexico we find the following:

"The Territory of New Mexico was organized by act of Congress September 9, 1850. In 1851 a portion of the 'Gadsden Purchase' was annexed. In 1862 the Territory was finally reduced to its present boundaries. The fear that a State church would be established by the Mexicans in the State has prevented its admission into the Union. The population of the Territory in 1890 was 145,310."

That ought to settle the question so far as it relates to the fact of the objection referred to having been raised, when the people of New Mexico applied for admission into the Union. We need add nothing further on the subject.

SPIRITUALISM FLOURISHING.

Some years ago Spiritualism attracted a great deal of notice in the world, but through the failure of many "mediums" to demonstrate the truth of their claims, the subject was generally dropped. It is, therefore, somewhat surprising to learn that it is now estimated that there are about one million Spiritualists in the United States and Canada. That is the claim of a writer in the Metropolitan Magazine, who says, in part:

"There are 650 local societies of Spiritualists in the United States and in the neighboring Dominion. They represent every phase of human desire for communion with the departed souls of loved and honored ones, from that which seeks satisfaction in physical manifestations of the departed spirit's presence to that which, rising to a higher plane, philosophic, or spiritual, in psychic intercourse or soul-communication; accepting all the truly spiritual teachings of the churches, but adding thereto the new revelation or, to put it more correctly, the new perception of those relations between all spirits, which, these believers hold, are revealed in the Bible. Of the 650 societies in existence, nearly 300 are circles of believers and investigators, drawn together and held by the personality of mediums whose physical manifestations inspire faith and create wonder. The other societies are representative of the philosophic and religious aspects of spiritualism, many of them being really incorporated bodies, and not a few of them holding their articles of incorporation in the character of religious organizations, and when as churches they regularly ordained and installed pastors or ministers, and maintain Sunday services of worship, in which in most respects are precisely similar to those marking the life of churches of a non-ritualistic character. Sunday schools, or lyceums, for the religious instruction of the young are a frequent feature in the life of these organizations."

Our age has been called materialistic, and the term is well applied, but it is evident that human beings are not satisfied with materialism alone. They are spiritual beings, and as such yearn for that which is beyond the common senses. That many in search for the road that will lead them back to their origin, should fall into error is not strange, if they neglect to seek the only guidance that is infallible.

Up to date there has been no epidemic of spring fever.

No wonder the Sugar trust is in such bad repute. It has the mark of cane upon it.

A Kansas City thief makes a specialty of violins. The man must have music in his soul.

The art societies of New York, to show their respect for old age, ask that no tariff be placed on the old masters.

The people feel far more scandalized at the fillingsgate matches in the city council than at boxing matches at the Athletic club.

An explanation of the popularity of Prince Henry lies in the fact that birds of a feather flock together—the American and the German eagles.

It will be very much easier to remove the legal obstacles in the way of the Panama route than to remove the natural obstacles in the way of the Nicaragua route.

If Prince Henry should get the big head while in the United States it would be the fault of the press. Every paper in the country every day since his arrival has given him a big head.

According to the testimony of Governor-General Taft, slavery does exist in the Jolo islands. Being foreign country of course the thirteenth amendment doesn't run there.

Ignace Jan Paderewski's advance agent refers to him as a "Godlike man, with pallid, seraphic face, set with melancholy, poetic eyes and framed in 'Titan hair.'" When for glowing eulogy far surpasses Hamlet's famous description of his father.

Spanking young hoodlums is far better than sending them to a reform school. It usually accomplishes the same end quicker and better. Were the remedy applied at home at Forti-

her period it would rarely have to be applied later by policemen.

It would be a serious and irreparable mistake for the Board of Education to sell any part or parcel of the block upon which the High School stands. There is none too much land for the school, and it is vastly easier to retain what is now held than to get it back after it has been let go.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Newark, N. J., will offer special prayers for Bishop Henry C. Potter that he may see the saloon evil in its true light. The case is not unlike that of a westerner visiting Boston friends, "Have you read Browning?" "Yes," was the reply. "Do you understand him?" "No," said the westerner, "Have you read?" "Yes," he did not go.

The managers of the St. Louis world's fair say they have been informed that King Menelik of Abyssinia, who claims, we believe, to be a descendant of King Solomon, will accept an invitation to visit the exposition. It is expected that Walter Williams of the Columbia, Mo., Herald, who is now in Abyssinia, will be commissioned to carry the invitation.

The pope is now said to have worn "the triple crown longer than any man since St. Peter, except his immediate predecessor and Pope Pius VI, and should be five till November, he will have surpassed the length of the latter pontificate." This statement may be all right, except for the fact that the Apostle Peter is not known to have worn any crown on earth, except that of martyrdom. But times have changed considerably since his day.

After Mrs. Collis P. Huntington had taken oath to the statement that she had \$75,000 worth of dutiable goods in her trunks, on which she was prepared to pay duties of \$31,800, the inspectors of the New York custom house proceeded to open her trunks, occupying two hours in rummaging them, trying to find out whether Mrs. Huntington had sworn falsely. Of course, the only result was that the inspectors had their labor for their pains. The inspection in this case can scarcely be characterized as less than deliberate insult.

MISS STONE'S RELEASE.

Kansas City Star.

The freeing of Miss Stone is another step in one of the most remarkable political sagas of recent years. Miss Stone was seized for the two-fold purpose of securing money to buy arms for Macedonians and of attracting the attention of the world to the wrongs of the Balkan people. The fact is practically assured. It was stated explicitly by Mr. Spencer Eddy, secretary of the legation at Constantinople, and it has been accepted by the Imperial authorities, notably by a former Macedonian revolutionist, now in this country, in an article in the Oakland Enquirer. The question now is whether the United States can afford to allow the incident to pass without diplomatic action.

Boston Herald.

It is presumable that those who were personally interested in this plot are by this time out of the range of such military or police investigation as the Turkish government can bring to bear. The United States government can now proceed against the Imperial authorities at Constantinople, and ask that the money paid for Miss Stone's ransom be returned. The claim is certainly a valid one, and it is possible that the Sultan will realize this, though the chances are that, like the claims made by the French, it will be necessary to make a naval demonstration before payment will be forthcoming.

Baltimore Sun.

What is to become of Macedonia when the sick man dies? The Greeks really think the country properly falls to them and recently made war on Turkey to get it. They maintain a propaganda there and still have hopes based on church ties as well as racial ties. The Balkan League, however, the north similarly want Macedonia, the former having revolutionary committees constantly at work to keep the Balkan League in disfavor, and the latter by Russia by force, murder and robbery, while the latter maintain numerous schools to impress the youth with Serbia's claims. On the northeast Roumania is actively interested in the same way as Serbia. The Albanian mountaineers on the west rather dominate the other contestants, being good Mohammedans and having the countenance and help of Abdul Hamid. They can murder and rob on occasion and are able to take care of themselves. Montenegro is also somewhat interested in the future of Macedonia. The Sultan of Turkey is the nominal ruler and keeps large forces at hand, but his authority is weak in the remote districts.

San Francisco Chronicle.

There is a strong suspicion abroad, amounting almost to a conviction, that these adductors were merely the agents of the Macedonian committee, a strictly revolutionary body organized for the purpose of overthrowing Turkish rule in Macedonia, which has been a disturbing element in the empire for a long time. If so, then the ransom which was paid by American sympathizers for the release of Miss Stone and Mme. Tsalika went into the coffers of the committee and will be used to carry on its propaganda in Turkey. Miss Stone's refusal to give any information which may lead to the identity of the so-called brigands gives color to this theory, and casts a cloud of suspicion upon the part which she personally played in the transaction. The suspicion may be all wrong. We hope it is for the United States cannot afford to put itself in the position of aiding a revolutionary movement against a friendly power.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The belief is gaining ground that the kidnapping was done in the interest of the Macedonian revolutionary movement, and that the ransom money is to be converted into arms and ammunition for use against the Turkish government. That will be the Turkish defense against the claim for indemnity. It must be admitted that from present appearances the defense is a plausible one. If the money should at last be recovered from the Turkish government what would be done with it? Would it be returned to the subscribers to the ransom fund? The contributors need not be in a hurry to plan what use to make of the money when they set it. The Turk is slow and he will certainly not pay this claim while he has a reasonable defense.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The Cosmopolitan is planning for a world's congress, and in the March number the plan is set forth. In the same issue Prof. Garret P. Serviss reviews a volume which Mrs. Gallup believes has discovered in the first editions of Bacon's works. Mr. White has a sketch of the late President Harrison that should be read with much interest.—Irvington, N. Y.

The March number of Cassier's Magazine has the following list of contents: "Telphage," a System of

Electric Traction, by A. S. Cliff, M. E.; "Light Railways in Egypt," by James A. W. Peacock; "Conveying Machines," by C. H. Ailing; "By S. Howard-Smith, A. M.; "Electric Power in American Cotton Mills," by W. B. Smith; "A Possible Solution of the Labor Problem," by W. Forbes; "Rough-and-Ready Engineering," by E. D. Maier; "Modern French Locomotive Practice," by Charles Housharten; "The Chance Junk," by W. G. Winterburn; "A Line Mammoth," by Prof. W. C. Unwin, and "Current Topics."—New York.

Among the good articles in the March number of Table Talk is one entitled, "The Housewife's Day," which should be helpful to the busy housekeeper. Another article, entitled, "What to Serve the Unexpected Guest," is full of good suggestions. "Hints on Modifying the Acquaintance of Sick Nursing," by a trained nurse, is another helpful article. "Housekeeping Inquiry" department is a school of information and instruction on cooking and serving. Its menus for each month in the month with instructions "How to Follow," them, make Table Talk a very useful magazine.—Philadelphia.

The March number of the Era is noticeable both for excellence and variety. Of Joel Chandler Harris' story, "Gabriel Tolliver," there appears the third installment. "The Light of Other Days" is the title of a short story by Gilbert Parker. Charles Johnston contributes a second paper on "Amir Abdur Rahman Khan, as a Writer." George Betts' "Photographic Falsehoods" is a revelation of how the camera can be taught to lie. Dora Read Goodale contributes an article on birds—"A Hedgehog Minstrel." Book collectors are given timely advice by John Burns. John Langdon Heaton describes "The Mecca Road to Paradise." Of particular interest to students of the history of this country is General Davis' article on "Washington Headquarters." Three short poems and the regular features "The Light of Other Days," "Chestnut St. Philadelphia,"

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With lift-out oil pot and fitted with colored 9-inch globe. We think this hard to beat. Come and tell us what you think.

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GARDNER DAILY STORE NEWS.

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All this week pants department has been a humming—Of course this is pants season. But then chances are there wouldn't be such a rush if we were not giving such pants values.

This new lot of three-dollar pants about half gone.

A splendid value in fancy hair line stripe worsted—well made and good fitting.

Other lots at \$2.50, \$2.50, \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.50.

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Cotton stripes at \$1.00 and \$1.50. Black cotton worsted at \$1.50; wool pants \$1.50 and \$2.00 and \$2.50.

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