

ONE PRICE TO ALL

That Magic Word "Price" Never Before Touched

SUCH ALMOST BOTTOMLESS DEPTHS As In This GREAT SELLING-OUT SALE OF ALL WINTER STOCKS.

T TOOK COURAGE to ignore the value of Good Seasonable Merchandise and to affix prices so unbecoming to their real worth. But it's a quick clearance that's wanted now, and be the loss what it may, Winter Coods shall not linger beyond their limit for their farewell. TOMORROW'S BARGAINS MAKE BUYING ALMOST A DUTY. Tomorrow we'll make the welkin ring with greater values than those that have gone before. Every department suffers equally in this final cut in prices, for-come what will-we are determined not to carry a dollar's worth of Winter Stock over to next season. Doors open Tomorrow Morning at 9 o'clock.

Act Quick, or the Golden Opportunity Will Pass Beyond Your Reach Forever.

GOV. WELLS ON

Discussed Governmental Policy in Relation Thereto Before Live Stock Convention.

SPOKE PARTICULARLY OF UTAH

vote and with great show of enthution today adopted resolutions heartily plorsing the policy of President Roosevet with reference to the building of

the resolutions he alluded to the discusden of the Panama, question in the United States senate and the criticism the position he has taken. The call for a vote was the signal for a roar of "ayes" and a burst of defeaning ap-Not a dissenting voice was raised. A copy of the resolutions was immediately wired the president. Today the subjects of railroads and forest reserves were considered in re-lation to their effect upon the livestock industry. Shortage of cars, slow time in transit and high tariffs formed

bearing upon the first-mentioned sub-lect. That legislation might be had remedying the exclusion of stockmen from forest reserves, was the demand of every speaker on the public lands Gov. Heber M. Wells of Utah was introduced and delivered an address on

the topic, "The Policy of the Govern-ment Relative to Forest Reserves." His paper dealt in detail with the efforts being made to save the forests of America from the destructive influ-ences that threatened them. He spoke in particular of the reserves in Utah, and the efforts to preserve them.

GOV. WELLS'S ADDRESS. Mr. President, Delegates of the Na-lical Live Stock Convention, and ladies and Gentlemen: The subject allotted to me-that of

forest reserves—is interesting by reaood things you cannot say about it. a its study and discussion one is con-family exhibarated with the knowledge hat even if its purposes are all that its ferotees wish for it, there are still un-

NERVOUS PEOPLE.

SOMETHING YOU OUGHT TO KNOW.

"No nerves and never irritable." This what our well known druggists bruehl & Franken and Smith Drug Co. and all sorts of opiates to quiet and deaden the nerves, when they are weakening their entire nervous sys-

"Nerve troubles are easily cured," tentinued Mr. Druchl. "It is simply a tast of treating the general weakness, tot the nerves alone, and that is just what Vinol does in the most direct and imple manner possible. It cures nerve happe manner possible. It cures have trubles because it builds one up and makes one strong all over. It invig rates the entire nervous system. makes new blood and vitality.

Vinol contains no drugs, and you thow what you are taking—simply the

nedicinal curatives found in cod liver all dissolved in a delicious table wine the a little organic fron added. It is ast superseding old forms of cod liver all and emulsions because it is so deloous to the taste and has such marvel-Such letters as the following prove

Richards of 32 E. Montealm St., Deroit, Mich., writes: "I was very weak ind suffered from nervous prostration, fied all sorts of medicines without re-I have now taken four bottles of d, and it has brought back my lealth and strength.

Miss Lizzle Leary of Burlington, Vt., lays she was a nervous wreck, and Vhol restored her to perfect health.

Miss Edythe M. Perry of St. Paul. Minn., says Vinoi cured her of nervous-less and insomnia.

And so we might go on quoting from mindreds of just such letters; and it is for this reason that we say to every lervous, run down and debilitated per-on in Sait Lake City, try Vinol, and if t does not cure you, come back and t your money. Druehl & Franken, and Smith Drug Co.

imagination. It is as broad as a po-litician's promise, and in some of its benefits quite as ephemeral. In its practical application it has been known to propose the conservation of that which does not exisct; and in its mag-nificent schemes of economy it sug-gests that we be denied a thing of value now so as to be able at a later date to expect something we may not get; or it may be likened to an an-cient definition of faith-the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen. It not only reminds us of present ills, by erecting an impenetrable array of barb wire fences around them; it also herds us along to other ills that till now we knew not of, and in order to hasten our acquaintance with these, thoughtfully greases the track for the occasion.

And yet the matter of forest pre-

degree commendable who causes two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before is to be deemed a benefactor, infinitely worthier of the title is he who pro-motes the growth of that mysterious and lovely evidence of Nature's power—a living tree. As to the regulation of the flow of water, with all that est in whatsoever tends to improve-ment; for in a truly literal sense water which our prosperity would vanish, our smiling commonwealth become a desert waste and the fresh and blooming face state is Arbor day more enthusiastically observed, in no community is the value of tree life more deeply impressed upon young and old than with us. We even try to deny ourselves Christmas trees lest by the wanton outline

mas trees, lest by the wanton cutting down of young timber, our already scantily clothed hillsides be still fur-

ply of the life-giving fluid is obtained, and in preserving from spoilation what-ever of timber growth those watersheds may still be adorned with. We not only want to preserve all the trees we now have; we also endeavor to increase the present supply by constant replanting and the most judicious watchcare in such localities as promise even remote prospects of success. Hence we are, and ought to be, firm friends of the government forest reserve idea—with certain important limitations.

SOME FIGURES.

a few stobborn figures. I have the honor to represent a state, which upon its admission to the Union received in grants from the public domain something like 6,500,000 acres of land, the proceeds from the sale of which are to e applied to the support of the public schools and the maintenance of other state institutions, and thus indirectly Oruehl & Franken and Smith Drug Co.

Ay people report after taking Vinol.

"It is remarkable," said Mr. Druehl of Druehl & Franken to the editor of the gressing with gratifying celerity. Satisfaction and benefit were flowing to all isfaction and benefit were flowing to all seasons. New homes were being established. although in fact very directly, lessen-ing the burdens of the taxpayer. Selecconcerned. New homes were being es-tablished, the promise of plenteous prosperity beamed from every side, and not a cloud appeared upon the fair hor-izon of our hope for future increase in wealth, population and happiness— when suddenly, as a thunderbolt crashing out from a clear sky came forth the edict that certain of the public lands were withdrawn from entry, selection, settlement or sale. The first announcement of details on this subject was so stupendous as to stagger the steadlest of us. It was pro-posed, in a word, to slice out for a forest reserve the entire length of our chief mountain chain from Idaho on the north to almost Arizona on the south, a stretch of nearly 300 miles, nestling at the base of which in fact were nearly all our largest cities, our greatest ru-ral population, and our most important industries. About 5.090,000 acres, ac-cording to this colossal idea, were to be swooped up at one grand swallow. swooped up at one grand swantow. A natural inquiry with some of us was whether it was worth while to attempt the further operation of the state government with all these millions of desirable lands taken away, or whether it might not be better after all to yield up the empty shell and semblance still remaining and turn over to the forest supervisors the conduct of whatsoever state business was still left to be done. Our minds reverted to the experience of the summer picnicker, who, upon proceeding to eat his lunch, found it so filled with ants that he did not know whether to pick the ants out of the lunch or the lunch out of the ants, and finally compromised by throwing the whole uninviting mess into the creek.

GROWS SARCASTIC.

us in Utah you cannot make a horse drink though you may lead him to the water and you cannot make a tree grow what the interior department says

And yet the matter of forest preservation, rationally considered, is worthy of serious and dignified thought. The objects of these reserves are two-fold. First, To furnish timber from lands which are not suited to the production of a more valuable crop; second, To regulate the flow of water by shading the ground from the sun and shielding its surface from the drying action of the wind, as well as keeping the soil pervious and protecting it from washing away. ing it from washing away. These purposes are in the highest legree commendable. Certainly if he legree commendable of grass to

> of the flow of water, with an that pertains to that great problem, we of the arid regions have naturally and of necessity the profoundest interis with us the life blood of existence, the indespensible element without of nature instantly assume the withered, wrinkled, lifeless mask of desolation and decay. We are peculiarly alert, therefore, to the benefits which everyone must recognize as the legitimate result of the protection and propagation of forest. We have associates whose sole purpose is to encourage and fos-ter and watch these interests. In no

Our incorporated towns and cities are vigilant in securing and maintaining the watersheds from which their sup-

I beg you to indulge me while I quote

ties of the interior department at Washington know a Wasatch mountain forest reserve when they see it. Here was a case where the comparatively small patches of timber that grow upon the steep mountain sides had been removed for settlers' use had been removed for settlers' use many years before this protection poli-cy was promulgated. We now have six forest reserves in Utah, comprising nearly 4,000 square miles and more than two and a half million acres. Furthermore it was proposed under this great blanket reserve to cover some of the most saleable lands of the state, on which there is not in the memory of man, never was, and in all likelihood never will be more than a single tree to a quarter section. Up here in the northwest it may be different, but with

about it. Fortunately this plan of gi-gantic reservation was subsequently modified, and the department with a motherly sympathy for our physical ills, is content with giving us a succession of little purgative pellets instead of the whole horrid bolus at first prepared for a single gulp. From time to time we have been compelled to take this medicine until we now have six science ought to be enough for a community such as ours, where the opportunities for home building are limited. But the powers that be appear to think differently, and we are now calmly informed that there are now under con-sideration for poor Utah further proposed reserves, nine in number, aggreover 6,000 square miles or nearly 4,000,-000 acres of public domain thus withdrawn from sale or settlement. Do you wonder that in our plous moments we reverently thank God that the Great Salt Lake is still left us. I confess to you that my own dreams are haunted with visions of the secretary of the

Coffee

Does things to the

interior hitching up his trousers, wad-

When yours is hit hard enough quit and save the remaining stock of health. It may be small, but it will grow steadily

Liver

larger, if good, well-made

Postum

Is used in place of the ordinary

cating even there a new forest reserve. He has done all else but that, for ert has escaped him. Provision is now ample not only for the protection of all the timber in the state, both large and small, but also of all the scrub oak and greasewood and cacti and rab-bit brush and sunflowers and milkweeds we have or ever can have, and yet who knows but under this benefi-cent policy and program, we may, within our children's time at least, have great forests of cockle burrs, vast uplands of thistles and bosky dells and shaded nooks filled with the rich aroma of burdock and dill weeds—with forest rangers everywhere enjoying the sweets of the wild wood under their own vine and sage brush, with none to molest or make afraid! Let us be grateful for even the contemplation of a prospect so elysian!

RIDICULOUS IGNORANCE.

My friends, I have tried to discuss this matter seriously, as befits its importance. I have various objections far as pertains to my own state at least—there is the most ridiculous ignorance as to their nature and suitability for the purpose intended. Furthermore, they are altogether disproportionate in area to the needs which they propose to remediate. to urge against the policy of forest edy. There is a woeful lack of dis-crimination and judgment in both these respects. When a would-be buyer of public lands comes before the proper officials to negotiate a purchase, he certifies as to what the nature of the land is; whether more suitable for grazing, or agriculture, or timber, or coal, or stone, etc. The interior degating 2,200 square miles, or nearly coal, or stone, etc. The interior de-1,500,000 acres, making a grand total of partment in its wholesale selection of forest reserves, is loftily above and beyond such perfectly reasonable require-ments; it choses what it will, regardless and of the injury it may do to the state by depriving some worthy settler of a chance to make a home; for mind you, these reserves are so widespreading in their boundaries, and seem indeed to be especially planned as to courses—the only lands in fact, upon which people in the arid regions dare try to establish their hearthstones. The consequences is already apparent, the result is inevitable that our young men who choose to follow the soil for a livelihood are compelled to go else-where. The state not only loses the benefit of their brawn and industry and good citizenship; it also loses the revenue to be derived firstly from the sale of lands, which the forest reserve has taken to itself, and secondly from the just taxation which flows from the thrift and advancement of the home-

FUTLIE AND FRANTIC.

mains of our forests and the protection of a new growth, is desirable; but it occurs to me that there is much which is futile and frantic in the present governmental concern over tracts of land which were either long since despoiled and are now much suited to other purposes, or which are now and always will be as destitute of timber growth as is the bald head of the baldest headed man in this convention. I have had the honor to frequently recommend to the municipal officials of my state that under the liberal terms of purchase provided in our statutes they acquire absolute title to the lands which embrace the head-waters of the streams from which they draw their water supply. Like the voice of one in the wilderness I am still urging this as the best policy for ernment disposes, and further progress has been materially hindered by the brings us face to face with a dilemma which causes us great concern, not only for the grave reasons already cited, but for the menace confronting our important grazing industry. It is true, there are certain coditions and regulations under which the leas-

ing of some of these reserves to stock-men may be effected, for which all honor and thanks to the Hon, Gifford Pinchot, the present government forit does not remove it. The actual purchaser or settler is still left out in the cold. He can neither lease nor buy; and yet he is more avail than many steers or sheep. For eight years I have oc-cupied the chair of state executive with the limited veto power. Five sessions of the legislature have come and gone during this period, and a goodly portion of each has been devoted to a disdiscussion of the relative rights to the public domain of cattle and sheep and speculent grasses and fair young succulent grasses and fair young quakenasps. Naturally I have imbibed

the greatest living despoiler of the range, the arch befouler of the water supply and the pitlless pillager of the pinion pine. I believe that I have become convinced that he may sharpen his teeth on the bark of a tree, and devour with equal gusto bunch grass and shad scale and stinkwood, sweetening his breath meanwhile with mignonette and wood violets; yet I resist the aspersion that he will stand on his hind legs and stamp the ground like a man putting in a fence post or that he is in every other respect a besom of de-struction to the forests of our fair land. Of the mild-eyed, rollicking two-year-old steer I also have a pretty good opinion. I do not believe that he relishes the gum of the white balsam, or loves to wallow constantly in a running stream like the prehensile moose. As between the two sides of the great cattle and sheep controversy I am not here to announce a decision. When a noted humorist was asked where he stood with reference to Ignatius Donnelly's claim that Lord Bacon was the author of Shakespeare's works, he replied that he could not bring himself to take either the side of Shakespeare or the side of Bacon. With similar caution, and in he same spirit, far be it from me, in the presence here of such a large num-ber of cattle and sheep men, to take either the side of the beef or the side of the mutton. It would be safer in my

judgment to take to the forest reserve, which at last brings me back to the point from which I started. SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST.

In conclusion I have to say that the policy of the government in regard to these reserves is more popular with the community in which I live than it was when it started out a few years ago. The reason is that there is less of it. The more the area of the reserves is cut down, the less objection there is to hem-in other words the popularity of the policy increases in an inverse ratio to the size of the reserves. Every time a thousand acres or so of land that never had a stick of timber on it and could not grow one to save its life, is eliminated from a proposed reserve there is rejoicing throughout all our borders. We look upon the question. borders. We look upon the question, after all, as one depending upon the survival of the fittest. Is the land more valuable for a precoclous attempt to cultivate forests where they have grown but scantily if at all, or for the making of homes for settlers, and for the grazing of live stock, for which purpos still urging this as the best policy for these municipalities. To a considerable former, go on with the forest reserve extent this advice has been followed.

reserves of the Rocky mountain states is limited as they should be to actual forest lands on water sheds, and when non-forest lands, even though reserved, are restored again and thrown open for settlement and grazing, the morning stars will sing together and all the sons It is of God, residing in the great basin at oditions least, will shout for joy!

mittee took place just before the ad-journment of the convention. The fol-lowing members were elected: E. S. lowing members were elected: E. S. Fosney, Flagstaff, Ariz.; J. M. Bohart, Bentonville, Ark.: H. A. Jastro, Bakersfield, Cal.; J. A. Witzel, Blue Ridge, Ga.; M. B. Gwinn, Boise City, Ida.; C. W. Baker, Chicago: Mortimer Levering, Indianapolis, Ind.; E. B. Frazer, Vanita, I. T.; C. F. Curtis, Ames, Ia.; H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kan.; J. B. Castleman, Louisville, Ky.; W. H. Dairymple, Baton Rouge, La.; F. J. Bennett, Boston; C. C. Liller, Construction of the construc Ky.; W. H. Dairympie, Baton Rouge, La.; F. J. Bennett, Boston; C. C. Lil-lie, Cooperville, Mich.; H. B. Carroll, St. Paul; L. A. Allen, Kansas City; William Lindsay, Glendive, Mont.; Pe-ter Jansen, Jansen, Neb.; John Sparks, Reno, Nev.; Charles Wright, Keene, N. H.; Solomon Luna, Los Lunas, N. M.; G. H. Davison, Milbrook, N. Y.; G. A. Weston, Biltmore, N. C.; A. A. Lea, Nashville, Tenn.; A. B. Robertson, Colorado City, Tex.; Jesse M.
Smith, Layton, Utah: J. F. Mead,
Randolph, Vt.; E. F. Benton, Tacoma,
Wash.; H. A. Williams, Duo, W. Va.;
Tim Kinney, Rock Springs, Wyo.;
Eben P. Low, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Underwear Sale.

Broken lines ofhigh grade underwear at half the regular price. BROWN, TERRY & WOODRUFF CO.

SISTER OF CHARITY DEAD

Died at the Holy Cross Hospital After Three Days' Illness from Pneumonia.

Sister Mary Geraldine of the order of the Holy Cross, and a teacher in St. Ann's Orphanage, died yesterday afternoon, at the Holy Cross hospital of pneumonia, after a three days' illness, and at the age of 47. Sister Geraldine was a woman of great strength and beauty of character, an euthlast in instructing children and in working among the poor. She was a native of La Salle, Ill., and was educated by the Sisters of the Sacred Heart, entering the order of the Holy Cross at the age of 17. Sister Geraldine removed to Salt Lake in 1883, to become a teacher in St. Mary's academy, where she was highly esteemed for the thoroughness of her work, and her conscientiousness and lovely character. She left for the east in 1895, but returned last fall to become a teacher at the Orphanage, Her only relative known, is a half-brother, Rev. Campbell, a Chicago priest; her family name was O'Reilly. The funeral will be held at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning from the hospital, with interment in Calvary cemetery. weman of great strength and beauty of

Underwear Sale.

Broken lines of Combination Suits at half price. BROWN, TERRY & WOODRUFF CO.

"A SCRAP OF PAPER."

University Dramatic Club to Fresent French Comedy Next Month.

The University Dramatic club is re-

and judging from the enthusiasm with which the amateurs are working, they will make this, their ninth annua play, what is popularly nown as a "hummer." The rehearsals are under the direction of Elbert D. Thomas and Ardella Bitner, in the absence of Miss Babcock. The members of the company who will participate this year are: Miss Edna Harker, Miss Ardelia Bit-ner, Miss Claudina Schmierer, Miss Reta Snow, Miss Ellen Tibbitts, Miss Ethel Parkinson and Elbert Thomas, Oscar Carlson, Jay Johnson, Will Mifflin and

Leo Marshall "A Scrap of Paper" will be given in Murray, Bingham Junction, Salt Lake, and probably Park City, Logan and Provo. The local date is Feb. 19. Prof. Arnold and his German pupils will later produce, in German, a comedy-drama known as "The Respectable

Underwear at Half Price.

Broken lines of Combination Suits, one BROWN, TERRY & WOODRUFF CO.

MONEY FOR FORT DOUGLAS

Unless it is Forthcoming Soon Ther Will be a Cessation of Work.

Unless some favorable action is takand costly improvements prepared for Fort Douglas will be indefinitely postponed. All that the local military au-\$125,000 appropriated two years ago, and that will be all exhausted before June. In fact, bids ought to be called for now for work to be done following the contracts shortly to expire, but this cannot be done, and the whole plan of construction will soon come to a stand-

The impression locally has been that over \$1,000,000 either had been appropriated or was about to be appropriated for the Fort Douglas improvements, and the local horn has become exalted thereby. The change is in consequence disheartening. At the same time, there seems to have been plenty of mony for the rebuilding of other posts. According to eastern press statements Gov. Brodie of Arizona has been able to seure for the rejuvenation of Whipple barracks the considerable sum of \$350,-000; for the rebuilding of Fort Shelling in Minnesota \$400,000 has been allotted. Senator Warren of Wyoming was able tation of Fort D. A. Russell near Chey-enne; another sizeable amount has gone to build up Fort Sheridan; the Kansas delegation in Congress has managed to get a large apportionment for Forts Leavenworth and Riley; and even Senator Balley of Texas was able to have sliced off for Fort Sam Houston at San Antonio, \$292,000, while Fort MacPherson, near Atlanta, Ga., will have \$80,000. The oversight of Fort Douglas is being made more noticeable, specially in view of eastern comment n making contrasts. Salt Lake people will watch the course of events at Washington with more or less appre-

Best Liniment on Earth.

Henry D. Baldwin, Supt. City Water Works, Shullsburg, Wis., writes: "I have tried many kinds of Halment, but have never received much benfit until I usd Ballard's Snow Liniment for rheumatism and pains. I think it the best liniment on earth." 25c 50c and \$1.00 bettle at Z. C. M. I Drug Dept.

THE MONEY SAVING SALE.

Now, buyer, see here!

The Greatest Bargain Sale of the Season is taking place at Barton's Popular Store. No matter what the loss, our

determination to clean out winter goods is placing before the buying public High Class Suits and Overcoats, valued at \$15, \$18, \$20, \$25, at the low figure

Also special inducements in every department. Sweaters, Shirts, Hats, Underwear, Boys' Clothing, etc., are being picked up-because cost is disregarded -because prices have been cut

deeper than ever before. Crowds and crowds of buyers have already been benefitted by THIS MOST REMARKABLE SALE. Buyer upon Buyer comes for a bargain and goes away having received more than was expected for the money. And still this great clothing benefit goes on to crowded houses. But it won't last long-it can't last long for the power of price is forcing the goods out of the store.

BUYERS COME TO THIS SALE, COME TOMOREOW.
IT WILL PAY YOU HANDSOMELY,

BARTON & CO.,

45 and 47 Main Street.