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Charles W. Penrose.
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Ezra C. Whitney.

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SALT LAKE CITY, - JAN. 31, 1903.

THE LAW'S DELAY.

The Juvenile Instructor for Feb. 1, contains an editorial from President Joseph F. Smith which we think should be circulated in other places than those reached by that excellent magazine; we therefore give it place in our columns as worthy of general as well as judicial attention:

Few will deny the evils that arise from our law's delay. There is a safe middle ground in the execution of our criminal laws that may well deserve the attention of those entrusted with the conduct of our courts. The criminal may be justly entitled to a delay that would carry him beyond the dangers of public clamor, but he has no right to a delay that carries him to public indifference and to a sickly sentimental interest in his behalf. There is no reason why he should have time to hatch up perjury and wear out the public patience.

The criminal knows that the longer his case is delayed the more it will stand upon the refined technicalities of the law. He knows, too, that human memory fades with time, and that time is the strongest defense he can have. There is no doubt that in England there is a higher standard of public justice in the enforcement of the law, its enforcement is prompt and sure.

What is the trouble in this country? Why are criminals kept before the public unnecessarily month after month and year after year? Those familiar with our department of justice understand perfectly well why public interest is worn out by procrastination, and a healthy public interest is an essential element in the just enforcement of the law. Every case must come up in its order, papers must be prepared, and time given to meet the convenience of the attorneys. If it were understood that a certain class of criminal cases were always entitled to the right of way, and to prompt consideration, there would be less delay in the settings. Surely law and liberty take precedence over property, and the public has the right to be heard first. If the judges would insist upon promptness in criminal cases, they would perform an act for which the public would be ever grateful to them. If the judges, for instance, of any district, would get together and agree upon some plan by which criminal business could be expedited, everyone knows what the result would be; and although the bar for a while might murmur and protest, the learned gentlemen would soon adjust themselves to the new order of things. Again, our supreme court is just as likely to place a criminal case at the foot of the calendar as at the head, where it belongs. That tribunal, too, is as likely to delay a decision in an important criminal case as it is in a civil case. One cannot resist the thought, that our judges might, if they would, cut short the life of a criminal case one-half. It certainly makes a great difference whether a man is tried a month or a year after he has committed a crime.

The delay in the enforcement of criminal laws is often the cause of light or trifling sentences for serious crimes. Of course the public cannot always know what the judges know who sit in a case, but the public knows that time makes her certain effacement upon the memory and sense of justice in a judge as it does in ordinary mortals. The public is growing nervous and restless in the presence of the increase of so many horrible crimes. After a while the public will surely rest its eye upon a procrastinating judiciary and demand reform, where the welfare of the public is so much at stake. Of course, prosecuting attorneys share the responsibilities of unnecessary and to the public, unjust delays. It is to be hoped that those officials who sit under the responsibility of a crying evil will feel its weight with greater force, and act with greater regard for the security and safety of the public.

Why should the public treasures be drained to meet the accumulating expenses of the "law's delays" in guarding and keeping criminals who have had fair trials and received the just judgments of the courts? Why should the burdens of taxes be increased upon the toiling, peaceable, law-abiding citizens for the maintenance of criminals tried and condemned under the law?

These long and tedious delays not only give the criminal an undue advantage in escaping his just deserts, but they often entail upon the public heavy and unnecessary expenses. The honest taxpayer who carries the burden of our courts in the execution of the laws is entitled to some consideration, and justice ought not to be delayed at his expense. To make a criminal an unnecessary and prolonged burden upon law-abiding and frugal citizens is wrong, and the continuance of these unnecessary and unjust delays in the execution of our criminal laws ought to be abated.

Our jury system is not without its shortcomings in the

matter. The refusal of the judge of the Second district court in a recent case to accept the recommendations of a jury that mercy be shown the prisoner in passing the judgment of the court upon him, affords some little encouragement in the midst of the murderous element that seems to have a little to fear from our courts. One is almost led to substitute legal forms for religious ones in the scripture that says, "As with the priest, so with the people," and to declare, "As with the courts, so with the juries."

There is probably today not an officer in this state to whom is entrusted the execution of four criminal laws who believes that the public is fairly dealt with in the disposition that is made of the notorious criminals that are becoming a menace to our lives and property. It frequently happens that judges are as much surprised in the verdict of a jury as is the public.

The fact is, the juror has no more right to vitiate his conscience and his oath, to turn a criminal loose unjustly upon the community, than he has to condemn a man against his conscience and his oath to a punishment that, in his honest judgment, is undeserved. The trouble in too many of these cases is that jurors are too willing to make a compromise that discredits their good sense, and wrongs the whole community.

Is there a thoughtful and well-informed man in this state that does not believe that the execution of our laws against murderers and other notorious criminals is paralyzing of the nature of a farce? The growing feeling of public indignation must sooner or later make itself felt in the interest of human life and public safety. Certainly those entrusted with the enforcement of the law are well enough informed upon the situation to correct many of the evils of the law's delay. What shall we say of a judge and a prosecuting attorney who keep the worst type of criminal cases dragging along month after month and year after year in our courts? We are under practically the same conditions in the enforcement of our criminal law as are other common law countries, and a comparison in the execution of the law reflects a shameful discredit upon us.

JOSEPH F. SMITH.

REDUCTION IN PRICE.

Since the reduction in the price of the cheapest edition of the Book of Mormon to fifty cents per copy, the sale of that important work has increased so remarkably, that arrangements have been entered into for a cheap edition of the Book of Doctrine and Covenants. We are pleased to be able to announce that the Deseret News Book Store will be able to furnish that work in cloth binding for fifty cents, its price up to date having been one dollar. This will place it within the reach of an immense circle of readers. It can be used by the auxiliary societies and higher Sunday school classes as a text-book, and many persons with but a small income will now be able to purchase it for the home, and thus the revelations from the Lord which it contains will be made more familiar to the masses of the Latter-day Saints. This reduction, which has been decided upon by the First Presidency of the Church, will be welcome news to hosts of our readers, and no doubt the orders sent for this book will increase, in as large a ratio as its half-price reduction. The Deseret News Book Store will respond to all advice for either work at fifty cents per copy.

DON'T RAISE THE TAXES.

The cause of education has had and is having a big boom in Utah. Its value, we believe, is duly appreciated. People of all classes desire to see their children advance in learning and attain heights which some years ago were scarcely dreamed of by the poorer parents in our community. No one desires that this shall stop, or that any hindrances shall be placed in the path of educational progress. But there are serious questions as to the limit of financial ability to increase the onward movement, to the extent desired by some enthusiasts.

Good and suitable schoolhouses have become the rule in nearly all the districts throughout the State. Their erection has occasioned heavy bonded indebtedness, which causes the tax rates to be high, and pile up a heavy burden when added to other taxes, which working people find heavy to bear. We do not wish to "call a halt," but we do say it is unwise and unnecessary to increase the load.

There is a proposition to increase the limit of the city school tax from 5 1/2 to 7 mills. We hope the Legislature will not be in a hurry to carry it into effect. It does not appear to be really necessary. There has been no official demand for it. The ordinary taxpayers in this city are put to their wit's end to meet the annual assessments on their little properties. Many are compelled to sell out in order to do so. The delinquent lists are long and significant. Every additional dollar is regarded as an imposition. Why attempt to oppress the struggling citizen by further exactions?

Something will have to be done before long to cut down expenses and lighten the loads on the backs of the people, or there will be trouble for the politicians and the managers of public affairs. Propositions to swell taxation, even for the worthy purpose of the schools, cannot but help to raise a rumour, and we hope the prudent statesmen among our new-fledged legislators will not be carried away with the enthusiasm which often runs beyond discretion in demands upon the pockets of the people of Utah.

THE JUDGES' SALARIES.

The passage of the Senate bill increasing somewhat the salaries of the supreme and district judges, is a disquieting appointment. If the raise is made at all it should be to the figures first proposed. Every argument in favor of the \$4,000 proposition applies equally to the \$5,000 limit. While the Legislature is about the work it might as well do it thoroughly.

Of course people who only receive a small income from their daily toil,

look upon \$5,000 a year as something exorbitant for a public servant. But they do not, as a rule, appreciate the value of legal or judicial work and ability, nor recognize the fact that such talent, learning and experience as will fit a man for the supreme bench, could command a much higher figure than \$5,000 a year, in private practice.

Lawyers, with an annual income of from \$10,000 to \$15,000, cannot afford to relinquish their private business for the comparatively small stipend that has been doled out to Utah judges. It is a great honor to be placed on the bench by the suffrages of the voters, but that does not compensate for the sacrifice that high-class lawyers have to make in accepting the office. After serving the State for a term or two, if they have to return to private practice, they have to begin anew to build up a business, and that with meager prospects of the success that they have made improbable by a long recess.

Apart from these considerations, the labor performed is well worth the sum asked for as compensation. This is well understood by the bar, the members of which know far better than the general public what work is and what its value. The difference in the cost to the State, between the salaries first proposed and those decided upon by the Senate, will be so small as to be scarcely worth mentioning. Why pare them down in that parsimonious manner?

If the Senate does not reconsider the bill it has passed, and decide to pay for judicial services and ability the reasonable sums originally provided for, we hope the House will be more liberal, fair and considerate, and return the first figures in the place of the Senate's offerings, and do the right thing, even though it may not at first be popular. A cheese-paring policy will not count in the long run. If a change is made at all, have the courage and the justice to make it the proper point!

THE TRUE REVIVAL.

According to a contributor to The Christian World and Evangelist, Rev. Dr. Hamlin, there is now a definite "revival" of the evangelistic spirit in the religious world. The writer admits that there are no spectacular results, but he claims that the movement is none the less influential.

In order to make himself more clearly understood he refers to the work of the late Mr. Moody and others. That, he says, was marked by great union meetings, covering entire cities, for which the largest halls were scarcely adequate. Dr. Finney preached in the churches, but to vast crowds, and amid deep excitement that stirred communities to their depths. So did Whitefield and Wesley. The present movement is within the local congregations. There is no special change in preaching, unless it be an excess ofunction and dilatory. There is little demand for professional evangelists, especially in the larger cities. There is some concerted action in presbyteries, but chiefly by way of mutual assistance among neighboring pastors. The whole movement is "without observation." The churches have simply awakened to find, in some fresh and unusual sense, "the kingdom of God among them."

Dr. Hamlin thinks that this "revival" is less dangerous than some other evangelistic awakenings have been. Still, there are perils connected with it. Pastors, he says, are urging their people to be evangelists within their own congregations and their circles of business and social life. They are exhorting to command Christ to individuals. This work is no doubt important, but it is also extremely delicate, requiring the best sanctified tact. "There is real danger that zeal may outrun knowledge. In pastors, who realize what might be done, and want to set all their people at work. In the people, who feel the call to be of God, can not wait to ascertain their fitness, or to get the requisite training; but imagine that they have only to accept the first man or woman that they meet."

Missionary zeal is a feature of modern religious work and it is one that has been largely suggested to other denominations by the self-sacrificing, personal labors of men and women belonging to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, who for years have gone out without pay and without temporal rewards, placing the testimony of Jesus before people of all conditions, in this country and abroad. It is this ideal of missionary life that has been taken up by the other denominations. It has commended itself to those interested in the advancement of the kingdom of God.

But is that in itself a sign of "revival" among the churches? A "revival" in the New Testament sense of the word, is an occurrence such as that on the day of Pentecost, when the Spirit was poured out upon the people, both speakers and audience. It was marked by that power, of which the tongue of fire was but an outward symbol, and under the influence of which thousands felt the necessity of salvation from sin, as really as the drowning feels the necessity of rescue from the deep. That is a "revival." It presupposes a special message from God to man, through specially authorized messengers. It presupposes faith in this message. Without this, there can be no true "revival." The historical record of the delivery of such messages in the past will not result in revivals. To illustrate: A message delivered to this nation from, say the German emperor, might create a wonderful stir and activity from coast to coast. It might create a "revival" in every branch of our government, as well as among the people. If it were delivered authoritatively and if it were of sufficient importance, but the story of a message sent a hundred years ago from the same country would never cause any such stir. And it is not even necessary to point out why.

The case is not different in the religious domain. "Mormonism," as the Gospel of Jesus has been called in these days, has a special message to this generation, and this age. It is trying to deliver that, and as it is believed, it causes a "revival." It liberates the soul from bondage. It saves from sin

and its consequences. It gives new life, new aims, new hope. It confers all the gifts and graces that accompanied the acceptance of the Gospel in former ages. It is penetrating the social systems of the age, preparing for the establishment of the reign of the Son of God throughout the world. The renewed interest in evangelical work in the world is but one fruit of the "revival" that springs from the preaching of the Gospel. It is one evidence of the triumphant march of the kingdom of God in this age.

RELIGIOUS VIEWS NO BAR.

The New York Evening Sun says of the election of Hon. Reed Smoot to the Senate:

"Under our Constitution a man's beliefs are his own and nobody else's business. There is no 'test' in our system. Senator-elect Reed Smoot says that he considers his first duty to be to his country, whose laws and institutions he loves, honors and respects. The fact that as an apostle he will not be persona grata at the White House has nothing to do with the case."

There is no more reason why Americans in the line of duty should not pay taxes to the Cuban government than there is why Cubans in the United States should not pay taxes to the American government.

ON RELIGIOUS TOPICS.

New York Examiner.
There must have been a wonderful assortment of "Great Unknowns" in the first two centuries of the Christian era. Somebody must have written the Gospel of John and the Letters of Paul; but as the advanced critics resolutely refuse to admit that any John knew of his own Gospel, or that Paul had anything to do with most, if any, of the letters that bear his name, we are driven to believe—if we accept their skeptical conclusions—that inspired John and Paul were numerous in those days, but carefully concealed their identity from their contemporaries. In truth, the Christian era was invite us to the exercise of a credulity vastly greater than that which they as well as unworthy of intelligent minds.

New York Independent.
In what ways Professor Delitzsch can find the Babylonian code ethnically superior to the Mosaic we fail to see. Of course it was meant to rest on essential justice, but there is an element of mercy running through the Mosaic not recognized in the older code. Thus the Mosaic legislation forbids repeatedly the oppression of strangers and provides for the naturalization of the foreigner, or the keeping of a pledged garment over night; gleaming of one's fields is forbidden; the poor may find food, and the fruit of a seventh, sabbatical year is given to the poor; land sold for debt comes back to the family of the year of jubilee; cities of refuge are provided for those who have inadvertently killed a man; two witnesses are required for conviction; runaway slaves are not to be returned, and cruelty to animals is forbidden. No such provisions are in the Babylonian code. A special point of difference between the two codes appears in the matter of punishment by ordeal. In the Jewish law a preparation of perfectly harmless water was given, with a curse on the guilty, to the accused woman; in the Babylonian law the ordeal was by throwing the accused person into the river, equally dangerous to the innocent and the guilty.

Chicago Standard.
As a matter of fact, the kinship of many features of Hebrew ritual and Hebrew primitive literature with Babylonian literature and law is recognized today by all competent scholars on indisputable evidence. But when a man puts this relation in so crude and impossible a way as to say the Hebrews simply "borrowed" or "plagiarized" their religion or legislation from Babylon, he shows that his knowledge is unworthy of respect. The Hebrews were familiar with Babylonian thought, and were influenced by that familiarity. But their religion or legislation from Babylon is not shown by the differences produced by the transforming influence of Israel's lawgivers appear far more fundamental than the resemblances. Defenders of the Old Testament as a unique divine revelation can do no better than to admit without anxiety all the genuine similarities between Hebrew and Babylonian literature, for these, with their contrast the old misapprehension that the Old Testament is a thing apart, isolated and without parallel in antiquity, merely accentuate the ethical monotheism of Israel's leaders, the mercifulness of Israel's codes, the spirituality of Israel's prophets, the insight of Hebrew wisdom.

FOR THE INDIANS.

According to a contributor to Leslie's Weekly, two measures will soon be brought before Congress, designed to promote certain reforms in the management of the Indians. What these need, it is said, are the breaking up of their tribal system and the allotment of lands in severalty, according to the provisions of the Dawes act; the breaking up, also, and the just and equitable distribution among the Indians of the great tribal funds now held in trust for them by the United States; the introduction among them of the various arts and industries suited to their capacities, needs, and surroundings, and also of an educational system like that enjoyed by the American people in general, and calculated to bring them into harmony with American ideals in home, family, and community life. The two bills are designed to meet some of these wants. One will be a bill providing for the breaking up of the tribal funds into individual holdings, and another, known as the Vreeland bill, extending the provisions of the Dawes act to the Indians of New York state by making provision for the purchase of certain titles to their lands, and thus removing the obstacle which has hitherto stood in the way of allotting these lands to them in severalty.

Some have thought that the Indian question would solve itself, by the gradual dying out of the Aborigines. But it now appears that the Indians are increasing, rather than decreasing. The census of 1890 gave the number of Indians in the United States, exclusive of Alaska, as 239,000; the census of 1900 gives them as 250,000. Careful ethnologists see no reason to suppose that since America was discovered there has ever been a time when the Indians on our territory were materially more in number than they are now. Hence the necessity of dealing with the Indian question in a statesmanlike manner, and according to the broad principles that are supposed to underlie the American government.

Motto of the Kaiser: Trust in me and keep your powder dry.
This Venezuelan embroilment bears all the marks of being "Made in Germany."
How strange that this freezing weather should warm the cookies of the ice-man's heart.
The snow that is now being piled up in the mountains will serve for a rainy day in the summer.
The allies may overshadow Venezuela, but they cannot overshadow the Monroe doctrine.
Masarnig is coming west. It is to be hoped he will have better luck than he did in the east.
The power that would set the Monroe doctrine at naught, must first set the United States aside.
Ex-Secy. of the Navy Long is holding his own. Long may he continue to hold his own and grow stronger.
Seeing that no one has taken their places, the University "strikers" should be given them back when they return to work Monday.
The Congressional Record is the most representative paper in the country. It is filled with the talk of the people's representatives.
Uncle Sam has just sent a big twelve inch gun to San Francisco. It's a bigger gun than General Bragg, who has just arrived there.
In the matter of preference of claims against Venezuela what France demands is not liberty and fraternity, but equality alone.
The Anglo-German alliance is said to be ironclad. It does seem to have a great deal to do with ironclads and naval demonstrations.
John D. Rockefeller, Jr. draws lessons from various things for his Sunday school class while his father draws tribute from the people.
An official statement issued by the Union Pacific against the strike on that road says the company will soon have engines to burn. Still it would be unwise to burn them.
The Idaho supreme court has just rendered a decision awarding the control and possession of Shoshone Falls to Mr. Hollister. It is such fortune as falls to the lot of few men.
Franklin MacVeagh thinks that the world is too big to be run by J. Pier-

pont Morgan alone. Mr. Morgan, while not expressing himself on the subject, no doubt disagrees with Mr. MacVeagh.

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Northwestern Christian Advocate.
Your best friend is the man who will frankly tell you your faults, however painful it may be to you and to him. Rev. Edgerton Young, the well-known missionary of the Canadian Methodist church to the Indians of the far north, describes the delightful sensation of freezing and then the pain he suffered in order to save his life. "He tied the tail of his hand fast around his waist and gave his dog the word to go, and off they went, dragging him through the snow and bumping him against everything in the way, till the blood began to circulate." During the process of resuscitation he "felt as if a hot awl were in every nerve." But he knew that that was his only hope and he continued the process until he had completely shaken off the death sleep. What a revival would break out in every city, town and hamlet in the land if every sinner would admit that his sleep is the sleep of death!

The Watchman.
There is no conceivable blessing that can come to a man or woman in this life, apart from the Christian faith, that is for a moment comparable to the companionship of the right mate. One thinks of this again as he remembers the touching devotion of the great preacher, Dr. Joseph Parker, to his wife. Seldom has there been a more perfect marriage than theirs. They were so perfectly one, that, as he used to say, in some moods he did not need to talk much with her. Some subtle sympathy made them share each other's thought, and when she broke the silence, it was to answer the unspoken question in his mind. To see her about the house, to listen to the rattle of her dress, to hear the music of her voice in another room, was always a joy. And when she died, Parker left his heart with her in her grave. He never was the same man in spirit after that, though his superb intellect remained undimmed to the last. It seems sometimes as if a supreme affection were not given to us, or at least that we fail to find the kindred soul who calls it forth. Too often, perhaps, the capacity for it is extinguished by playing at love. But when the supreme gift comes it is simply the one imperial blessing of life. And there is no choicer lot than that any parent can wish for a child than to have the life of son or daughter lit up through all the ways of earthly life with the light of a supreme affection.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Young Woman's Journey for February has for frontispiece a splendid portrait of President John R. Winder, and its opening article is on "Temple and Temple Work," by President Winder. Then there are many choice pieces in this number. Among these are: "Called to Her Calling," by Grace Jones Ford; "Love that Avails," by Rosemary Spencer, a little story which, judging from the commencement, will be well worth reading. There is an address on "Joseph Smith," by Rulon M. Owen, and a brief article, "Leaders Two," by Susa Talmage. "The Giant's Causeway," by Kate Thomas, is an illustrated sketch of Ireland. Henry N. Adams has a paper called "A Maid from Reykjavik." There are, further, some excellent pieces of poetry, and the usual departments are brimful of good things.—Salt Lake City, Utah.

Among the items on the list of contents of the Sanitarian for February are the following: "Air and Its Properties as Related to Health," A. N. Bell; "Consumption in the British Navy," "Dirty Schoolhouses," "American Public Health Association—Abstract of Proceedings," "Medical Expert," T. P. Corbally, A. M. D.; "The Dancers of Popular Sport—Tennis, Army," Dr. Clegg; "The Distribution of Diptheria and 'Treatment of Diptheria,'" A. N. Bell; "Burets into Flame," "Disaster—Fire Insurance," Rural Hygiene," H. B. Bashore, M. D.

Banner Paper Patterns Are The Best

Z.C.M.I.

Banner Paper Patterns Are The Best

Special Reductions

THIS WEEK.

Ladies' and Children's Knit Underwear, Children's Silk Bonnets, Misses' Hats and Tam O'Shanter, Ice Wool Fascinators, and Ladies' and Children's Hose Supporters at Greatly Reduced Prices This Week. The Reading of the following savings will be well worth your while.

Children's Outing Flannel Sleeping Garments

All sizes—Regular 50c and 60c goods. Special this week for.....

BOYS' FLEECEZED UNIONS SUITS, Gray—all sizes, 60c quality for.....

CHILDREN'S FLEECEZED UNIONS SUITS, Gray—all sizes—50c grade for.....

CHILDREN'S FLEECEZED UNIONS SUITS, Ecru, 60c value for.....

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THE FAMOUS "Munsing" Make Knit Underwear

Discount From Regular Prices Entire Week.

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Misses' Hats and Tam O'Shanter. All the very latest styles.

50c kinds for..... 35c

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ICE WOOL SHAWL FASCINATORS. In Pink and Blue. Regular price 75c to \$1.00, will go for the special price.....

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S PLAIN ELASTIC Side Hose Supporters. Regular price 10c and 20c, for, per pair.....

50c

10c

SALT LAKE THEATRE GEO. D. PYPER, MANAGER, CURTAIN 8:15

TONIGHT, Last Time.
John P. Slocum Presents Last Season's Most Emphatic Musical Success.

PRINCESS CHIC

With the Fascinating and Brilliant Artist, **VERA MICHAELSON**, in the title role.
America's Greatest Basso-Comedian, **JOSEPH C. MITRON**, in His Original Creation, "Brevet," and a superb organization of **60-PEOPLE-60**.
Prices, 25c to \$1.50. Matinee, 25c to \$1.00.

Next Attractions:
Monday evening, Paul Gilmore in "The Tyranny of Tears." Seats now ready. Wednesday evening, Salt Lake Symphony Orchestra.

GRAND THEATRE JONES & HAMMER, MGRS.
PRICES: Night—25c, 50c, 75c. Matinee—25c.

TONIGHT

Last Time.
The complicated farce-comedy **A RUNAWAY MATCH.**
By Mark E. Swan.
ALL LAUGHS! NO TEARS!
NEXT ATTRACTION.
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. Matinee Wednesday at 2 p.m. The powerful Russian melo-drama **FOR HER SAKE.** Seats on sale.

The Tavern RESTAURANT AND CAFE, 21 E. First South St.
Popular Prices and Comfortable Surroundings.
SHORT ORDER AND TABLE D'HOUE FOR ALL MEALS.
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Lenses ground to order. Perfect fitting frames.
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