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SALT LAKE CITY, - JAN. 29, 1900.

RETURNING TO OLD WAYS.

The speakers in the Tabernacle on Sunday were Elder James E. Talmage and President George Q. Cannon. The synopsis of their remarks, to be found on another page of this issue of the "News," presents the salient points of their discourses. The Salt Lake Tribune heads its report of the services: "Talks On Plural Marriage." As this was not the theme touched upon by any one on that occasion, there seems to be no excuse for the headline.

Referring to the body of the Tribune report, we find this:

"President Cannon spoke first of the doctrine of plural marriage and said he need not dwell upon the features connected with it, etc."

President Cannon spoke first of the happiness enjoyed by the Latter-day Saints and gave the reasons for it, following the line of Elder Talmage's remarks. He next spoke of the struggles of the Church in vindication and support of truth. He then mentioned a few of the truths introduced by revelation through the Prophet Joseph Smith, which were new to the "Christian" world at the time of their enunciation, and which had brought persecution as well as joy to the Saints. First among them he referred to the doctrine of the eternity of matter; second, to the difference in the degrees of rewards and punishments in the world to come; then to the doctrine of salvation for the dead, through their own repentance and obedience in the spirit world and the ordinances performed for them in the Temples on earth; next, to the pre-existence of the spirits of men and women, of the Savior was pre-existent, by His own declaration; following this he touched on the eternity of true marriage as made known through the Prophet Joseph, quoting Paul on the subject, "Nevertheless, neither is the man without the woman, neither the woman without the man, in the Lord."

The doctrine of plural marriage was not mentioned either "first," or last, or at any time during the brief discourse delivered by President Cannon. He did insist on obedience to law as essential to exaltation and eternal glory, dwelling on it as paramount.

We make mention of this to show the animus that prompted the false report published in the Tribune. In former times this kind of thing was common, and was looked for in its columns. Later, except occasionally, it has been refrained from its burlesque and blasphemous distortions of Tabernacle discourses, and has gained much by the change. There is neither need nor excuse for the present misrepresentation, and everybody present at the meeting who reads the report objected to the reliability of the paper that is responsible for its publication.

THE U. S. WEATHER BUREAU.

The United States weather bureau is one of the very important organizations connected with national affairs. It is charged with the duty of "the forecasting of weather, the issue of storm warnings, the display of weather and flood signals for the benefit of agriculture, commerce and navigation, the gauging and reporting of rivers, the maintenance and operation of sea-coast telegraph lines, and the collection and transmission of marine intelligence for the benefit of commerce and navigation, the reporting of temperature and rainfall conditions for the cotton interests, the distribution of frost and cold wave signals and of meteorological information in the interests of agriculture and commerce," the taking of such meteorological observations as may be necessary to establish and record the climatic conditions of the United States, and the establishing and maintaining of such meteorological stations as Congress may annually provide for.

In order to improve the organization and conduct of this bureau, a bill has been introduced in Congress by Hon. James Wadsworth which has been favorably reported on by the committee on agriculture. Its chief provisions were suggested by Hon. Willis L. Moore, chief of the bureau. It is likely to become a law and will prove of great benefit to the nation as well as to the department that regulates the bureau.

Under its provisions candidates for official appointment are to be examined by the Civil Service Commission, and those for promotion by the chief of the bureau under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture. Appointments are to be appointed among the States and Territories, and promotions are to be made on rules set forth in the bill, having for their object efficiency and reward for faithful service. A check is provided on removal except for cause specified. Merit is to be the guide in the conduct of the bureau. Salaries are graded by special provisions taking into account the time of service of the employee.

ANOTHER REVERSE.

There can hardly be any doubt now, that Gen. Buller's carefully planned advance for the relief of Ladysmith has failed. After days of hard fighting, General Warren with a division of 11,000 men to succeed in carrying what was deemed an important strategic point, but he could not hold it. The Boers attacked his men in the trenches, and drove them out, notwithstanding a murderous fire. And the retreat of General Warren seems to have been followed by a general retreat of General Buller's army across the river.

This latest reverse is undoubtedly the most disappointing of all. Simultaneously with the crossing of the Tugela river, a general movement all along the line seemed to have been commenced, one British force having taken a position across the Orange river in territory belonging to the Free State. The retreat of Buller is sure to have a demoralizing effect along the line.

Then, it can only be a question of days, until General White will be forced to surrender. It is not believed he has provisions enough to last until another effort for his relief can be made. The surrender of Ladysmith will set free a considerable force of burghers to operate elsewhere.

At home the effect is a marked increase in the dissatisfaction with the arrangements of the war office, and abroad Great Britain is being humiliated in her diplomatic representatives. The em-

withheld every month from the salaries of the employees, which will entitle them, after reaching the age of 60 years and after thirty years' service, to be retired on their own request, with a salary of 60 per cent of the highest figure they received during the last five years previous to their retirement. On reaching the age of sixty-five years with thirty years' service, they are to be completely retired with a salary of 75 per cent of their highest pay received.

These, with other provisions, are likely to promote efficiency and fidelity in the service and are much to be commended. The provision for old public servants is one to be considered by other departments of the public service, and also by private corporations and firms, as worthy of their imitation. It is a sad thing to see an old public or private employee relegated to poverty when aged or infirm. Superannuation is a feature of governmental service in Great Britain, and in many of the chief private business establishments in that nation.

The benefits of the weather bureau are greater perhaps on the coast lines of this country than in this interior mountain region, where predictions of weather changes are frequently interfered with by the heights that surround us, varding off expected storms and turning the currents of atmospheric waves. The bureau is an excellent institution and requires the employment of skilled and attentive persons. The department in this city has been of much benefit to the State, and those who are in charge of it are appreciated as courteous and intelligent gentlemen.

VIRULENT ATTACK.

The people of Utah ought to appreciate at its true value the endorsement given by the paper in this city which has been instrumental in spreading erroneous reports concerning the "Mormon" Church and people, of the bitter attack of Mr. Landis in the House of Representatives upon the people of this State. In supporting the resolutions for the exclusion of the Congressman from Utah, Mr. Landis delivered himself of a mass of misinformation, closely resembling the stuff which many years ago was commonly poured forth from anti-"Mormon" sources. The old, exploded stories, coupled with the old vituperation and invectives, were brought out to do new service, and they find favor with a paper in this city because they were aimed at B. H. Roberts and the majority of the people of Utah.

Among the old slanders was one which we think even that paper should have objected to. It was an undeserved and malicious slander upon Hon. Alma Eldredge, the opponent of the successful candidate in the campaign of 1898. Mr. Landis denounced him as "A Dan-die that had killed his man." There was no excuse for the falsehood nor for bringing in any reference to that gentleman. He was duly nominated as the candidate of his party, and while he was not successful at the polls, there was not a breath against his personal character either then or during the contest which was waged so strongly for the seat. The assault made by Mr. Landis was as unjust as it was untruthful.

The whole harangue ought to have been resented by every paper in Utah, and particularly by those of the same political faith as the gentleman in Summit county, whom they put forward as their representative. The comments of the Pittsburgh Telegraph, also laudatory of the speech, are copied by the Salt Lake assailing of the "Mormons," asserting that "The severe scolding given by Mr. Landis to the 'Mormons' of Utah was as deserved as it was severe." The Telegraph has clearly drawn its information (?) from the Tribune, its remarks sounding exactly like an echo of the latter. Of course the people of this State will understand the great friendship exhibited by both papers towards them and will understand its true worth.

It is time that the people of the United States should comprehend the villainy of the libels that have been published concerning Utah and the "Mormons," and learn to reject such stories and to despise their authors and repeaters. But the motto of a Salt Lake politician who desires to control the affairs of this State, seems to be that of many others in this great country; that is, "All's fair in love and politics." Probably Mr. Landis believed some of the evil things which he repeated in the halls of Congress, and therefore his lack of understanding may be some plea in mitigation of his language. At any rate no friend to Utah will endorse his utterances, or fail when opportunity arises to repudiate them as false and unjust to a loyal and patriotic people.

NAVIES OF THE WORLD.

The relative strength of the various navies of the world is a subject of much interest at present. According to published figures, Great Britain has 33 completed battleships, 17 armored cruisers, 107 protected cruisers, 15 unprotected cruisers, 13 coast-defense vessels, 25 torpedo vessels, 75 torpedo-boat destroyers and 95 torpedo boats. Besides these there are under construction 17 battleships, 14 armored cruisers, 3 protected cruisers and 23 torpedo-boat destroyers. The aggregate of battleships "built" and "building" is 70, or if armored cruisers are reckoned together with the battleships, there is a fighting line of 181 ships.

The United States is credited with the following naval strength: Five battleships being shaken to its very foundations. There is no disposition, though, to retreat from South Africa. The reverses suffered have only served to make firmer the determination to win. More troops will be sent to the front as fast as transports can take them there, and new plans of campaign will be laid. The Boers are fighting for home and for liberty. They are inspired by their religious faith as well as by patriotism and by the victories won. That a people fighting as they do are almost unconquerable is the lesson Switzerland, and some other countries that have been in arms against empires, should carry to the present time. No power on earth could have done much better in this war than Great Britain has done. Few would even dare to have tried.

One of the lessons of the present campaign is the superiority of the rifle in the hands of trained shots, over other arms. The Boers have demonstrated this both in defense and attack. Another lesson is the superiority of free burghers over the soldiers of a standing army. Both the Spanish war and the African conflict speak loudly to the nations of Europe to crush the tyrants of militarism by suitable legislation and to rely, in times of danger, upon the patriotism of free citizens.

GENERAL WARREN.

The New York Evening Sun says that General Warren, who made the gigantic effort at reaching Ladysmith through the Boer lines, is regarded as one of the most practical and energetic soldiers in the British army.

He is about 60 years old, but in possession of full physical strength and vigor. He is a Welshman by birth. His father, Sir Charles Warren, served with Wolsey in the Sudan campaign to rescue Gordon. The son first came into notice when superintending the excavation of a part of the wall in Jerusalem, in 1867. After that time he has written a book on the antiquities of the holy city. In 1876 he took part in the settlement of the Orange Free State boundary dispute. Two years later he had a command against the Africans in Bechuanaland, and in the Zulu war he had a quite prominent position. He has also served in Egyptian campaigns.

Much was hoped from his intimate knowledge of the topography of Natal, his experience and extreme caution, but, as is now known, his gallant Boer was of no avail. It is said the Boers regard General Warren as the ablest officer in the field against them.

THE PAPER TRUST.

On the doings of the so-called paper trust the Sacramento Bee gives some data and figures of general interest.

In October, 1898, an attempt was made to organize all the large paper mills into one gigantic corporation, but the plan was then prevented by the newspapers. It was not given up, however, and two years later it assumed substantial form. The International Paper company was organized with a capital of \$45,000,000 and the right to bond for \$10,000,000 more. The company embraced pulp and paper mills producing from 75 to 90 per cent of all the news paper produced east of Chicago.

The trust paid enormous prices for some of the mills bought. One plant, for instance, which could not make news paper on a number of its machines, was unloaded upon the trust at a valuation of \$2,500 per ton daily output, whereas the very finest plants can be installed, it is said, at \$10,000 per ton daily output. An allowance of about \$8,000,000 was made for a mill, the capital stock of which five years ago had been \$500,000.

Naturally the concern raised the price on paper. Two years ago ordinary news printing paper was \$32 per ton at the mill. Recently the price has been increased 33 per cent. The increased cost of paper is really a tax upon an intellectual commodity, necessary to the American people. But it is a tax paid, not into the public treasury but to a few private individuals.

The Pennsylvania State Press Association recently decided upon an appeal to Congress for the repeal of such duties as foster trusts. These resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, by the Pennsylvania State Editorial Association, That no trust should be fostered by legislation, such as tariff duties; in other words, that if trusts are honestly organized to reduce expenses, and consequently, the cost of products, they should depend upon their own business sagacity, not upon protection given to them by the government."

"Resolved, That holding this belief as to all trusts, and believing that the recent increase in the cost of white paper and of type metal is due, in part at least, to the organization of trusts, and that it is made possible by tariff duties, we appeal to Congress to repeal such tariff duties as serve to protect the trusts in their extortionate charges."

This expression of opinion is in no sense a partisan one. It simply expresses the general opinion that trusts do not reduce prices but rather increase them, and that no combination should by law be protected in the business of extorting from the public exorbitant prices for any product necessary to civilized life. The lead taken by the press association should obtain a large following. Numerous petitions from all parts of the country, on the trust subject, ought to pour into the halls of the national legislature. Congress has proved itself willing to listen to popular clamor, and it cannot consistently break an established record.

TREASONABLE UTTERANCES.

It will be observed that the United States suffered severely in the mass meeting held in Washington yesterday, ostensibly to express sympathy with the Boers. Senator Mason described the American eagle as a once respectable bird that had taken to eating carrion, yet as an offset the senator from Illinois declared that the "American flag will never wave over the prostrate form of Liberty." Champ Clark, a Missouri member of the House of Representatives of the United States, declared that "we are ambitious to become a robber nation, and all robber nations must act together," and farther, that "we have fallen to the low estate of being John Bull's silent partner in butchery and despoiling white men."

ships built and 11 building, 2 armored cruisers built and 2 building, 14 protected cruisers built and 7 building, 6 un-protected cruisers, 15 coast-defense vessels built and 4 building, 1 special vessel, 1 torpedo-boat destroyer built and 19 building, 18 torpedo boats built and 14 building, or 121 vessels in all, of which 58, or nearly half, are under construction.

France is said to have now 31 battleships, 3 armored cruisers, 25 "protected" cruisers, 14 unprotected cruisers, 2 submarine boats, 15 torpedo vessels, 2 torpedo-boat destroyers and 219 torpedo boats. The list of boats under construction is as follows: Battleships, 4; armored cruisers, 12; protected cruisers, 4; torpedo-boat destroyers, 19; torpedo boats, 47; submarine boats, 3.

Germany is said to have a navy of completed battleships, 19; armored cruisers, 3; protected cruisers, 13; unprotected cruisers, 21; coast-defense vessels, 11; special vessels, 7; torpedo vessels, 2; torpedo-boat destroyers, 1; torpedo boats, 112. She has building 7 battleships, 2 armored cruisers, 4 protected cruisers and 9 torpedo-boat destroyers.

Russia's naval strength is put at 12 battleships, 10 armored cruisers, 3 protected cruisers, 3 unprotected cruisers, 15 coast-defense vessels, 5 special vessels, 17 torpedo vessels, 1 torpedo-boat destroyer and 174 torpedo boats. The vessel building for Russia are 12 battleships, 2 armored cruisers, 8 protected cruisers, 1 coast-defense vessel, 2 special vessels, 33 torpedo-boat destroyers and 6 torpedo boats.

Japan, notwithstanding the contribution to her fleet of almost the entire Chinese naval force is not a great naval power. She is said to have 3 completed battleships and 4 building, 3 armored cruisers built and 2 building, 9 unprotected cruisers, 4 coast-defense vessels, 1 torpedo vessel, 8 torpedo boat destroyers built and 4 building and 29 torpedo boats built and 29 building.

Great Britain, it will be seen, has a navy strong enough to rule the waves as against any two of the other powers. Germany and Russia have a gigantic task before them to reach the mark attained by Great Britain, and when they do, if that is possible, they will find Great Britain far ahead still, for the policy of that country seems to be to keep up the present distance between herself and her rivals.

The relative naval strength of the great powers explains why even during the present South African trouble Russia and France most probably will keep their neutral attitude. Both have coast cities which might be destroyed, should they take any false steps either in Africa or Asia.

A DANGEROUS PRECEDENT.

The Chicago Times-Herald, one of the leading Republican papers of the country, comments on the exclusion of Mr. Roberts from Congress. Under the significant caption: "Sacrifice Constitution to Bar Roberts," it says:

"Congressmen almost broke their necks yesterday when they admitted to 'elect' polygamist Roberts through the breach they tore in the Constitution. The vote, 288 to 50, proves that the House of Representatives can be stamped by a wave of sentimentalism to commit an unnecessary folly."

"That the election of Roberts was an open affront to the popular sentiment against polygamy does not admit of a moment's question. But, being elected, it was his constitutional right to take his seat, from which he could have been instantly and ignominiously expelled. That he would have gone forth brandished and without a grievance."

"Today Roberts can stand before the American people and justly claim that the United States Constitution has been violated to deprive him of his seat."

"There will be no regrets for Roberts. He courted the harsh reception he has met."

But the precedent set in his case to express national detestation of polygamy may return to justify like violations of constitutional rights for partisan ends."

The Chicago Record admits the danger of the precedent, but consoles itself as follows:

"It is clear, however, that the action of the House in the Roberts case, which was a most unusual one, ought not to be accepted as a precedent for the future. The representative principle in government will be endangered should either house of Congress come to think it can set up such qualifications for admission as it may choose to apply."

THE LATEST CRITICISM.

In a recent issue of the Beobachter, a German paper published in this city, occurs the following criticism upon Prof. Nelson's book. It differs from the criticisms of the home press generally, not in being more flattering, but in coming later, the editor having been overlooked in the distribution of press copies a year and a half ago. Editor J. H. Ward says:

"Those who do not yet possess this late work should get it without delay. It is worth ten times its cost, and every active member of the Church should possess it. The youth will find it especially instructive, as it will help them to overcome the prejudices of the past and show them the difference between truth and error."

"Our young men who look forward to the time when they shall be able to give expression to their thoughts in a forcible and intelligent manner, and also our young women, should read this book. It will aid them to distinguish between the fanatical ignorance and the intelligent speaker."

"Our friend, Mr. Nelson, has accomplished many good things in his life, and has spent many years in instructing the youth, but the work before us is certainly the greatest effort of his life."

The remedy proposed by Professor Hadley would strike unfairly the wives, sons and daughters of the ostracized men, and to that extent would be mean and cowardly. The scheme is the vision of a dreamer, and will be so regarded by the nation. The American people will take after the trusts, but they will strike at the system, not at the wives and daughters of the industrial barons.

KANSAS CITY STAR.

It will be observed that the United States suffered severely in the mass meeting held in Washington yesterday, ostensibly to express sympathy with the Boers. Senator Mason described the American eagle as a once respectable bird that had taken to eating carrion, yet as an offset the senator from Illinois declared that the "American flag will never wave over the prostrate form of Liberty." Champ Clark, a Missouri member of the House of Representatives of the United States, declared that "we are ambitious to become a robber nation, and all robber nations must act together," and farther, that "we have fallen to the low estate of being John Bull's silent partner in butchery and despoiling white men."

Chicago Times-Herald.

If it comes to be recognized that Boer sympathy is synonymous with disloyalty

cabled from London makes them appear more than a trifle shaky.

There is no question that the great political parties are both anti-trust, when it comes to trusting each other with governmental powers.

Missouri train robbers seem to have pretty much their own way, but the attempt at Holden, Mo., this morning ought to result in some of the murderous gang getting their just deserts.

Burglars should keep away from Quincy, Ill. The policemen there seem to be dead shots, and not given to fooling away time when an antagonist moves for a gun.

The announcement of Gen. Buller that he retreated across the Tugela river without the loss of a man, has such a glad-to-get-away sound that the British public cannot refrain from criticizing it.

If the board of health would direct its efforts toward preventing the importation of smallpox cases from Butte, the public might have some appreciation of its aims to prevent an epidemic of the disease.

It is said that Lord Roberts has advised the abandonment of Ladysmith. That seems queer after the gallant stand made by the defenders; but even great generals and heroic soldiers must bow to the necessities of their situation.

The calmness with which the proposition to pass a canal bill in disregard of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is looked upon both in this country and in Egypt, leads to the belief that there is a secret understanding that the treaty will be abrogated whenever the United States desires it.

The British army at the Tugela crossed back over the river in two hours. That was remarkably rapid work; and that it was accomplished early in the morning, when the Boers had more reason to expect attack than retreat, accounts for the failure of prompt pursuit by the Boers.

Work has been begun on the plans for the government half-million-dollar building in this city. This indicates fairly positive assurance that the additional appropriation of \$200,000 will be made. The news is gratifying, as it foreshadows early commencement of actual construction.

There is a possibility that Salt Lake's proposed government building may suffer as a result of there being no representative from Utah in the national House of Representatives. That is a suggestion of only one of the bad results that follow the unconstitutional procedure in the Roberts case.

The Salt Lake Herald has moved its quarters to the Progress building on East Temple street. The change has been made with great expedition and success. It is no small task to remove the plant and fixtures of a printing office, especially one with so much ponderous machinery as we get used to our contemporary. We congratulate our neighbor on its occupation of a prominent place on the main street of this city, and on its success in making the change without suspending publication for a single issue.

Most of the papers that comment on the exclusion of Mr. Roberts from Congress, labor under the impression that the action taken was necessary as a rebuke to the "Mormons" and a denunciation of "polygamy." That this impression exists is due to the infamous falsehoods circulated through the country by religious ministers and their allies of the press. Now that the matter can be considered more calmly, it will be found that he went to Washington to represent neither a church nor a doctrine. When this fact becomes clear, the country will, perhaps, appreciate the philosophy of Shakespeare's play: "Much Ado About Nothing."

BOYCOTT AND TRUSTS.

Ohama World-Herald.

President Hadley of Yale University suggested on his recent trip west a new remedy for the trust evil. It is the social ostracism of trust managers. There must be fear that it could not be effectively applied. It is not likely that a locomotive could be put to shame by a dog cart. It can be well imagined that there would have been any serious social unwholesomeness in the south fifty years ago if the population of slaves had undertaken to ostracize their masters.

PEORIA JOURNAL.

It is gratifying that so great authorities as William Jennings Bryan, chairman of Nebraska, and President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale University, have hit upon a plan for ending trusts. It seems from interviews that Mr. Bryan and Mr. Hadley are agreed on the idea that social recognition should be denied to any man engaged in a trust or other business enterprise inimical to the public welfare, and that the public mind should be educated to see these evils that exist in the trust system. Mr. Hadley wrote the other day, in response to a question regarding the remedy for some of the bad effects of trusts, which he suggested in a speech at Denver: "When people have clearly made up their minds as to what are great social evils, ostracism is an effective remedy."

SPOKANE SPOKESMAN-REVIEW.

The remedy proposed by Professor Hadley would strike unfairly the wives, sons and daughters of the ostracized men, and to that extent would be mean and cowardly. The scheme is the vision of a dreamer, and will be so regarded by the nation. The American people will take after the trusts, but they will strike at the system, not at the wives and daughters of the industrial barons.

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