

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, MARCH 27, 1909.

CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The Seventy-ninth annual general conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will assemble in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, on Sunday April 4, 1909, at 10 o'clock a. m. A full attendance of the officers and members is hereby requested.

A general Priesthood meeting will be held in the Tabernacle on Monday, April 5, beginning at 6 o'clock p. m.

The first Sunday of April being Conference it is suggested that Sunday, March 29, be observed as fastday in Salt Lake, Ensign, Pioneer, Liberty, Granite, and Jordan stakes.

JOSEPH F. SMITH,
JOHN R. WINDER,
ANTHONY H. LUND,
First Presidency.

DESERET SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION

The semi-annual conference at the Deseret Sunday School union will convene at the Tabernacle, Sunday evening, April 4, 1909, at 7 o'clock. All invited.

A special meeting of the stake superintendents will be held at room 201 L. D. S. college building, Monday, April 5, at 8:15 a. m.

JOSEPH F. SMITH,
GEORGE REYNOLDS,
DAVID O'KAY,
General Superintendency.

RELIEF SOCIETY CONFERENCE.

The April Conference of the Relief society will be held in the Salt Lake City Assembly Hall, Friday and Saturday, April 2 and 3, 1909; meetings commencing at 10 a. m. and at 2 p. m.

Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, an officers' meeting will be held in the Fourteenth ward, at which all state officers of the society, who can, are expected to be present.

Saturday afternoon at 2 will be the closing meeting of the conference. It is desired that there should be a representation from every stake organization and a large attendance of members.

The General Authorities of the Church, and officers and members of the Y. L. M. I. A. and Primary associations are cordially invited to be present at the conference meetings in the Assembly Hall.

BATHSHEBA W. SMITH,
General President.
IDA SMOOT DUSENBERRY,
Counselor.

END OF THE WORLD.

Professor Lowell has revived interest in the speculation regarding the manner in which our planet will meet its ultimate destruction, by suggesting that it will probably be brought about by the collision of our sun with some dark star.

The destiny of the earth, as outlined in holy writ, is that it will be purified by fire and then reconstructed and made a dwelling fit for the righteous. Through this reconstruction, or "palingsness," the earth and all the fullness thereof—all that is good—will be restored to more than pristine glory.

"The day of the Lord will come as a thief in the night; in the which the heavens shall pass away with a great noise, and the elements shall melt with fervent heat; the earth also, and the works that are therein, shall be burned up." (2 Peter iii: 10.)

"And I saw a new heaven and a new earth; for the first heaven and the first earth were passed away." (Rev. xxi: 1.) "And there shall be a new heaven and a new earth; and they shall be like unto the old, save the old have passed away, and all things shall become new." (Elder xiii: 9.) "And the end shall come, and the heaven and the earth shall be consumed and pass away, and there shall be a new heaven and a new earth, for all old things shall pass away, and all things shall become new, even the heaven and the earth, and all the fullness thereof, both men and beasts, the fowls of the air, and the fishes of the sea, and not one hair, neither mote, shall be lost." (Doc. & Cov. xxix: 23-25.)

"The earth itself shall be sanctified." For, "notwithstanding it shall die, it shall be quickened again, and shall abide the power by which it is quickened." (Doc. & Cov. 89: 24.) Such is the testimony of the Scriptures. The earth will pass through a baptism of fire, but nothing that fits into its purified or sanctified state will be lost. The elements are triptical, and they will be reconstructed by the power of the Holy Spirit that moved upon them in the beginning. In the morning of the creation, then the earth will take its place among the redeemed worlds. It will become "a sea of glass," it will be made like unto crystal and will be a arduous thronement to the inhabitants who dwell thereon, whereby all things pertaining to an inferior kingdom, or all kingdoms of a lower order, will be manifest to those who dwell on it; and this earth will be Christ's." (Doc. & Cov. 136: 2.)

In view of these glorious revelations in the "end of the world," the testimony of modern scientists is of great interest. "This tell us that from the

time stars suddenly flash up in the sky, rapidly decrease in splendor and dwindle down to faint visibility.

One of these events was witnessed by astronomers in February, 1901, when a star of the first magnitude appeared in the constellation of Perseus. It was discovered on the 22nd of the month mentioned, by one Mr. Anderson, a Scotchman. It was then a star of the third magnitude. Twenty-eight hours before a photograph taken failed to indicate the existence of that star. The intensity of its light had, consequently, increased at least one thousand-fold during that short time. On February 23 the star surpassed all stars except Sirius, in brilliancy. By the 25th of February it was a star of the first magnitude; by February 27th of the second; by March 6th of the third; and by March 18th of the fourth magnitude. Then its brightness fluctuated. By December, 1902, it had become a star of the tenth magnitude and then it gradually dwindled to even fainter brilliancy. At the highest intensity the star shone with a bluish-white light. This changed into yellow, and finally into reddish. Gradually the color passed into pure white.

In this instance, says Professor Arrhenius, in his work on "Worlds in the Making," we were evidently witnesses of the grand finale of the independent existence of a celestial body by collision with some other body of equal kind. The two colliding bodies were both dark, or they glinted so little light that their combined intensities did not equal that of a star of the twelfth magnitude. After the collision the brilliancy of their light exceeded that of the sun several thousand times. But this finale is not the "end." On the contrary, science now regards it as the beginning of a new life, under new conditions, of the worlds thus meeting in space. By the tremendous impact the elements are melted in the heat generated, and an entirely new world-existence, a new world-carrier has commenced. So far, science seems to follow closely the path of knowledge illuminated by the revelations of our God. It has not, as yet, fully comprehended the truths revealed regarding the fate of our globe, or its ultimate destiny, but as far as it has been able to read the astronomical hieroglyphics, it has been led to accept the regeneration of worlds, through fire, as one of its incontrovertible truths.

In connection with this subject it has been suggested that the human race must perish long before any collision between our sun, and any other star, can occur. The race must perish, it has been said, owing to the exhaustion of our oxygen, through combustion, as suggested by Lord Kelvin, or of our nitrogen. Or the cost of living will rise to famine figures, as the race multiplies. Many other eventualities have been foreshadowed. It has been thought that, as our coal mines are exhausted the price of fuel must necessarily advance, driving our descendants farther and farther towards the tropics, where the winters will be shorter and less clothing necessary. It has been said that the sun may cool down and freeze us, or our planet may dry up with the loss of our oceans, in the earth's interior, leaving us to die of thirst, or, we might be suffocated by the atmosphere of a large comet coming too near our earth.

None of these eventualities are probable. The human race on this earth, was placed here for a wise purpose, by the Creator. Everything that is needed has been provided for. As the vessel that starts for a journey is equipped with everything that is needed for that journey, calculations being made for the time it takes and the number of persons to take care of, so our earth has been supplied with everything that is needed for the human race to fulfill its destiny on this mortal sphere. Nothing is left to chance, or accident. All is foreseen. For the creation was carried out in every detail according to the plans laid beforehand. When the mission of the earth is fulfilled, it will be "born again," but not till then. Times and seasons, though not known to man, are nevertheless determined by the Eternal Father.

"Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away. But of that day and hour knoweth no man, not the angels of heaven, but my Father only." (Matthew 24: 35.)

ANOTHER PEACE CONGRESS.

A national peace congress will be held in Chicago during the first week of May, this year, and a cordial invitation is hereby extended by the officers of the congress, to societies and organizations of all kinds, and especially peace and arbitration societies, state and city governments, bar associations, chambers of commerce, colleges, law schools, learned societies, clubs, and labor organizations to send official delegates to this gathering.

The first national peace congress in the United States was held in New York, 1897, in Carnegie hall. That was in every respect a notable gathering, and it is believed that the addresses delivered there contributed in no small degree to the success of the Second Hague congress. The Chicago congress, it is believed, will further aid in the solution of the great problem of our age. Speakers of world-wide reputation will be present there, including prominent officials of our own government, of Great Britain, Germany, France, Japan, China, and South American countries. In 1895 the Third Hague congress will assemble. The several governments will draw up statements concerning the questions that will come up for discussion there. One of the objects of the Chicago gathering is to consider propositions that ought to be brought before the Third Hague congress.

We hope Utah will be generously represented at the Chicago peace meeting. The majority of the people here, though often forced into an attitude of defense, believe in peace as the normal condition of human existence. They are subjects of the Prince of Peace, through the acceptance of the Gospel of love and peace; and they know that peace will, finally, prevail, and that, therefore, the object is one well worthy of earnest effort. They believe, furthermore, that a time will come, when he who will not

"take his sword against his neighbor, must flee to Zion for safety." There will be peace in Zion, when the thunders of war are rolling over other places of the earth. We have every reason to rejoice at the progress of the peace sentiment, and to strive for the realization of the beautiful ideal. Utah should be well represented at that congress.

IMPROVEMENTS.

It is quite evident that the City administration are planning street "improvements" this year with special regard to the convenience of having a few thousand voters on hand next fall. The plan is to lay down sidewalks and street-paving wherever the intersections have already been finished, so that the entire cost can be assessed against the property, and the purposes of the "American" party bosses be accomplished without any expense to the City. Then they will boast of their enterprise, and the improvements THEY have made, forgetting to mention the fact that the people have been assessed exorbitant prices for every foot of paving, while the regular taxes were extravagantly consumed and the public indebtedness grew by leaps and bounds. It would pay the citizens of this City, this year, to come together on a non-partisan ticket and elect a business administration entirely free from allegiance to any corrupt party machine. That would mean a complete revolution for the better in this City, by business methods and honest administration an immense saving would be effected in all departments. Improvements would go on, on a larger scale, and taxes would nevertheless be reduced rather than increased, as has been the case every year under the present regime. Furthermore the laws would be enforced, and a good class of citizens would be attracted to the City and help enlarging it and building it up. There will be no change for the better until the people assert their right to self-government.

MAYOR ROSE'S MISTAKE.

The first of a series of debates on the temperance question, between Mayor Rose of Milwaukee and Dr. Samuel Dickie of Albion, Mich., was held last night at Milwaukee, Wis. Mayor Rose spoke for the liquor interests, and maintained, among other things, that there is no prohibition in the Ten Commandments, nor is there, he said, one word in the Bible advocating prohibition.

The Mayor ought to reconsider that argument. The Ten Commandments are, nearly all of them, prohibitive. From them it is very evident that the Divine Lawmaker knows the supreme value of "Thou shalt not" in the education of the children of men. There is no attempt at "proper regulation" of any vice, or crime. All are stamped as unlawful. Not one is legalized. There is no comfort for the advocates of the murderous liquor traffic in the terrible thunders of Sinai. If there ever was a prohibition law, the Decalogue is that law.

It especially prohibits murder, and since the sale of rum often means, virtually, the murder of human beings, the commandment prohibits the traffic in that fluid. The commandment is directed just as much against the murder that is caused, directly or indirectly, by the dispensation of poison, as by stabbing, or shooting. The essence of the Law is that we must love our fellowmen as we love ourselves. By that principle the Law prohibits us from doing anything that we know will, in any way, injure our fellow-beings, and if there is anything more harmful, physically, morally, spiritually, and every way, than the saloon traffic, we fall to know it.

Further, the Bible commands "Whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report," and this is broad enough to embrace prohibition of the traffic in both opium and liquor, and all other agencies of ruin and damnation.

THE PRIMEVAL HORSE.

Our recent observations on the American horse have led to some reflections as to the former existence of horses on this continent.

Geologists have supplied the world with the facts necessary to show that the modern horse has had a remarkable history. His remote ancestor was the size of a fox. Prehistoric remains of the ancestors of the horse have been found over all the southern states, in northeastern and middle states, in California and Oregon, but especially in the "bad lands" of Nebraska, Wyoming and South Dakota. Geologists find that animals of the horse class existed in the lower Eocene period, and gradually passed upward through twelve stages of development.

The lowest form, found only in the London clay of England, in the form of the skull of the animal, shows teeth with six rounded knobs on the upper molars and four on the lower.

The next form, found in Wyoming and Mexico—an animal about the size of a fox terrier, with teeth varying somewhat from the first—had four complete toes and a splint of a fifth on the fore foot, while the hind foot had three toes and a splint.

In the next two forms, one of them discovered in Wyoming in 1880, the splints have disappeared, and the animal was about fourteen inches high.

Incomplete specimens of the fifth form with more crests on the teeth, more molars, and with the central toe larger and stronger than the other four, have been found in the upper Eocene strata.

Two other forms next appear, the middle toe being now much larger than in the preceding form. The side toes bear but little of the weight of the body.

The remains of one of these, the size of a coyote and another species the size of a sheep have been found.

Number eight of the series is similar. No. nine was taken from the lower Eocene and American Miocene. A complete skeleton was found in Colorado in 1901; it was the size of a Shetland pony; it supposed to have

lived in the lowlands and in forest; its second and fourth toes slightly touched the ground.

In the next two forms, the feet have but one toe touching the ground. The two side toes are still complete, but apparently useless, and the animal was about 40 inches in height.

In the eleventh form, some of the horses have three, and some only one toe.

In the thirteenth and last form, the equus, the beginning stage of the modern horse, dates from the Pliocene and recent strata. In this animal, the side toes are gone, but are represented by splints on fore and hind foot. The teeth have longer crowns and become more complicated, the nearer we approach from the first to the twelfth type of the horse. It is supposed that in color the prehistoric horse was more or less striped. The Zebra is regarded as the connecting link. A horse discovered by Polkoff in 1881 in Western Mongolia, is "similar to the horse known by prehistoric man."

The wild horse of America were brought here by the Spaniards. For some reason the prehistoric American horses seem to have disappeared in human times; but it is inferred from the bone piles that in Europe the people of the Stone Age used the horse as food. Later, they were made to serve as pack animals, and are mentioned in the writings of Moses as chariot animals. Their use for riding purposes was probably later; and they appear to have been introduced into Egypt and Arabia in very early times.

The American wild mustang has good blood, coming originally from the fiery Spanish breeds of Arabia and Barbary, and finally mixing with the heavier and slower breeds introduced by the English colonists. This ancestry probably accounts for the remarkable endurance and other strong qualities of the wild horses of the West, and of the Indian ponies.

Just when the native horses of America became extinct, or whether or not they became extinct, is not precisely known. As far as we know the early explorers fail to report the presence of horses either wild or domesticated in any of the regions inhabited by the American Indians. The incompleteness of the explorations and the meagerness of the records are so evident, however, that these data do not furnish a sufficient basis for positive conclusions.

The Nephites, according to the Book of Mormon, had an abundance of horned stock, sheep, goats, horses, etc. This fact is frequently referred to. Research will undoubtedly confirm the statements of the sacred records on this point.

Gossip never goes without saying.

A thing of fashion is never a joy forever.

It is easier to run up a bill than to cut it down.

In Los Angeles they call him Alexander the Great.

When Austria-Hungary's back is up it means that Servia must back down.

Really what the House "Insurgents" want is a change of rulers and not of rules.

What the people of Utah demand is that the State shall come in out of the "wet."

How all things in nature harmonize. The Rough Rider is having a rough voyage.

Shouldn't the control of the reclamation service be lodged in the court of claims?

De Rouen, the French wrestler, found that it was impossible to keep a good man down.

Ex-Mayor Harper's memory should be very good, for he both recalls and recollects.

Representative Fitzgerald says that he is a fellow Democrat, not a fellow Democrat.

Dimension timber that will be admitted free probably will be that of the fourth dimension.

A gun with an electric light attachment will be just the thing for hunting in Darkest Africa.

The sheep shearing season has opened. But it is always the open season for shearing "lambs."

"I never was a burlesque actress," says Mrs. Boyle. But she seems to be strong in melodrama.

Business is improving. And there still is as much room for improvement as in the country's roads.

The servant in the house is giving the family of Archdeacon Emery a great deal of notoriety and trouble.

Song of the Insurgents, "Champ, Champ, the boys are marching, cheer up comrades and be gay."

Sir William Rumer has succeeded in transmitting several metals. They will no doubt enjoy the change very much.

We notice that one Kuehler of Ogden is mentioned as a member of the Utah commission of the Alaska-Yukon expedition. Is that another joke?

Federician Edward Payson Weston's ways are devious. He is seen in the middle of the road, in byways, and sometimes in the straight and narrow path.

New gowns for women are to have five hundred buttons on. This will make the game of "Button, button, who's got the button" very easy to play.

When Colonel Roosevelt shall have completed his African hunting trip and the Duke of the Abruzzi shall have achieved Mount Everest, then a mannikin, like Alexander, sign that there are no more worlds to conquer.

ADVICE TO REPUBLICANS BY SENATOR BEVERIDGE.

Editor the "News"—At a Republican meeting held in Indianapolis the other day Senator Beveridge made a speech which ought to be read by every Republican in Utah for the reason that it pictures conditions which confront the party here and sounds warnings which our leaders would do well to heed. He said:

"Parties exist for the people, not the people for parties. A man should belong to a party only because he believes that its deeds, purposes and tendencies are best for the nation. So we see that the broadest patriotism is wisest partisanship. Where a party degenerates into a mere organization, trying to keep voters together not for the welfare of the nation, but for mere partisan success and the personal advancement of particular men, it becomes unworthy of the support or respect of the thinking citizen."

It will not be possible to give the entire speech, which was delivered to federal officials, editors and the Republican members of the legislature at the annual banquet of the Republican State Editorial association, but Senator Beveridge very clearly defined the policies of the party, touching upon most of the important questions immediately before the state and nation.

In advocating a reorganization of the party the Senator said: "These general principles must determine the course and conduct of the Republican party, both as to its organization and its policies. Just as a party exists for the people, so a party organization must exist for the party instead of the party existing for the organization."

And he offered this advice to those in control of the various organizations: "Our county and state committees must work exclusively for the election of all candidates; not at all for the nomination of any candidate. In nominating the good old American rule, a free light, no interference, and let the best man win."

Then to impress upon Republicans the need of keeping close to the people and putting clean, sensible men into office, the senator said:

"Candidates are now as important as platforms. For example, in the last campaign the platforms were not radically different—they were unlike in detail rather than in purpose. One declared for the guarantee of bank deposits, the other for postal savings banks; one declared for one form of anti-trust legislation, the other for a different form; both stood for an effective navy, the difference being only in the size of our fleets; both declared for tariff revision, ours for the modern double tariff, the opposition for the absolute single tariff on revenue lines, but involving a measure of protection. The only monumental difference was on the subject of trusts. This in the last campaign, candidates were discussed more than in issues; and while Mr. Bryan and Mr. Taft were equally pure, brave and patriotic, the extraordinary fitness and unequalled training of Mr. Taft for the office weighed heavily in his favor. When some mighty issue again engages the thought and captivates the hearts of all the people and divides citizens with opposing convictions into great camps, hostile in belief, parties will again snap into rigid alignment. No party can hold its voters in any possible way except by the appeal of

vital issues or by the excellence of candidates. The whip of an organization can no longer drive citizens into line. So we see that the old methods are obsolete. The old order changes, giving place to that which is new."

Senator Beveridge paid his respects to eloquence and coherency of self-speaking politicians who undertake to run the party for their own aggrandizement. His comments are worth preserving.

"The only control which the Republican party will attempt over its own members as to their political conduct is precisely the same as the appeal which we make to all citizens of all parties for their political support; and that is that each shall be governed by his conscience and judgment as to the superior worthiness of our candidates and whom of policies."

"If this be our party policy—and it will be—there can be no factions among us. There must be no factions among us, there must be no factions within a party are a contradiction in terms. The theories of parties and factions are in deadly hostility. A party is a group of citizens in approval or disapproval of general tendencies; in endorsement or condemnation of the people's work well done or badly done by the party whichmen have commissioned to do it. A faction is a coterie of political big game and scheming leader for purposes of their mutual personal advancement."

"The very nature of a faction prevents its thinking of the public good. It never is devoted to any principle or policy. It considers only the personal interests of its leaders and its members. But the personal interest or career of any man amounts to nothing from the viewpoint of the public good. The only thing the people care for so far as any public man is concerned is whether he is the best public servant they can get to do their work. So we see that the man who tries to create a faction within a party is a traitor to the party. Every party should extend the hand of peace to all men excepting only the man who tries to build up a faction within it; and that man every party should strike for. It is either that man's life or the party's life, since a faction within a party means death to the party."

"I say all parties as well as our own because I want other parties to be clean and vigorous. I care little for a victory won by my own party because other parties are weak; I care much for the victory of my own party because it is stronger and better than other parties, which also are strong and good. After all, the welfare of any party, as such, is nothing; the welfare of the people is everything. And the people will be better served if the opposition is strong, pure and high purposed; for which such opposition human nature forces us to be still purer, nobler and higher purposed than our opponents."

Proposing a remedy for the machine evil the senator said:

"Here and there the convention system developed into the boss system; and candidates of both parties became the creatures of bosses of both parties, and when elected, the servants of the bosses instead of servants of the people. The selection of senators by legislatures often resulted in corrupt scandals. In some cases, senatorships were bought openly; in others, candidates for the legislature were nominated by the money of senatorial candidates secretly. In still other cases, professional master bosses were sent to the senate and kept there by the interests they served."

"So self-protection forced the people

to take the nomination of party candidates into their own hands. This is essentially right. If the people elect candidates, why should not the people nominate candidates? If senators represent the people, why should not the people tell their legislatures whom they want elected?"

"I favor a primary law by which the people at the ballot box will nominate every officer from constable to congressman and senator, and also nominate the party's state committee and state chairman. It is the people's affairs which all these candidates must fill if they are elected; it is the party's campaign which party committees must conduct. Therefore the people must choose the party's campaign manager who conduct the party's campaign and nominate the men to elect whom the party's campaign is being waged."

"What could be more timely in Utah than this counsel of the Roosevelt senator who sees the old order changing and hears the call of the people for better and more faithful representation in party movements and in the administration of public affairs than they have had heretofore."

R. F. GRANT.

JUST FOR FUN

The Way the Boy Took It.

A boy, having been sent by his mother for some rock and rye, entered the nearest drug store and astonished the clerk by saying:

"My mother wants 10 cents' worth of your rotten rye."—Lippincott's.

The Trouble.

A maid servant in the employ of a Brooklyn woman was left the other day in charge of the children while her mistress went for a long drive.

"Well, Mary," asked the lady on her return, "how did the children behave during my absence? Nicely, I hope."

"Nicely, ma'am," Mary answered, "but at the end they fought terribly together."

"Fought! Mercy me! Why did they fight?"

"To decide," said Mary, "which was behaving the best."—Harper's Weekly.

A True Diplomat.

A photographer in Pittsburgh was having his troubles with a child of 8 years whom his mother had brought to the studio for a series of photos.

The picture man struggled with the youngster, who wriggled and squirmed and generally made his life miserable for upward of an hour, trying to procure the poses desired by the doting parent.

Finally a happy thought struck the photographer. "May I suggest, madam," said he, "that you leave me alone with this charming little girl for a few minutes? I think that, with a little quiet persuasion, I may be able to calm her nervousness."

The mother assented, and when she returned the photographer announced that he was sure of several fine negatives.

"Dolly," asked the mother, when they were out of the studio, "what did that nice man, the photographer, say to you when you were alone, that he was able to get the pictures?"

"He said," answered Dolly, with a quivering lip, "if you don't sit still, you miserable little worm—you disgraceful little monkey—you, you—I don't know what—I'll shake you till you're blue in the face. So, mamma, I sat still."—Harper's Weekly.

The Reason.

He—I cannot express to you my gratitude for your kindness in giving me the first dance last evening.

She—Well, you see, it was a charity ball.—Fliegende Blaetter.

Silk Sale Monday at Z. C. M. I.

A line of this season's Silks, regular 75c a yard net, for 60c a yard.

☞ Satin Messalines in all colors and black, 19 inches wide. Silk from our regular stock that has sold daily at 75c a yard net, will be placed on sale at 60c a yard.

☞ The trend of fashion indicates a great Silk season. Now is your opportunity. These Messalines are positively new goods—stylish and desirable—you will not have another chance to obtain them at this price.

☞ Commencing Monday morning, only one dress pattern to a customer, while they last—

60c a yard.

Again we invite you to visit the Millinery and Suit Depts.

☞ New arrivals and the creations of our own Millinery experts keep our display of women's headwear beautifully stylish and attractive. Many new effects are being displayed and we will be pleased to show them to you.

☞ Most of the suits shown Opening Day have been sold; hardly a day passes however, but we receive new goods. Hence our present showing equals that of any day this season. Always pleased to show our goods, whether you intend purchasing or not, we invite inspection—the store is yours.



Remember last year's good time and come to Saltair, April 2. Trains leave at 8 p. m.

OUR DRUG STORE IS AT 112-114 SOUTH MAIN ST.