

# DESERET EVENING NEWS

Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

JOHN W. SNOW, TRUSTEE-IN-TRUST.

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SALT LAKE CITY, MAY 8, 1900.

## AN OFFICIAL OUTRAGE.

Great indignation is felt and expressed by people who read in the Deseret News on Monday evening, the letter of C. E. Thorpe concerning the indignities experienced by three young girls a week ago. According to the account therein given, they were eating their supper in a restaurant in this city, when two policemen entered, took them in custody and escorted them to the police station, where they were subjected to a personal examination by the city physician.

The letter asserted that they protested in tears, and asked for the presence of their mothers, which was denied, and also that a detective wanted to be present during the examination but was refused by the physician. Both these statements are positively denied by the officers.

It is admitted, however, by the chief of police, that the girls were brought in and examined. That it was believed they were loose characters and were diseased. That they were subjected to this examination in the public interest. That the youngest girl—about twelve years of age, showed evidences of having been "tamed with" but that neither of them was diseased, and the older girls had not been violated.

The chief and officers connected with this affair seem to treat it lightly in one way, and vehemently in another. They appear to think they were justified by their good motives and by the statement that this had been done under previous police administrations. And they take the publication of the matter as a personal attack upon them by the "News." They further claim that the writer of the letter is not a respectable or trustworthy person.

We have taken up this unwelcome matter, also for "the public interest." We have nothing personal against the chief or any of his subordinates. On the contrary we have defended and befriended them in many ways. But we see a danger to the community in this arrest without a charge against these young girls, and their exposure to such an indignity as was perpetrated upon them. If such proceedings are permitted in their case, what is to hinder similar assaults upon anybody's daughter or sister, who through thoughtless or unseemly conduct may be suspected of unchastity?

These girls, we are told, have no father or brother to defend them. If they had, would the officers responsible for this extraordinary conduct have dared to attempt it? Does not the very thought of the possibility of such an assault upon a relative make every man's blood fairly boil and arouse his utmost resentment? And why should it be permitted in the case of three young girls who were without a male defender?

It is alleged by way of excuse that they were known to the police as frequenting places that threw them open to suspicion, and the police wanted to make sure of their fidelity character so that they might be sent, if necessary, to the reformatory. But supposing they were known without a doubt to be bad and vicious in the lowest sense. Where do the police find their authority to take such a course, as is now claimed to have been followed in other instances as well as this?

We want to see the ordinance or statute that confers such power. If it exists it ought to be repealed. But we know of nothing like it in the city ordinances or the State laws. Therefore we contend the police had no more right to seize these girls and subject them to this terrible indignity than private citizens have. It is an invasion of the rights and the liberties of individuals that is subversive of the freedom of the citizen, and it ought not to be passed by as a trivial thing. It is an outrage and a shame. If it has been customary, all the more should it be condemned and stopped without delay.

As to the personal character of our informant who it appears wrote to other city papers over his signature, we care little or nothing. That cuts no essential figure in this investigation. Point at issue is the power of the police to enter a public or private eating place, seize upon girls quietly eating a meal, take them to police headquarters and subject them to a personal examination that is supposed to be never enforced without an order of court.

## THE WORLD MOVES.

We direct attention to the letter in another part of this issue of the "News," in reply to the communication from Dr. Keate to which we gave place a short time ago. This exposition is on "the other side" of the question presented by the doctor. The writer is an educated college professor, who has given years of study to the question, and who is familiar with the subject of vaccination both pro and con.

We print the letter extracts that he furnishes to show that the idea, contained and expressed by many propagandists, that their opponents are a set of weak-minded, unlearned, and bigoted creatures, is not supported by the facts. Of course, the charge is no argument even if true. But it is so manifestly false that its fallacy ought to be known by every body who takes an interest in the discussion.

The folly of dragging this matter into the domain of partisan politics must be clear to every thinking person. It is only done from lack of facts and reason in support of the position taken by the disciples of force, who would thrust their notions and theories upon others even to the extent of inserting them with a lancet. It is the right of the people, however, to resent such attempts in the most potent manner at their command.

It is a great mistake to number the opponents of compulsory vaccination with the uneducated and unenlightened. They have fully investigated the orthodox theory, and the present practice with all its "pure lymph" claims and "harmless" assertions, and in view of practical demonstrations of the effects of hygienic and sanitary regulations, with isolation and quarantine when necessary, have advanced to a higher plane in medical treatment of zymotic diseases, than those who rely more upon the rule played by the old school professors.

The question is open. It cannot be closed by the issue of any number of the faculty who have only studied it on one side. Nor will the ridicule or epithets of the bigoted wise and limited minded stop the discussion, which is now in progress in the scientific world as well as among the "common people" who have had their eyes opened to the mistakes of medicine, and the fact that the dicta of doctors build a century ago, are the discarded errors of the more enlightened present. The medical world moves as well as this outside world.

## EVERY DAY HEROES.

It is cynical and the apologist for military to defend their position on the ground that wars bring into prominence the "best qualities" of human beings—menacing thereby heavily upon the other virtues that go to make up heroism.

It is true that a situation, in which life is at stake every hour of the day, necessarily reveals the metal of the character in a manner, and if this is good, it will be seen. But if it is bad, too will be apparent. When the different material is cast into the furnace to be tested, the fire that passes over the precious metals, the gold and the silver, will surely consume the wood, straw and rubbish. Wars do not originate noble qualities, though they give an opportunity for their display whenever they do exist.

But wars are by no means necessary for the calling forth of the qualities of heroism. In innumerable instances during times of peace men and women are called upon to perform acts as brave as any ever recorded from a battle field. Why are not, for instance, the workmen that entered the bowels of the earth after the Bedford disaster, in search for wounded, or dead, victims, and who worked away for hours and hours, without food and without rest, expecting neither fame nor reward, as worthy of a name among heroes, as those who fought in a war and killed human beings? And the plain, every-day American laborer? He may struggle along day by day, often against odds, bravely doing his duty to his family, holding bravely the wounds and scars received in the daily battle for life. Why should he not be regarded as one of the heroes of this country of brave men and women?

Then there are missionaries that brave, leave everything dear to them on earth and go out upon strangers. Some of them are called upon to face persecution, hatred, contempt, perhaps violence at the hands of those who have the sturdy voluntarism, rather than to turn back and receive the reward of the world. Do they not deserve a place among the heroes of the Cross as worthy of a name, as those of the sword?

If it has been possible to keep nations under the rule of rationalism, because it has been presented in the grandest colors, the theme of peace and the object of the panegyrics of historians, that the time is rapidly passing. People do not worship at the altar of Mars as generally as formerly. The principles of the United States are slowly, but surely, making their way among the nations of the earth, and the final outcome will be that the art of war will be among the achievements of a past and barbarous civilization. There is no reason why, in the future, nations should not be judged by the rule of rationalism, as one of the characteristics of a comparatively low culture. Holy War is authority for the hope that it will be abolished, and the general trend of events in the world indicate that the end of it is approaching.

## ACCIDENTS AT THE FAIR.

It is claimed that accidents occur almost daily at the Paris exposition grounds. The reason for this, it is said, is that the fair is held on uneven ground, the fair now being held, every body is anxious for a rapid completion of the unfinished buildings, and the heavy canvas erections. Two accidents of a serious nature have occurred. A temporary footbridge, which had been condemned as insecure and had ceased to be used, collapsed as a crowd was passing under it and crushed the life out of nine persons, besides seriously injuring a great many more. Then a scaffold erected to support the men working on the Sallia des Petes also collapsed and

three workmen were killed outright and a fourth was fatally injured.

The fact suggests that it is really a wonder that the managers of great fairs, who have years before them in which to prepare for the opening, allow the work to be dragged out until the final hurry becomes unsafe for the workers and an annoyance to visitors. What business have they to open an exposition to the public before the buildings are finished, and the bridges tested for safety? A gentleman would not invite a party, and charge an admission fee, to an unfinished hall. Why should a nation invite other nations to a fair without first making it ready in every detail?

## MODERATE EXERCISE BEST.

This is the time of the year when a warning against excessive bicycle riding is in order. Recently many cases of heart failure have been reported in the country, and the cause is thought to be traceable to prolonged and excessive use of the wheel. Medical men, it is claimed, have commenced to recognize that one of the effects of too much exercise in this form is premature aging. People unable to walk five miles are not likely to be benefited by a bicycle ride of twenty or thirty miles, before the necessary training has been had for such a performance. In exercise, as in the matter of food, drink and everything, moderation is needed. Exercise up to a certain point is delightful and useful, but if forced much beyond that, it becomes harmful and dangerous.

## DRUNKENNESS ABROAD.

Reports came some time ago from Manila to the effect that the saloon element had followed the flag to that city, to an extent that was a disgrace to the American name. The reports were denied, at least partly, but it seems there was really more truth than poetry in the rumors.

Now, a similar complaint is heard from Havana. The Herald, a paper published in the Cuban capital, is said to have devoted recently an article to "Drunkenship in America." In this article it says:

"The frequent and scandalous cases of public drunkenness among officers of the army and a large part of our civilian element constitute a veritable disgrace for the American colony, as they have greatly lowered our prestige in this country. We are compelled to assert that the only good drunk American is a dead one."

It was observed at the conference on missions, recently held in New York, that nothing is of greater detriment to the "Christian" missions than the fact that "Christians" overrun the non-"Christian" countries with various vices. Soldiers, sailors, traders and travelers most often are guilty of conduct that belies the professions made, and the claims of superior excellency for the so-called "Christian" civilization.

The United States should, if possible, set a better example before the world than some other nations have done. We have professed a pure motive and higher aim. We have disclaimed every intention of selfishness in the movements made for the liberation of peoples. Made evident to all the world that American rule, American citizenship, means the best government, the greatest effort toward an ideal life. If this nation has no power to prevent American vice from frustrating the efforts at doing good to those with whom we come in contact, the sooner we disclaim to be the standard bearers of civilization in this hemisphere, the better.

## WHY HE WAS EXPELLED.

Dr. Joseph Herz, former Rabbi of the Witwatersrand Hebrew church at Johannesburg, was expelled from the Transvaal, it seems, by President Kruger.

In speaking of this incident, the doctor gave the reason for his expulsion. He says that at a meeting of outlanders, at Johannesburg, he uttered these words:

"Let President Kruger demand of the Catholic inhabitants of the Jewish inhabitant of the State, everything he has a right to demand of his own burghers. We would give up everything willingly, joyfully would we sacrifice everything with the exception of our faith, our principles, our truth and our honor, and we will sacrifice the faith and our honor, because the heroes of Holland and the sturdy men who have presided at the birth of this republic have not taught us that we should sacrifice these things we would become worthy members of the Transvaal Republic."

He adds that he was called upon to apologize for this speech, and that when he refused to do so, he was expelled from the country. He is evidently astonished at the result, and yet, when a foreigner comes to a country expecting hospitality, he should at least observe the rules of courtesy. When he makes a public speech, in which the government, by implication, is accused of intolerance, tyranny, and narrow-mindedness, and when that is done at a time of agitation against the government, there should be no wonder that the matter is considered serious.

In times of peace and tranquility, a strong, popular government can afford to pass by some little attempts at criticism, but when the hidden forces are at work, threatening an eruption at any time, less patience must be expected. It is not so many years since a prominent Danish citizen, on a visit to Germany, was expelled from that country, simply because he had publicly said something uncomplimentary about the German fall of exhibiting everywhere the picture of the old Kaiser. And that was of much less consequence to the German empire, than was the political inflammatory speech of the Rabbi at Johannesburg to the Transvaal. It would be better, anyhow, if ministers as a rule kept away from political conspiracies. Their work should belong to a domain "not of this world," and by forgetting this fact, they render themselves, to that extent, of little, or no use to their fellowmen.

## "OBSERVATIONS IN UTAH."

The Wilkes-Barre (Penn.) Times of April 21 has the following defense of the "Mormon" people which, coming from a non-"Mormon" source and over the writer's own signature, is particularly gratifying and worthy of reproduction in the Deseret News:

"The Times is requested to print the following from the pen of Mrs. Henry Rose, who is a former resident of Kingston, but has made her home in the west. She was before married Miss Edith Lewis of Plymouth, a daughter of David Lewis. She is here on a visit to relatives."

"Since leaving my home in the west I have been asked by many people regarding the 'Mormons,' as I came from their midst, and take this means of informing your readers of my impressions as to this people after associating with them for many years. I was surprised at the strange idea entertained by intelligent people regarding this peculiar sect. I could not account for the prejudice existing until I learned of the source of the information sent broad west. I have lived in Salt Lake City, Park City and Rock Springs, Wyoming, and have visited sections almost entirely 'Mormon,' yet in all the years of my mingling with them, never have I found anything upon which to base such uncalculated stories as I hear in the east. It really seems surprising that people who say they are in the service of the Master should wilfully invent these absurd nonsense that is given to the public here as facts relative to the 'Mormons.'"

"Mistakes may have been, in the past, by this misguided people, but if we examine a system results should be looked for rather than beginnings. I do not think in defense of 'Mormonism' as I am not a member of their church, but simply state facts as I know them. Their teachings are consistent with Bible doctrine as they adhere closely to the instructions of Christ. The Book of Mormon and other church works, do not differ in teachings from the Bible. In their homes will be found peace and love as 'Mormonism' embraces all principles of harmony. The oft-repeated stories of the degradation of the women are false; no people on earth present a more contented, honest, praying individual than the 'Mormon' mother. It is her greatest ambition that her children be taught pure principles and lead holy God-fearing lives, worthy of emulation. There is an absence of many evils found here in the 'Mormon' settlement."

"The youth are taught to become self-supporting and not dependent upon others. They branch out into the surrounding districts and acquire homes of their own. It is estimated that 90 per cent. own their own homes, yet they are termed indolent. A person has but to look over the beautiful valleys teeming with industry and prosperity to be convinced of the results of a real people. The tourist is pleased to notice the regularity that characterizes the building of towns and cities. The irrigation system is a marvel of the world. These sturdy pioneers were blessed. Nowhere can be found the ignorance that is supposed to exist. Schools of high grade are found everywhere. We are taught to honor the fathers for their great work, why not honor the 'Mormons' for opening up the avenues of industry in the west? Why are we derisive for the same cause? Their religion has paved the way for future openings."

"Mormons are tolerant to other religions, they court investigation and grant courtesies to others which I am sorry to say, are not received by their elders, especially in this section. The 'Mormon' creed is 'Mind your own business,' and if their opponents would teach the Gospel of peace and remember the above creed they would better deserve the name of Christians."

"Mormon" teachings are elevating and come nearer the mark of bringing about a united people than any other system I have come across with. Many think 'Mormonism' means polygamy, which is wrong as that doctrine is not taught or practiced now. The claims made by this people are great and if true affect every individual. It is our duty to solve the problem, not by force as has been done in the past. We should exercise patience and love instead of hatred. 'Mormons' are very sincere in their worship, showing a broad-mindedness hard to equal."

"The claims made as to whether Joseph Smith received the manifestations he claims, deserves the attention of all. It has not been solved as yet and never will be if the methods pursued in the past be followed. Mormonism is growing faster than any other denomination. There seems to be a superabundance of converts. It is a matter of advance in the face of stern opposition. Let us exercise our American privileges of hearing both sides before condemning. Be not deceived by the invented falsehoods about which have been instigated through envy and jealousy."

MR. HENRY ROSE.

St. Louis is now in the throes of a big street railway strike, all the city lines being tied up. The hope that the contest would be brought to a finish without a resort to violence was vain since rioting has occurred already.

A man in Alaska has been hanged at his own request. As he had committed murder he probably would have been hanged anyway, so he was wise in being as agreeable to it as the circumstances permitted.

The plot to assassinate Lord Roberts is no surprise; for those who look on him as the representative of the invader may be expected to resort to such measures. The incident is an indication that the Boer republics may not be easy to govern when they are conquered.

A Chicago court has held that it is unlawful for public work to be let on a contract requiring that only "union" labor be employed. The ruling is good sense. Public work is paid for and interested in by a vast number of persons who are not members of labor unions.

The labor unions in New York are inaugurating a new movement to restrict immigration. Some of the suggestions made might prove effective, but others, such as shutting out men in whose trade or profession there is alleged to be a surplus of workers, bear a strong stamp of absurdity. The placing of arbitrary power in inferior official hands in the way proposed is a dangerous procedure in a republic.

The anthropological department of the Field Columbian Museum at Chicago is to be enriched by an extensive collection of Indian relics, both of the prehistoric period in this part of the country and of more modern times, from Utah, Arizona, Idaho, Colorado, Wyoming, Oregon, Washington and California. The scientists who have started out on exploration tours, to gather and preserve many valuable relics in the field of research named, should find no difficulty in securing the aid of western people in their work.

War on the borders of Brazil and Bolivia is now almost a certainty. Yet both nations are at peace, and would like to be so. The trouble is over the

occupation of a portion of Bolivian territory by a large number of Brazilians, who have been living there some time, and are now determined to discard Bolivian allegiance and be united with Brazil. The easiest way out of the difficulty would seem to be for the last named nation to buy the tract of country where the suffering is located. That would certainly please the majority of its inhabitants.

There is a fight on between the British province of Jamaica and the Imperial government, though it does not follow the warlike groove. The Jamaicans feel that they have been grossly imposed on by four appointments made by Mr. Chamberlain, British secretary of state for the colonies, and they demand the withdrawal thereof or a return to a government that is not representative of the voice of the people. Their position seems reasonable in that if they are to be allowed a representative government in the colony, it should be through agents truly representative of, and not specially objectionable to, the people.

Politicians in the East are now worrying whether Gov. Roosevelt of New York will be a vice presidential candidate against his will this year. There is no question but the governor prefers to succeed himself to what is generally termed a "sheveling" as Vice President, should be selected, which is as likely in the case of governor as of the other ticket, since "as goes New York, so goes the election" is a prominent prediction of the result now. As to "sheveling" Mr. Roosevelt, however, those who know him insist that it will take more than a vice presidential position to keep him away from the public eye, so active is he in his affairs.

The San Francisco Chronicle makes a note of the departure from that port of the Norwegian steamer Tye for Vladivostok direct with full freight. This is the second steamer to leave the Pacific coast with a full cargo for Asiatic Russia. The Tye carried 4,000 barrels of flour, 25,000 pounds of bread, 2,000 cases of canned goods, 5,000 barrels of beef, 1,200 packages of agricultural implements of modern pattern and a variety of the products of American skill. The steamer must be looked upon as a precursor to that fleet of vessels, which in a near future will form the connecting link between America and eastern Asia.

## THE BOERS.

Boston Herald.  
If the retreating Boers have really slipped through the fingers of the various columns which Lord Roberts detached for their capture, the British commander-in-chief cannot expect to avoid serious sharp criticism from military experts. The advantage of numbers and position was so decidedly in favor of the pursuers that the task of intercepting Oliver's and Davel's forces appeared easy. We should have been a good deal surprised if both the fugitive detachments had been cornered and killed in such a manner. Cray was at Paardeberg. But that both of the burgher commands have gone free appears very extraordinary.

Philadelphia Times.  
The Boers are effectually cleared out of the southeastern section of the Free State, but the British are no farther advanced than they were some months ago, except that they are now in better condition to continue an aggressive campaign.

Brooklyn Citizen.  
As there have been next to no losses on either side, each may be justified in claiming success in their intermediary objectives. What the world onlookers would now like to see is some real and decisive fighting. The real trial of strength is yet to come.

Boston Transcript.  
It looks as if General Botha had never wholly approved of the campaign to the south of Bloemfontein which was undertaken before he was fully in the saddle of command. It was undertaken in the belief that Lord Roberts could be held stationary at Bloemfontein by striking at his communications. That was a risky belief for the Boers, since the fate of their cause is to be settled on the Bloemfontein-Pretoria line, and since the farther Lord Roberts pushes his operations the more his operations at the south were in danger of being isolated. General Botha is plainly seeking to operate in regions which will give him the best opportunity for concentrating all the Boer army available when a supreme moment comes.

Baltimore Herald.  
By threatening Roberts' rear and cutting off large bodies of British troops they compelled "Bobs" to postpone his advance northward. Incidentally, they also succeeded in inflicting considerable damage upon and lessening the effectiveness of the enemy.

Brooklyn Times.  
Boer talents in the matter of getting out of tight places might well be studied by Baden-Powell and other gentlemen who have found such gifts extremely handy.

Chicago Record.  
Roberts' present movement seems to be comprehensive, and it is not improbable that it will hasten conclusions to the Free State. However, much must depend upon the topography of the country through which his army is advancing. If it affords natural protection for the Boer commandos there is no telling how serious may be the opposition which the British will yet have to overcome before they can invest Pretoria.

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