

Santa Clara the past winter, visited the school last week and spoke in chapel Wednesday.

Mr. Decker has added to his list of specimens in the biological laboratory this week a tumor weighing 23 pounds, which he has had the physiology students examining.

Last Saturday the graduation exercises of the public schools of Iron county were held in the assembly room of the normal. There were twenty-three graduates in all. An excellent program was carried out, one feature being an address by Dr. Geo. W. Middleton.

The main feature of Students' society

next Friday will be the debate between the school and the Forensic club. The question is, "Resolved, that restriction should be placed on the practice of the negro." The school has the affirmative side of the question. Their debaters are, Sylvester Jones, J. G. Pace and Bess Angell; Willard Gardner, Kuman Jones and William Cox will uphold the Forensic side of the argument.

The chemistry students are getting near the end of their experiments now. The last bulletin was posted yesterday.

The general history class finished reading their papers Friday.

Nebraska Citizens Don't Want Rockefeller's Gift; Gave \$67,000 to University and Up Went Oil.

Says a New York dispatch from Lincoln, Nebraska: In spite of the public support of John D. Rockefeller by Chancellor E. Benjamin Andrews, of the University of Nebraska, the capitalist's provisional money gift for a new building for the university campus will probably be declined.

Mr. Rockefeller offered \$67,000 if \$33,000 were raised by friends of the university, the combined sums to be expended for a social and religious building for students.

Chancellor Andrews has bought a valuable building site near the university campus for the proposed building, the understanding being that the state will reimburse him later.

The two thousand students attending the university are nearly all in favor of accepting the gift. Residents of Lincoln approve of it and the chancellor is trying to allay opposition by asserting that the money does not come from the Standard Oil company.

Citizens of the state, judging from comments in the state press, are generally opposed to an acceptance of the gift because it comes from Mr. Rockefeller and for the further reason that the state has liberally supported the university and is able to provide all the buildings needed.

This, the chancellor admits, but he says the state would hardly appropriate public funds for a building to be used for social and religious purposes, no matter how much it is needed. The movement to raise the required \$33,000 was at first supported by the churches of this city and a committee of leading churchmen was appointed to receive subscriptions. This movement is now lagging.

None of the newspapers of the state has advocated an acceptance of the gift, but on the other hand many have opposed the offer and have denounced Mr. Rockefeller. Attention was called to the fact that the price of kerosene in Nebraska was raised one cent a gallon a few days after the Rockefeller gift was announced. Miss Sarah Harris, sister of George B. Harris, president of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, as editor of the Lincoln Evening News, recently published this criticism of Mr. Rockefeller:

"Whether to quiet his conscience or to propitiate a public part of which believes that a profit of a hundred per cent on one of the necessities of life is unrighteous, Mr. Rockefeller has given millions to Chicago university. Robin Hood had a better code. He robbed the rich and gave food to the poor. Rockefeller makes an agreement to get his oil transported at a cheaper rate than other oil well owners pay, makes it impossible for them to conduct their business, buys their wells at his own price, and is gradually raising the price of the product which he controls. Robin Hood's method was less equivocal and more direct and mainly. As a patron Rockefeller is lacking in robust virtues. If he were really benevolent he would reduce the price of oil at least below 50 per cent profit."

COLDS



My COLD CURE relieves the head, nose, throat and lungs almost immediately. A 25-cent vial will break up any cold and prevent Grip, Bronchitis and Pneumonia. —MUNYON.

MUNYON'S DYSPESPIA CURE is a certain remedy for all forms of indigestion and stomach trouble.

MUNYON'S KIDNEY CURE restores the natural functions of the kidneys even when those organs are seriously involved.

the burden of the poor house filled with the poor from the city?

The wise and practical men who founded our commonwealth and made our territorial laws took the above view, and made no distinction between the city and the rest of the county in distributing school taxes, and their doings would never have been changed in the constitutional convention had all its members known the legal significance of the word "maintain" used in connection with provisions of the constitution relating to city schools, and the objectionable amendment would never have been a necessity.

The very foundation of our public school system is the generous and noble object of giving all—both rich and poor—the benefits of an equal education. It is the great leveler, and is justified in the argument that all the citizens of a republic should be educated for the welfare of the republic. Intelligence is more easily and cheaply controlled than ignorance, and if the rich individual should enjoy no special advantage in these matters, neither should a rich community. If Salt Lake City can levy, collect, and expend within itself its own school taxes, why cannot a wealthy ward within it do the same; and thus escape the burden of assisting a poorer ward? The same argument carried a step further—the individual wealthy man—is seen at once to be absolutely incompatible with any form of government whatever.

In view of these reasons and conditions it seems to me it is no unjust burden upon Salt Lake City to give to the county schools the portion they now receive of the school tax it pays, unless all forms of taxation are unjust. There is no reason why the county boy should not become as good a citizen as the city boy. The welfare of the state depends no more upon the one than upon the other, and therefore they both should have equal opportunity to become the best of citizens.

A COUNTRY CITIZEN.

The Wastes of the Body.

Every seven days the blood muscles and bones of a man of average size lose two pounds of worn-out tissue. This waste cannot be replenished and the health and strength kept up without perfect digestion. When the stomach and digestive organs fail to perform their functions, the strength lets down, health gives way, and disease sets up. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure enables the stomach and digestive organs to digest and assimilate all of the wholesome food that may be eaten into the kind of blood that rebuilds the tissues and protects the health and strength of the mind and body. Kodol cures Indigestion, Dyspepsia and all stomach troubles. It is an ideal spring tonic. Sold by all druggists.

TOLD ABOUT AUTHORS.

Special Correspondence.

Chicago, May 5.—(N. H. Harben, author of "The Substitute," cites an instance of great detective perspicacity. A short time ago Mr. Harben, connecting the loss of a school tax it pays, unless all forms of taxation are unjust. There is no reason why the county boy should not become as good a citizen as the city boy. The welfare of the state depends no more upon the one than upon the other, and therefore they both should have equal opportunity to become the best of citizens.

"I guess the Jew 'll turn up all right," he said, looking significantly at the author.

"How's that?" asked Mr. Harben, a bit surprised.

"Oh, nothing particular. The girl says you ain't got any regular occupation."

That was somewhat hard on a self-respecting author, so Mr. Harben called his visitor's attention to certain of his novels and in particular to a detective story.

"Yes," nodded the detective, with satisfaction, on seeing that last: "You're a writer's chap, and you need copy for a new detective story, so you just—er—hid the Jew. Well, good day, sir."

Mrs. Harben's jewels have not yet been recovered.

When the transference of R. H. Russell's business to the Harpers was being accomplished, it is related that Mr. Ade was taken to see Mr. William C. Whitney.

who, it seems, has interested himself substantially in the latter house. The purpose of the interview was to convince Mr. Ade of the advantages which would accrue to him under the proposed arrangement. When the plan and prospects of the new department had been painted in rosy hues, Mr. Whitney asked:

"Well, what do you think of the plan, Mr. Ade?"

Ade gazed at the millionaire solemnly and said: "Oh, the plan is all right, the plan is all right—it's the backing is good."

"A combination of Becky Sharp and Eve" seems thus far to be the most original remark made about the character of Mrs. Ward's heroine in "Lady Rose's Daughter." How accurate a description the young woman is a matter of individual opinion.

From the recent crop of novels a new philosopher has emerged, and his name is Samuel Salt. He is the moving spirit of the story "Adam Run," by Lynn Kelly Meekins, and his rules of success are being quoted in many an office and counting room. Samuel Salt is the keeper of a store, a merchant who has made his own success and who has attained a position in his community. Salt meets young Adam Rush at the crossroads store, and the following conversation takes place:

"You're waiting to buy something, and I'll wait to sell something, and to pass away the time I'll tell you a story—a real true story. Do you want to hear it?"

"Yes, sir."

"That's right. That's the boy in you. We want to hear stories so bad in our youth that we are afraid of the truth after we grow up. You don't understand that, but you will some day. Well, now about the story I'm going to tell. Make yourself comfortable now, and we'll proceed that we are happy. And remember this—if you want to be happy, think you are happy. Do you know why a tadpole is never happy? It's because he's always thinking about being a frog. Be content in the state which you are in, even if it is the state of matrimony. But that's not our story. Is it?"

"I do not know, sir," replied Adam.

"Of course not. And that's bad. Always do one thing. Never try to draw

molasses and vinegar at the same time. The vinegar'll get ahead of you. The story, that's what you want, isn't it?"

"Yes, sir," and Simon never does get to the story, but the author does, which is more to the purpose.

DEM DRAP-PINTIN' GUNS.

An army officer relates this conversation overheard between two South Carolina negroes: "What you been, Skipper?"

"Ah, been down to Hilton hall." "What you see dar, son?" "Ah, see dem drap-pintin' guns for kill Spaniards."

"What day do, Skipper?" "Tine Quash, day ting a hat what weigh a million pound and let fly theo de air for 50 miles, den she drop on de ground and roll for 10 mile mo' and den she bust and fling rocks fer a week."

A Little Early Riser

now and then at bedtime will cure constipation, biliousness and liver troubles. DeWitt's Little Early Riser are the famous little pills that cure by arousing the secretions, moving the bowels gently, yet effectively, and giving such tone and strength to the glands of the stomach and liver that the cause of the trouble is removed entirely, and if their use is continued for a few days, there will be no return of the complaint. Sold by all druggists.

The Kidneys and the Skin.

In the spring, the kidneys have much to do. If they are weak or torpid, they will not do it well, and the skin will be pimply or blotchy. That is telling the story in a few words.

Hood's Sarsaparilla strengthens and stimulates the kidneys, cures and prevents pimples, blotches and all cutaneous eruptions.

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Buy a bottle today.

The new Irrigation Law, in pamphlet form, only 10c at the Deseret News Book Store.

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Young Woman.

No matter how gray, streaked or badly discolored your hair may be

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If you want good, perfect and skillful work, work that will stand hard usage, call and see

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Full set of teeth \$4.00

Gold fillings 4.00

Silver filling 1.00

All others25

Come while these prices last.

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Cor. 2nd St. and State St.

Childs' Mull Hat

CHILD'S MULL HAT, elaborately trimmed with fancy Stars, value \$2.50. Special \$1.95

CHILD'S MULL HAT, trimmed with India Silk and Val. Lace, all colors, value \$5c, for 60c

SUMMER CORSETS.

SUMMER CORSET. Short, Medium and Long lengths, white only, value \$5c, for 60c



Ladies' White Pique Stocks.

LADIES' WHITE PIQUE STOCKS, Special for 35c

Shirt Waist Sets.

Fancy Shirt Waist Sets, value up to 40c for 18c

Ladies' Belts.

3 dozen LADIES BELTS, best quality Ribbon, oxidized or Gilt Buckles, value \$1.25. Special for 75c

Fancy Hair Clasps.

Full Line of Ladies' fancy Hair Clasps and Combs, value up to 40c. Special 19c

Hosiery and Underwear.



Ladies, French LISLE HOSE, Lace Effect, fast Black, value 18c. 25c, for 18c

Ladies' Swiss RIBBED VESTS, Lace Yoke, white only, value 25c, special 17c

Ladies' Ribbed COTTON DRAWERS lace trimmed, value 25c, special 19c

Wrappers.

Extra Good Values in Ladies' Wrappers at following Prices:

48c Ladies' Dark Colored Calico Wrappers, well made, regular 75c quality.

75c Ladies' good quality Dark Calico Wrappers, value \$1.00.

\$1.00 Extra nice quality Wrappers, assorted colors, fine fitting, value \$1.25.

Petticoats.

Large assortment of styles at Popular Prices.

50c for Assorted Colored Striped Gingham Waists.

75c for Ladies' Black Heavy Mercerized Sateen Petticoats, deep flowered finished with 5 rows of cording, value 90c.

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\$1.65 Excellent Line of Black Sateen Petticoats, value \$2.25.

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At \$6.95.

Ladies' Tailormade Suits, latest styles in Navy Blue, Grey, Dark Red, value, \$12.50 to \$15.00; sizes 32, 34, 36 bust.

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About 25 Suits in Black, Navy, Brown, assorted new styles, value up to \$10.00; 34, 36, 38 bust.

At \$12.50.

Ladies' Suits, newest effects in fancy mixtures or Navy, Venetian and Etamines, value \$17.50 to \$20.00.

At \$16.95.

Ladies' fine Tailormade Suits in Mixtures and assorted styles, in Etamines, Venetians, etc., value up to \$25.00.

At \$24.75.

Extra fine Suits, in Black, Brown, Mixtures, plain material, assorted, newest styles, value, \$30.00 to \$37.50.

Children's Silk Coats.

Child's Silk Coats, trimmed with white stitching; 2 to 4 years, 4.35 value \$6.00, for 4.35

CHILD'S SILK COATS, white stitching and Lace trimmed, value, \$7.50, for 4.95

Child's Silk Coats, white silk trimmed, very nobby, value, \$10.00, for 7.95

Ladies' Silk Coats.

Ladies' Short Silk Jacket, white stitching trimmed, value, \$5.50, for \$4.95

Ladies' Black Peau de Sole Silk Jacket, Lace Medallion trim, value \$8.50, for 6.95

Ladies' fine quality Peau de Sole Silk Jacket, Satin lined, value \$12.50, for \$9.95

Silk Dress Skirts.

Ladies' Peau de Sole or Taffeta Silk Dress Skirts, latest styles, value \$17.50, this week \$11.25

Ladies' Handsome Silk Dress Skirts, value up to \$20.00, in Peau de Sole or Taffeta, this week \$14.50

Silk Net DRESS SKIRTS, very handsome styles, value up to \$10.00, with separate drop skirt, this week for \$6.95

New Style Wash Skirts.

WASH SKIRTS, Large Assortment of New Styles in Dark, Pique, Linen, Mercerized Sateen, etc., from \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.50 up.

Shirt Waists.

Headquarters for everything in the Shirt Waist line in Silk, Cotton or Linen. Our stock this season far surpasses that of any previous one in point of STYLE, QUALITY and QUANTITY. We are showing a grand assortment of all the latest styles at POPULAR PRICES. Correct in every detail.

65c for Ladies' White Lawn Waists, Embroidery trimmed, value 90c.

95c for Ladies' White Lawn Waists, whole front Embroidery trimmed, value \$1.25.

\$1.25 for Ladies' extra fine White Waists, Embroidery trimmed.

\$1.75 Extra nice line of White Waists, Embroidery or lace trimmed, in newest effects.

An Elegant Line of Very Swell Styles, Lace or Embroidery trimmed at—

\$2.00 \$2.25 \$2.50

\$2.75 \$3.00 \$3.50

\$4.50 \$6.00 \$7.50

\$10.00

Four Good Values in Colored Waists.

48c Nice assortment Colored Waists, neat styles, value 75c.

65c Fancy striped Wash Waists, value 90c.

\$1.25 Large Variety of Colored Waists, in assorted patterns.

\$1.75 Extra fine Mercerized gingham Waists, assorted colors, value \$2.50.



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CAPE SPECIAL. Ladies' Spring Cape in Moire or Brocade Satin, accordion pleated ruffle of Liberty or Lace, Ribbon trimmed, value \$4.50, for \$2.95

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CHILD'S DRESS SKIRTS, in assorted styles, colors, and materials, sizes 28 inch to 36 inch long from—

\$1.95 to \$6.50

Muslin Underwear.

Four Specials For This Week's Selling.

LADIES' GOWNS of fine Muslin trimmed with Embroidery, Empire style, value 90c, for 60c

Ladies WHITE SKIRTS, trimmed in Rose of Lace Insertion and Ruffles, 2 styles, value \$1.85, for \$1.19

LADIES' LONG SKIRT CHEMISE of Muslin, trimmed with Lace Embroidery, value \$2.50, for \$1.95

LADIES' DRAWERS of fine Cambric, trimmed with Lace Insertion and ruffles, also in Embroidery, value \$2.00, for \$1.55



STRONG SHOULD HELP THE WEAK.

To the Editor:

In the earnest and thoughtful discussion of the financial situation of the Salt Lake City schools that has appeared in our daily journals of late a very important feature connected with it has been so conspicuously by its absence as to afford an excuse for the following explanations and remarks.

Statements by members of the school board, and other comments that have appeared in the "News" are calculated to make the city taxpayers feel that they are laboring under a very grievous and unjust burden because a portion of the school tax collected in the city is used in the county schools; and the Legislature which amended the state constitution so as to make this condition possible is blamed as having done the citizens of Salt Lake a grave injustice.

Taxes, ever considered burdensome, are doubly so when the taxpayer feels they are in any degree unjust or oppressive, and that this feeling may not spread to undue proportions a statement from another point of view is respectfully submitted.

The writer was a member of the Legislature which brought about the amendment referred to, and worked earnestly to secure it. He then lived in the county outside of the city, though he paid and still pays much more tax in the city than outside, so he was working against his own financial interest in supporting the measure objected to by other payers of city taxes. Some of the reasons which actuated him, and which he still considers right, are as follows:

First.—Our state constitution and laws provide for free schools and compulsory education. In this respect it becomes the parent of the children and it certainly should distribute its bene-

fits as equally as possible among its children. A one mill tax levied and spent in Salt Lake City would give each student in its schools far more money than in any district of the county outside of the city. On the theory that the burdens and benefits of governments should be distributed as nearly equal as possible, the wealthy centers must contribute to the less wealthy. While a large number of the city taxpayers—perhaps a majority—opposed strongly a school tax of 52.5 mills to maintain the excellent schools we proudly boast of, what would they think of a special tax of 10 or even 12 mills, which people in many of our country districts have to pay in order to sustain their schools, so poor in comparison with those of the city?

Great aggregations of wealth gravitate into the city and pour their abundant taxes into its coffers, but the money raised for taxes in the country generally comes direct from the industrious toiler, and is indeed a felt burden; but to maintain free schools he must pay a much larger school tax than his fellow taxpayer in the city, and then gets an inferior school.

Second.—If the school taxes were all collected by the state, and distributed equally per capita (which it seems to me would not be unjust), the dense population of the city would even then give the city schools a great advantage. The larger number of school children would draw an amount that would enable better buildings, better teachers, supervisors and equipments to be furnished, than would be possible in the more sparsely settled country districts.

Third.—Since other county and state expenses are borne from a common tax whose rate is equal on all, why should the school expenses be met in a similar way? Cannot the taxpayer in the country object with equal reason to supporting the judicial department when 95 per cent of the litigation goes to benefit residents of the city? Or why should he not be relieved from

the Kearsage is to be laid up at the Brooklyn navy-yard, where she will undergo a thorough overhauling. The Brooklyn navy-yard is now so overcrowded that no more vessels can be sent