# EVANS SUPPORTS HIS OWN BILL.

Makes a Vigorous Speech Against Committee's Report.

LINS OF OTHER STATES.

pelare That Utah Needs No More Stringent Laws Regulating Forally than Does any Other State.

The senate chamber was well filled gently afternoon by both men and men, when the report on President Evans' bill relating to prosecution for altery came up for consideration, President Evans called Senator Taner to the chair, as he intended to make speech in support of his measure, To at the question properly before the senate he moved that the report of the mmittee, which was an adverse report, be not adopted, Senator Smoot econded it, and then President Evans egan his speech, which lasted one out, and which thrilled its hearers by ernestness. He said that he wished give the senators some of his reasons by they should reject the report, and If the report were turned down he had isobstitute bill he wished to introduce, ich he would read. He then read the believe, which differed from the oribill only in that it makes it possior prosecutions in cases of adultery begun by either the husband or after the party with whom the alunlawful act is said to have been mitted, the same application is made when a married man or woman nits adultery with an unmarried a, both parties shall be deemed lty of adultery. This is a matter of vital importance

"This is a matter of vital importance to this State," said Mr. Evans. "It is not of the most interesting questions afore the people. My bill was introjuctd weeks ago and everybody has has a chance to understand its pro-visions. The Salt Lake Tribune has writted four editorials bitterly oppose-ns the measure and written, I preale, by the editor of that paper, the merable C. C. Goodwin.

i appreciate, as I stand before you

advocacy of this bill, that there are me of my dearest friends who will ake issue with me. They say it will reate trouble, that it will raise a wore in the nation. Some go so far to declare that it will result in the issage of a constitutional amendment med directly at Utah. Now I want say that if we lived in any other in the Union, my friends would have in the Union, my friends would have been this proposition. If law I propose passes, there will no State in the Union that will have such a stringent law on the subject of idultery as Utah.

Our morals are as good as the morals of any State in this country or integrity is unquestioned and I, for an not willing to cower any longer to the people of the other tates that we are afraid of ourselves. "But you don't propose to repeal anything?" suggested Allison. "No. sir." was the reply. "I am mere-

trying to make our present law less

sident Evans recited the history of reonditions existing in this Stat t that time," he said. "The people he laid the foundations of this comhe bosom of an unvielding nature, who the rose, were a peculiar people, They were practicing a system that edned peculiar to other people. They ngress enacted laws bearing e subject. Those laws were en l by federal officers. At this time not care to go into the miseries sufferings of our people, contend-as they did, for what they thought

was a long train of trouble and has a history fraught with many arthing events. Our people fought tling events. Our people fought what they conceived to be their ghts until the supreme court of the nited States decided they were Then he whose right it was sued an edict that the practices com-lained of should cease. But he was verless to annul the compacts and niracts already entered into, the with a spark of honor could not

## THE ENABLING ACT.

Section 2 of the Enabling Act prodes. That all male citizens of the nited States over the age of twenty-be years who have resided in said entiony for one year next prior to sch election are hereby authorized to te for and choose delegates to form convention in said Territory.' Then allows the apportionment of delegates of the several counties. Continuing, the section. The board of commissioners known as the Utah Commission is herey authorized and required to cause a by authorized and required to cause a new and complete registration of votera of said Territory to be made under the provisions of the laws of the United States and said Territory, except that the eath required for registration under said laws shall be so modified as to test the qualifications of the electors as prescribed in this act, such new registration under said laws shall be so modified as to test the qualifications of the electors as prescribed in this act. cters as prescribed in this act, such new registration to be made as basis outermable with the provisions such hwe as may be; and such elec he dispates shall be conducted, returns made, the result and and the certificate of persons elected to such convention issued in the same maner as is prescribed by the last of sid Territory regulating elecas therein of members of the Legis-

Seetlen 3 provides: 'That the deleto the convention thus elected meet at the seat of government and Territory on the first Monday March 1925, and, after organizing, and declare on behalf of the people of proposed State that they adopt the ossitution of the United States, assessing the said convention shall and is hereby, authorized to form. enstitution and state government for Proposed State.

an in form, and make no distinction in rel or political rights on account of the or color, except as to Indians not used, and not to be repugnant to the constitution of the United States and the principles of the United States and be principles of the United States and the principles of the Declaration of Inspirate and States and States and States and the property of the United States and the people of said States and the people of the

Pirst, Toat perfect toleration of that he molested in person or aperty on account of his or her mode tells are that the second of his or her mode tells are that the second of his or her mode tells are that

deligious worship: provided, that it feligious worship: provided, that it feligious worship: provided, that it feligious or plural marriages are severe prohibited."

Section 4 provides: "That in case a custitution and State government shall restors of this act, the convention forming the same shall provide by ordinates for submitting said constitution to

the people of said State for its ratifica-tion or rejection, at an election to be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, at which elec-tion the qualified, very of said protion the qualified voters of said proposed State shall vote directly for or against the proposed Constitution, and for or against any provisions separately submitted. The return of said slection shall be made to the said Utah Commission, who shall cause the same to be canvassed, and if a majority of the votes cast on that question shall be for the constitution, shall certify the result to the president of the United States, together with a statement of the result to the president of the Onited States, together with a statement of the votes cast thereon, and upon separate articles or propositions, and a copy of said constitution, articles, proposition, and ordinances. And if the constitution and government of said proposed State states that the constitution is form and if all the and government of said proposed are republican in form, and if all the provisions of this act have been complied with in the formation thereof, it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to issue his proclamation. on announcing the result of said elec-

tion announcing the result of said election, and thereupon the proposed State of Utah shall be deemed admitted by Congress into the Union, under and by virtue of this act, en an equal footing with the original States, from and after the date of said proclamation."

Article 3. p. 40, of the Constitution, under the head of ordinance, provides: "First: Perfect toleration of religious sentiment is guaranteed. No inhabitant of this State shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship; but polygamous or plural marriages are

or her mode of religious worship, but polygamous or plural marriages are forever prohibited."

Page 72: "The Constitution was adopted Nov. 5, 1895, by a vote of 31,305 to 7,687. The proclamation of the Presi-dent of the United States announcing dent of the United States announcing the result of such election and admit-ting the State to the Union was issued Jan. 4, 1896. The inauguration of State officers took place. Jan. 6, 1896," which was evidence that the provisions of the Enabling Act had been fully complied with in the formation of the Constitu-

JUDGE GOODWIN'S SPEECH.

Judge Goodwin made the following speech in the Constitutional conven-

tion: "Mr. President, Mr. Evans says it would be an unusual proceeding, and probably it would, but the circum-stances are unusual. This has never confronted any other territory, when applying for statehood, and the point in it is this, when Mr. Thurman, the other day, thought that the article in the ordinance was not sufficient, that it ought to be strengthened. I was in hopes his idea would be carried out by the Convention, solely as an evidence of good faith. It won't make any difference in the future. There is no State where the laws are enforced State where the laws are enforced against the public sentiment of the people. Now, if public sentiment of the people of this Territory is that the ordinance shall be backed by legislation which will make penalties and enforce them, that will be done. If a change should come, and the sentiment should by that it was people's husiness we be that it was nobody's business, we will do what we please, that will be the rule. The question that confronts us is just this: We know that almost every church organization outside of Utah in the United States will scan this Constitution; they will study it with a dis-position to, if possible, find some fault in it. Now, when they do that, and there is merely a declaration that there will be no more polygamy, they will simply laugh. They will say, "those people have simply made a declaration and have provided no means on earth and have provided he means on earth to enforce it." It is not what is to be after statehood is obtained, but it is how to obtain statehood. For instance, the President of the United States is, I am told, a member of the Presbyterian church. I think he is a little lax (laugh-ter), but no matter. He may have fixed it all right with his own soul. He pro-fesses to be a Presbyterian. He has a great many Presbyterian friends. He is a lawyer. He construes things exactly is I would construe them, when he has (Laughter.) Now. when the Constitution is carried up to him, we will suppose a case. We will suppose in the same election by which this Constitution is approved, there should be Republican officers elected all over the State. He will not only Presbyterian church behind him, but he will have every Democratic office holder in Washington and all through the country telling him that there is a point where he can afford to

I had intended to offer and try to argue an amendment to the ordinance. This amendment this morning covers the case, and what objection is there to passing it? Are we at this time in the Convention going to say it is legisla-tion? It is on a theme that we have no precedent for. We are confronted here with this condition. The Enabling Act tells us that we must (and I presume means in an effective way), declare forever against tolygamy and plural marriages. We ought to do it in such good futh that there would be no question about it. If two years hence, or four years hence, the Legislature desires to do anything else, it can do it.
If the Constitution is adopted and Utah
is admitted as a State, the people can revice or call a convention and make a new constitution within a year or two. Let us go as the sovereign States went. Every one of them had statutes. They had provisions in regard to slavery, that there should be no more slavery or involuntary servitude. It was finally enacted in the Constitution of the United States, and other provisions; and while some of them did not intend to keep those provisions, there was

delay. It won't make a bit of difference to Utah what is in this Constitution in

regard to that particuler matter. The idea is to have something to present to

the President which he and his friends can find no flaw in; that is that

ried out in the letter, but the means have been provided to enforce its man-

Enabling Act has not only been car-

## GOOD CUSTOMER.

Three Year Old Boy. The right kind of food will work wonders in the way of changing a sick person to a healthy one, and by the same rule keep a person in good health.

Arthur W. Fanning, 14 Throop St.,
Chicago, Ill., had such a remarkable experience himself with Grape-Nuts Food, that he recommended it to a friend for his child for whom the parents were un-

able to find food that would agree.

It was supposed the child's stomach had been ruined by the use of medicines. When he was put on Grape-Nuts he began to improve and Mr. Fanning says, "I will wager that, although he is but three years old now, he is the best single handed customer the Postum Cereal Co., have today. He has become big and strong, and is in perfect con-dition. I have received thanks many times from his Mother for bringing Nuts Food to their attention. The whole family are using the food now.

"My own experience was remarkable.
That, for years, a stomach trouble, I got so I could eat nothing for breakfast except an orange; all solid food and neat being out of the question. When I was induced to take on Grape-

Nuts I did so with fear and trembling, but found out, to my pleasure and surprise, and great benefit to my health, that I had a food I could hold on my stomach, and could do a good forenoon's work.

I have not had a headache since using Grape-Nuts Food, and in one year I have gained 16 pounds. I am so much of an advocate of the food that people suspect me of being interested in the Co. I have won over a number of friends who are now using it, and speak in the

highest terms of it."
Grape-Nuts Food wins its own way without any trouble. It can be borne by the weakest stomach, and contains the strongest food elements known. All first-class grocers sell Grape-Nuts Food made at the Pure Food factories of the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

# Dark, **Rich Hair**

There's a pleasure in offering such a preparation as Ayer's Hair Vigor. It gives to all who use it such satisfaction. The hair becomes thicker, longer, softer, and more glossy. And it's such a pleasure not to have any dandruff on the clothing. It gives one such a sense of security to use a preparation that others have used for half a century. You know you are not being de-

One dollar a bottle.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us \$1.00 and we will express a bottle to you, all charges prepaid. Be sure and give us your mearest express office. J. C. AVER Co., Lowell, Mass.

Send for our handsome book on The Hair.

nothing in what they presented that there could be any criticism on. As far as the words go, the words were apt, They said, "I care nothing about the future. I am perfectly willing to trust it. I have perfect faith it will be all right." But let us fix it so that the President of the United States, at least cannot, in his obstinate way, say: "It does not suit me, you had better go back and try it over." You know, Mr. President, he does not want any more silver congressmen. You know he has peculiar ways. Once or twice he has pretty nearly neutralized the law, and when sight, or ten of his constitutions. when eight or ten of his constituents get around him and tell him he ought to do it, then he takes it upon him-self to think that he was raised up by God Almighty to be the savior of the United States, and when a man gots in that frame of mind, there is no teiling what he will do. Let us fix it so that neither he nor his friends can criticise one word. It will make no dif-ference to Utah. Let us act in absolute good faith, so far as our words are concerned, and have it fixed so that a penalty, if that is disobeyed, can be

A REMARKABLE SPEECH.

"This is a most remarkable speech." said President Evans, "sincerity seemed to make no difference to the speaker. His only object seemed to be to deceive the President of the United States. But the convention said he was wrong, and

his amendment was rejected.
"Yet," continued the senator, "that Constitution was accepted by the President after the closest scrutiny, by the man who had said, "Why don't you live like other people? Why don't you live like us?"

President Evans then quoted the laws of other States relative to the same question as follows: Revised Statutes of Iowa, 1888, p. 1550, Cec. 5317:

"Every person who commits the crime of adultery shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not more than three years, or by fine not exceeding \$300, and imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one when the crime is committed between parties, only one of whom is married both are guilty of adultery and shall be punished accordingly.

No prosecution for adultery can be

ommenced but on the complaint of the husband of wife. Supreme court of Iawa-(68 Iowa p. 416) holds that the prosecution may be commenced by the husband or wife

either by complaining before the grand by filing information with a magistrate. "It is not necessary that the husband or wife be endorsed on an indictment against the accused. Under section 4891 of the Iowa code;

rovision is made for the wife to tesify against the husband in an adultery This has been upheld by the Supreme Court of Iowa in several in-stances: (31 Iowa, p. 24) (39 Iowa p.

The theory of the law, as expounded by the Supreme Court of lowa and Michigan, is that the offense is a crime by the husband or wife ugainst the other, rather than against society in general, and upon such prosecution, there-fore, one may be a witness against the

MICHIGAN.

Complled laws of Michigan, 1897, Vol. , page 3476, sec. 11,690: No prosecution for adultery shall be commenced but on the complaint of the husband or wife; and no such prosecution shall be commenced after one year from the time of committing the of-

The Supreme court of Michigan holds, (21 Mich. p. 514) that the fact that a complaint in such cases must be made by the husband or wife of one of the offenders does not make the complaint party to the case) the people and the defendant are the parties.

MAY BE DISMISSED.

The Supreme court of Michigan has gone even further than the statutes. It holds that a prosecution for adultery, although carried on by the people, after complaint by the husband or wife of the accused, may be dismissed at any time when the person competent to make complaint asks leave to withdraw

th. (55 Mich. p. 519)

A similar ruling has been made by the Supreme court of Minnesota, (22 N. W. Rep. p. 29) and by the Supreme court of Iowa (27 N. W. Rep. p. 358).

PUBLICITY NOT NECESSARY.

It is not necessary for the husband or the wife who makes complaint to be known to the public in the case. The supreme court of Michigan holds—(67 N. W. Rep. p. 819) that the complaint, warrant or information need not allege that the complainant is the wife of the accused. The supreme court of Minnesota holds (42 N. W. Rep. p. 602) that "it need not be alleged or be proved that the prosecution was on complaint of the husband or wife."

NORTH DAKOTA.

Revised Codes North Dakota, 1899, p. 438, sec. 7169. Adultery is the voluntary sexual intercourse of a married person with a person other than the offender's husband or wife; and when the intercourse is between a married woman and a man that is unmarried the man is also guilty of adultery.

No prosecution for adultery shall be commencedG except on the complaint of the husband or wife, and no such prose-cution shall be commenced after one year from the time of the committing

OREGON,

Oregon Code 1887, p. 945, Gen. Sec. 1859, "A prosecution for the crime of adultery shall not be commenced except on the complaint of the husband or wife

deemed gullty of adultery also and be punished accordingly. MINNESOTA.

Revised Statutes Minnesota, 1894, p. 1753, see, 6556: "If any married woman has sexual intercourse with a man other than her husband, whether married or not, they shall both be guilty of adultery and shall be punished by imprisonment in the State prison not more than two years, or by fine not exceeding three hundred dollars; but no prosecution shall be commenced except in the complaint of the husband, or the wife, save and no such prosecution shall be com-menced after one year from the time of the commission of the offence."

INVITATION TO LECHERS. Adultery is made a misdemeanor in the following States with penalties from

Maryland, Missouri, New Jersey, Texas, Virginia, Wyoming, West Vir

"Think of it," exclaimed the speaker.
"A penalty of from \$10 to \$100 for the crime of adultery. Is that not an invitation to lecherous men to go eeking to seduce the weaker sex. Wha will my fellow senators, whooppose this bill stand upon. There is not one State in the Union that they can stand be-

"I have given you my reasons for asking you to turn down the adverse report on this bill, and God being my witness, I tell you we'll have more stringent laws against adultery in Utah than in any other State of the Union. I say to you; Cut off the heads of the cravens who creep around for petty revenge, discovering evils where they do not exist and trying to get honest people into shame and dis grace. They say the passage of this act will create a furore. Well, let it

Will you turn defenseless women into the streets as harlots? Will you force them into an exile for a mistake, if it is a mistake? I call upon you this afternoon to help me vindi-cate Utah and we'll move along cheer-ily and happily in the galaxy of States." When the vote to reject the report was

taken it stood as follows: Ayes—Alder, Barnes, Bennion, Howell, Johnson, Lar-sen, Murdock, Smoot, Tanner, Thomas, Whitney and Evans. Total 12. Noes— Allison, Klesel, Lawrence, Love, Sherman, Whitmore. Total 6.
Senator Bennion, who is on the ju diciary committee, and who signed the report to reject the bill, explained that in voting against the report, that he did so because some of the members

of the committee complained that they were not present when the bill was considered. VAN KURAN CASE.

County Attorney Christensen May Call It Up Soon.

The public is no doubt beginning to wonder why the prosecution of Arthur J. Van Kuran has not been commenced, at least in a preliminary way, on the charge of embezzling money from the Oregon Short Line Railroad company, while he was the local treasurer of that corporation. County Attorney Christensen, on being approached upon the subject said: "We have been ready to commence proceedings ever since the railway people checked up Mr. Van Kuran's accounts and learned the amount of his shortage, but Judge Powers, the attorney for the accused man, has asked that the preliminary prosecution be delayed from time to time, on the ground that he was not ready to go

Mr. Van Kuran continues to remain in the county jail pending a hearing of his case, and seems to be sanguine of success in obtaining sureties to go upon his bond when the preliminary trial takes place. He anticipates every day tives in Omaha. It is reported that Van Kuran's greatest desire upon gaining his liberty is, to examine the books of the railway company, so as to be better able to set up his defense, and establish what he claims, that the alleged shortage of \$8,300 is the result of errors and not embezzlement on his

Mr. Christensen said he had no objections to the defendant examining the accounts of the railway, and establish his defense as best he could, but he did not know how the railroad people would take this part of the proceedings. Judge Powers, however, will take all necessary steps to protect the rights of his client. The county attorney stated finally, that unless the defense gots ready for trial soon, he would call the matter up on preliminary hearing.

The divorce case of Marion L. Freck-elton vs William D. Freckelton, was yesterday referred to S. H. Lewis

to take testimony and report,
A remittitur from the Supreme court was yesterday afternoon filed in the district court in the case of James Andrus vs Joseph Hurd, et al., granting the plaintiff judgment for \$124.45.

### PATRONS OF SCHOOL MEET. Endorse Bill Looking to the Increase of Tax Levy.

A large number of the patrons of the Washington school met yesterday afternoon to take some action relative to the continuing of the public schools to the end of the year, and to devise some means tending to help the school board out of its present difficulty. The meet-ing was presided over by Mrs, Heywood, president of the Mother's club of the school. There was a unanimity of opinion that the schools should be

maintained at any reasonable sacrifice.
The first speaker was O. W. Moyle, who explained the financial status of the board of education, clearly showing that more funds must be raised if the schools would be maintained.

J. S. Hyde was in hearty accord with

the board, and hoped that all would support that body in every effort that it might make looking to the keeping open of the schools. He thought that the board could accomplish its purpose. if the people supported it unitedly.

D. P. Felt expressed the sentiment that the schools ought to be kept open even if the patrons had to go down in their pockets to do it. He made a mo-tion to that effect, but it received no

Speeches that were in accord with the determination to maintain the school were made by Mrs. Hyde, Arthur Barnes, and Mrs. W. M. Elliott. Mr. Hyde made a motion, which was carried, to the effect that the patrons of the Washington school do all in their power to keep the school open the full year, and to support the bill looking year, and to support the bill looking to that end now before the Legislature to that end now before the Legislature. A committee was appointed composed of Mrs. Wilcox, Mrs. Nellie Druce, Mrs. H. A. Smith, Mrs. J. S. Hyde, and Mrs. Charles Howe, to draw up a memorial to present to the Legislature, praying that body to pass the bill already alluded to

OIL COMPANY FORMED.

Files Articles of Incorporation With the County Clerk.

The Garn Oil company was incorporated yesterday afternoon by filing its articles of incorporation with the county clerk. The objects of the new company are to prospect, mine, exthe complaint of the husband or wife, and within one year from the time of committing the crime, or the time when the same shall come to the knowledge of such husband or wife."

When the crime of adultery is committed between a married woman and an unmarried man, the man shall be company are to prospect, mine, extract and refine oil, gas, etc., and develop such properties. The principal place of business of the enterprise is to be in this city, and the capital stock is placed at \$50,000, divided into 500,000 shares of ten cents each.

The incorporators are E. Garn, with 43,750 shares; William C. Hail, 43,750 FIGPRUNE Cereal

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## A Perfect Food Drink

Made from the choicest fruits and cereals grown in California.

Possesses a delicate flavor and aroma not found in any other Cereal Coffee. All grocers sell it.

shares; E. Garn, trustee for A. J. Smith, 43,750 shares; W. C. Hall trustee for A. B. Beller, 43,750 shares; Shand smith, 10,000; W. H. Irvine, 35,500; W. H. Dickson, 35,500; W. W. Old, 35,500; W. H. Irvine and W. W. Old, trustees, 23,000, and W. C. Hall, trustee for the company, 15,000. W. C. Hall is president; W. W. Old

vice president and general manager; Lee Downing, secretary, and Shand Smith, treasurer. The company owns the "Petroleum" oil claim, consisting of 74 acres, the "State of Utah" oil claim of 80 acres, situated about four miles down Green where the miles down Green river from where the track of the Rio Grande Western railway crosses that stream,

ABANDONS RESCUE HOME.

Salvation Army People Could Not Overcome the Opposition.

Even the Salvation Army has had to abandon the purpose of establishing a rescue home in this city. It will be remembered that the Howard-Home association had to give it up after months of futile effort, and the work was passed into the hands of the Sal-vation Army and new that organization has, by relinquishing the work, buried the hope for such an institution for time at least. The members of the army who were most active in their effort for the home, were Ensign Larra-

bes, who was sent here from Grand Rapids, Michigan, and Acting Lieut. Hinton, her assistant. They left this morning for Honolulu via Los Angeles, Ensign Larrabee says that in all of her varied experiences in the reacue work in large cities, she never before encountered such opposition against a seasule home as has been urged in Sair rescue home as has been urged in Salt Lake. Indeed she says that she never Lake. Indeed she says that she never before had any opposition. She frankly admits that the home must be established in a respectable neighborhood in order to be successful. But she says, wherever she has been the people have manifested great sympathy for the home, and the statistics of the rescue home work of the Salvation. Army home work of the Salvation Army show that 75 per cent of the girls who enter the home, remain pure and respectable ever after,
. They are taught useful trades so that

they can earn an honest living, and are always surrounded with good in-fluences, and the homes become to them the dearest places in the world.

### VARIOUS COURT CASES.

Judge Hall yesterday afternoon granted a divorce to Hulda E. Zeender from J. F. Zeender, by default, the grounds being failure to provide. The parties were married on January 16, 1900, and the husband has never supported the plaintiff, according to her testimony, in which she was corroborated by witnesses.

In the case of Thomas Horne, Jr. et al vs Martin Hooper, the plaintiffs were vs Martin Hooper, the plaintiffs were non-suited. The trial was commenced yesterday at 2 o'clock, and after the plaintiffs had put in their side of the case, the defendant moved for a non-suit which the court granted. The case was brought for the purpose of setting aside a deed to part of lot 8, block 8, plat 18, which plaintiffs allege defendant procured by under toffusers over an old lady rejaundue influence over an old lady rela-tive, and also to get possession of some personal property which was turned over to defendant under a bill of sale. The defendant in her answer, admitted having the property in question, but asserted that she came in possession of it regularly, and properly, it having been delivered to her by the old lady referred to before her death, for care and attention bestowed by defendant.

Hyrum S. Young, administrator of th estate of Sarah E. Fox, deceased, com menced suit in the district court yes terday afternoon against Jesse W. Fox Jr., et al., eocrotver U - t tataao taa Jr., et al, to recover \$800, and interest. alleged to be due on two promissory notes, secured by mortgage,

Mary A. Stevenson has commenced a suit in the district court, for divorce against her husband, Leo G. Stevenson alleging for cause of action neglect, failure to provide and desertion. The mismated pair were married in this city on July 2, 1888, and ever since February 11, 1900, plaintiff asserts her husband has abandoned her,

Ladies' S1 Kid Gloves at 69c. In all colors and sizes, during this week at Auerbach Liquidation Sale.

Do You Want a Piano or an Organ?

If so, it will pay you to call at our store, or write for catalogues We are going to move on or before March 1st, 1901, to our new store, 51 and 53 Main street, and for the next ten days we will sell any

laid down in Salt Lake City.

If you have thought of getting an instrument within the next two years, it will pay you to investigate at this time. If you will do so we are satisfied the quality of planes and organs we are offering, and our prices and terms will do the rest. Correspondence promptly answered.

and all planes and organs in our immense stock, at the actual cost to us

E. N. JENKINS COMPANY, Temple of Music, # # 205 S. State St. 

## CARDNER DAILY STORE NEWS:



The only difference we can see between the suits that come from the high-price tailor and those that are coming in, is the price.

That is, just about one-half to two-thirds what your tailor would charge you.

That half or a third is worth saving, is it It is really impossible to describe them.

and to find enough good things to say about them. Two very swell things came yesterday:

One a brown and greenish mixed cheviot. lined with fine serge, coat roundcut style, splendidly tailored, price \$15.00. The other is of a fine piece of cassimere

of a handsome fancy stripe, coat round:cut style, lined with the best quality of serge sewed all through with the best silk thread, shoulders hand-padded, lapels hand made, price \$20.00.

We've dozens of others to show you when you come in.

# Shirts Keep a Coming.

Good thing, too, for the way shirts have been going out of here ately, stocks don't last very long.

It may seem a little early for Soft, Shirts, but even if you do not want to wear them right now,

It's better to get them while assortments are large. Manhattans, \$1.50 and \$2.00, cuffs attached or detached, bosoms plain or pleated.

Wilson Bros', \$1.00 and \$1.50, the latter with two pairs of cuffs Other makes, 75c, and 50c,

PRICE J. P. GARDNER.

Boys' CLOTHES and SHIRTS are all in.

136 and 138 Main.



# MORRIS & SONS COMPANY

21.23.25.27 W. South Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah.

ΚΑΛΑΛΑΛΑΛΑΛΑΛΑΛΑΛΑΛΑΛΑΚ Mantles and Grates Monuments and Headstones. 

Just Received Four Carloads of New Goods.

Now is the time to get what you want in our line at the

# THE OFFSPRING OF HEREDITARY

BLOOD TAINT. Scrofula is but a modified form of Blood ho is tainted by either will see in the hild the same disease nanifesting itself in the form of swollen glands of the neck and throat, catarrh, weak eyes, offensive sores and abscesses and of eyes, othersive sores and abscesses and oftentimes white swelling—sure signs of Scrofula. There may be no external signs for a long time, for the disease develops slowly

a some cases, but the poison is in the lood and will break out at the first favorble opportunity. S. S. S. cures this wastg, destructive disease by first purifying and building up the blood and stimulating and invigorating the whole system.

1. M. Seats, 115 Public Square, Nashville, Tenn. says: "Ten years ago my daughter fell and cut her forehead. From this wound the glands on the side of her face became swellen and bursted. Some of the best doctors here and eisewhere stitunded her without any benefit. We decided to try S. S. S., and z few bottles cured her ea-tirely."

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