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SALT LAKE CITY, - APRIL 8, 1907.

## THE CONFERENCE.

The conference just closed has indeed been a festival to the Latter-day Saints. Never before in the history of the Church have larger audiences assembled to hear the word of God from His inspired servants. Never were more powerful testimonies borne to the truth of the Latter-day work. Never were more appropriate sermons preached to the multitudes, and never were the Saints more united in their determination to carry on the work entrusted to them, and to follow the counsel of their leaders. The Saints who attended conference return strengthened, and will be able to strengthen their brethren. All the meetings—the general conference with its overflow meetings, the Relief Society conference, and Sunday school conference, as well as the various re-unions of missionary societies, have been more generally attended than on any previous occasion, and the Spirit of the Lord was poured out in abundant measure upon the speakers and the audiences.

The address of the Church to the world, adopted on the first day of the conference was one of the great features of this gathering. That it was prompted by the Spirit of truth and that it will be an instrument for good in the world, may be inferred from the fact that the adversaries have already commenced to fume and rail against it. That is a good sign. Those in the service of the enemy of truth and righteousness do not notice anything insignificant. They assail that from which they apprehend danger for the cause of darkness and error. It is those whose strength they fear, that they endeavor to render harmless by their attacks. The very fact, then, that the missiles of the enemy are directed toward a certain point, is a testimony by the enemy that such a point is regarded as a stronghold of truth.

The statistics show that between 600 and 700 souls had been added to the Church right here in the mountain valleys, exclusive of, of course, of children baptized. This is a testimony to the world that "Mormonism" is a power of God for salvation, an active force for good, for those who become Latter-day Saints are better men and women than they were before. They are lifted up morally, and are therefore better citizens, better fathers and mothers, better in every walk of life.

The resolution to send 20 tons of flour to China for the relief of sufferers there was hailed with general satisfaction. For some time, benevolent Americans have been raising funds for that purpose, and especially through the efforts of the Christian Herald, large sums of money have been gathered and provisions have been sent to the famine-stricken regions. But the response has not been so generous as the need of the people would seem to demand. The donation of flour was very timely and an act of Christian charity toward fellowmen of a strange race and faith.

The voting on matters placed before the Conference was unanimous, because the Saints have perfect confidence in their leaders. Were this not the case, there would not be unity. But they have learned to know those who preside over them, and whose duty it is to guide and counsel them, as men of God, filled with wisdom and power. They have learned by experience that it is always safe to follow their counsel. This accounts for the unanimity in sustaining them. If experience should teach the Saints a different lesson this would find expression in their votes.

The Conference has been a time of spiritual refreshment to the Saints. It has been a time of harvest for the various places of business, Jew, Gentile, and "Mormon," and all have reason to be satisfied, from whatever point of view they look at it. And, when our friends return to their respective homes, may the sweet influences of the association with friends go with them, and may they have received strength to continue the work, and to remain faithful to the end.

## THRIVING SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

It is doubtful whether the Sunday school work of any other church has found such perfection as that which was reflected in the great gathering which appeared in the Tabernacle Sunday night. And it has not yet reached the standard aimed at. The goal to which some hundreds of thousands are now struggling is a decidedly high one. It is not too much to believe, that some day it may be attained. The life, and love, and spirit which permeates, and the intelligent conception and direction which controls the system in its entirety, are gathering and crystallizing the elements of Sunday school effort into wide-spreading and attractive success.

A few weeks ago the Knochers' Organ of this city prominently proclaimed that a certain congregation had just launched the first graded Sunday school in Salt Lake. It either did not know, or did not care to admit, that such schools have long existed among the Latter-day Saints, and that their fame has extended more or less through the official channels of Sunday school work in the United States. The fact is commonly recognized, that among the Mormons it is finding a higher and more interesting and effective development, than in

truth with other sects. A leading New York newspaper commenting upon the matter recently said:

"The lack of general interest taken in the Sunday schools throughout the country is a subject of sorrow and regret to many pastors and to the few who are actively engaged in that branch of church work. Figures recently appearing in a newspaper item showing the percentage of increase among various religious bodies during the fifteen years from 1890 to 1905, were as follows: Catholic, 74 per cent; Episcopal, 52; Lutheran, 49; Methodist, 40; Congregational, 35; Baptists, 23. The Mormons are said to have increased during the same period to the amazing rate of 107 per cent, and the reason advanced is that THEY HAVE THE BEST SUNDAY SCHOOLS IN THE COUNTRY."

In the "Mormon" Sunday schools there is no lack of interest; there is no subject of sorrow; there is no failing off. The increase during the last year has been even more phenomenal than at any time in the history of the work. It is thoroughly organized in all its parts, and system is finding application and force down to the smallest detail. One of the most potent factors that has come into the work in recent years is the organization of parents' classes. For them the best available supervisors are being sought; men and women who are specially skilled in the methods for handling and training children. Fathers and mothers will find them of untold value in solving the problems of their households so far as they relate to the government and conduct of their little ones. Great are the parents' classes, and great is the Sunday school cause of Zion.

## DRY FARMING.

The various sessions of the dry farming congress to be held in Barratt Hall, this city, should be well attended. It is one of the important gatherings of this year. A great deal of useful information will be imparted to those who attend.

Dry farming may be considered the second important stage in the agricultural development of this western region. Irrigation was the first. Dry farming, though no longer merely an experiment, is not as widely known as the importance of the subject demands. The object of that method of farming is to utilize the precipitation in the arid region to the best possible advantage, and it is really astonishing to learn of the results obtained.

According to a bulletin issued from the Nebraska experiment station, the work at the North Platte substation has now continued through three seasons. By tilling the soil two years before crop, that is, tilling without cropping one season in order to save the rainfall of two seasons for one crop, such results as thirty to forty bushels of corn were obtained, were told, on the high table lands of the south part of the North Platte farm. Of more immediate importance were the experiments with hay and pasture grasses, such as bromegrass and alfalfa, both of which were grown with such success as to promise well for dairying in that region. The station has taken an interest, moreover, in the dissemination of seeds of crop varieties best adapted to semi-arid conditions.

Another epoch in farming will, we presume, be established, when farmers decide to co-operate for the better utilization of the immense regions of land that can be cultivated by the methods of dry farming. This suggestion now comes from the East. The Boston Transcript says that a rural conference was recently held in Massachusetts in the interest of improved methods. At that conference the most practical suggestion was one recommending co-operation. Large tracts of land, it was said, should be farmed under a single administration. The advantages of such a departure would be two-fold. It would be easier to get farm help, because men could be employed in gangs and they are obtainable in that manner when they are not singly. Furthermore, it would be possible to place educated farmers of business and executive ability at the head of each combine. By intelligent co-operation farmers could accomplish much more than they do when each one is digging in his own small tract of land. They could buy expensive agricultural machinery and reap the benefits of the most modern inventions. It is doubtful whether the soil can ever be made to yield according to its full capacity, until it is cultivated by men who understand co-operation.

## THE NORTH POLE DISPUTE.

In the "News" of Friday was an editorial directing attention to Canadian concern and apprehension lest the determination of Intrepid United States explorers in the Arctic regions, might result in the planting of the Stars and Stripes on this more or less mythical spot. Reference was made to the appeal to Ambassador Bryce of Great Britain, and how his countrymen on the North American continent are expecting him to allay their fears, and make Yankee aspirations impossible of realization. If the matter shall ever be submitted to arbitration and the Canadian claim for territorial ownership along longitudinal lines shall be allowed, Americans, as a matter of course, will accept the findings. But they are not greatly aroused over the prospects of an adverse decision, nor do they expect American pole hunters will be pushed off the polar premises if they shall be the first to raise a flag where a representative of no nation has yet been able to reach.

Some members of the Canadian parliament are reported as sincerely believing that the Arctic lands will soon be or later be inhabited, and when that time comes, if it ever does, they are anxious that the Union Jack alone shall float in the wintry winds of the pole country. They say they anticipate important climatic changes and point to those that have already occurred, as a basis of their hope. Greenland, as is well known, prospered as an independent nation, but later became established as a territorial possession of Norway. In the twelfth century, what is known as the bishopric of Greenland, was founded, and bishops were sent out by the pope. Towns and villages dotted the coast line, and striking and substantial church edifices were reared for the worship of the people. Ruins of these buildings are still in evidence. Even agriculture and herding of stock were engaged in. Then came the change

that Canadians are hoping will be duplicated in the not distant future, only in inverse manner. Sterility, famine and disease carried thousands to their doom. For two centuries Greenland was a lost country to Europe. When the sea farers of the Norseland again found it, not a single Caucasian was left to tell the story of what had happened. That was a task for the natives. Suffice it to say that desolation reigned where prosperity had once been planted. Steadily the climatic conditions became more severe, and, in the minds of many students there are no indications of meteorological modification. So, altogether the prospects of the North Pole country becoming an equatorial paradise are not very promising, and the likelihoods of Canadian colonization on a large scale in those regions are very remote.

## WONDERS OF THE OCEAN.

Less than a century ago a celebrated scientist pronounced the proposition to cross the Atlantic without the aid of sails, an impossibility. He assumed that it would be impossible to build a vessel that could carry the fuel necessary for the generating of steam for so long a journey. In addition to freight and passengers. He was possibly correct in his calculations, because they were based on the imperfect engines then existing. But science has gone forward with gigantic strides since then. It has made it possible to cross the ocean in a few days, and now the prediction is being made that, in the not distant future the voyage between this country and Europe will be made in four days.

The proposition is to construct a vessel capable of rushing along at the speed of 55 miles an hour. It will be equipped with gas engines weighing only 210 tons, which will develop 12,000-horse power. It is maintained that for larger vessels 30,000-horse power can be developed with but 500 tons weight for engines, including the plant necessary for generating the fuel gas. It is estimated that 650 tons of crude petroleum will be necessary for the voyage of four days at a speed, with the larger vessel, of from 30 to 35 miles an hour.

We live in an age of wonders, and it would be unsafe to pronounce any scientific suggestion impractical. The substitution of gas engines for the bulky affairs now in use, would be quite a revolution. It would mean that much space now used for the storage of fuel could be utilized for passenger accommodation and freight. No boilers would be necessary, the army of workers and coal-passers would be eliminated and the necessity of trimming ship as the coal pile dwindles would no longer vex the soul of the executive officer.

Still, many would regret the improvements. Those who cross the Atlantic to get the benefit of the health-giving breezes, the regular mode of life, and the rest from business worry would rather stay a week, or even more, on the ship, than to be hurried through at a dangerous speed.

Conference having adjourned, the weather once more is beautiful.

Before quarreling over the ownership of the north pole, first catch your north pole.

Mark Twain's autobiography shows that he is the great dictator among American literary men.

And now Thaw can say with the great Don, "There are no birds this year in last year's nest."

Ambassador Bryce says that this country is sound. That's the way to talk. Commendation, not criticism, is what people like.

The appellate division of the supreme court of New York will never, no never, never, consent to read Mr. Jerome's hypothetical question.

It is rumored that Czar Nicholas intends to abdicate. From this it would seem that, like the late Artemus Ward, he is willing to sacrifice all his wife's relations.

Honduras and Nicaragua are about to settle their differences. It is not a difficult task and probably they will accomplish it. The real question is, will they stay settled?

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia university is the latest convert to the California view of the Japanese question. The importance of his view lies in the fact that it is that of a conservative man and the head of one of America's foremost universities.

It is told of the Right Rev. Daniel S. Tuttle, D. D., LL. D., says Harper's Weekly, who had been attending an important conference at Lambeth Palace, London, that during a very formal function he and his wife were loudly announced as "The Bishop of Misery and Mrs. Tuttle."

Japan is to have an eleven and a half million dollar battleship, the largest in the world. If she will but undertake to build a large fleet of such her shores of war will be so soaked that she will be less to be feared than she is now.

The railroad managers are attending strictly to business these days and are not filling the air with warnings and warnings of the evils to come unless the railroads are left absolutely alone by the states and the nation. One of the great sources of their troubles has been the attempt to make the railroads as big if not bigger than the government.

The greatest circus in the United States announces that for the past two years it has been doing business at an increased expense on a decreased income. Is this preliminary to another announcement that the price of admission to see the circus, the most valued right that the American boy has next to that of becoming President, is to be raised?

## OLDEST OF LIVING TREES.

The Century.  
This Bo-tree (the Ficus religiosa) is probably the oldest living thing in the world of which record has been kept by man, and, with the possible exception of the sequoia, the oldest of living trees. It was brought from India by the Prin-

cess Bahadur, and was planted by King Dhananayya Tissa in 288 B. C. It is therefore 2,185 years old. The preservation of this tree has been an object of reverent solicitude to successive dynasties, and either through superstition or because of its worthlessness to a plunderer, it has been spared amid all the havoc of repeated invasions. As recently as A. D. 1789 it was endowed with lands by Raja Sindh, a Kandian chief. The Bo-tree's age and identity are matters of absolute faithful record, and when one recalls that in the rigorous climate of northern Germany, in Hildesheim, there grows a rosebush which is 1,500 years old, it does not seem so remarkable that in the balmy climate of Ceylon this tree should have lived twice as long. It is gnarled and unsymmetrical, because many of its branches have been cut off and sent to distant temples. This Bo-tree is a branch of the tree under which Gautama Buddha sat when he attained Nirvana, and Buddhists say the passion through which he passed communicated itself to the tree, and caused all the leaves to tremble.

## THE ISSUE IN CHICAGO.

The New York World.  
The latest of the Chicago election seems to be whether that municipality is to be governed by the head of the New York Independence League (incorporated) or whether the city is to have home rule.

## JUST FOR FUN.

How He Knew.  
One Sunday morning recently the pastor of a church in a town of western Massachusetts remarked to his wife, upon returning from service, "Marry, there was a stranger at service this morning."  
"What did he look like?" asked the wife.  
"I don't know," was the answer, "for I didn't see him."  
"Then how did you know he was a stranger?"  
"Because I found a dollar in the contribution box," replied the pastor. —Harper's Weekly.

## His Story of the Disaster.

Incidents of the war with Spain were being related the other evening at a session of the Soldiers' union of the First Congregational church, when Isaac N. Dolph, who saw service on the high seas in 1898 under the command of Capt. Sigbee on the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul, related a story as told by a son of Erin who was on the ill-fated battleship Maine when it was blown up. The Irishman, who was rated as one of the best sailormen of the crew of the Maine, was requested to relate his thrilling experience at the time of the explosion in Havana harbor. He was before an audience, and advancing to the front of the stage he bowed low and in a faltering voice said:  
"Friends, it were thus: I were asleep below in me bunk little dreamin' what were goin' to happen. There were a hill of a noise, an' while I waked up the nurse said, 'Sit up, Pat, an' take this, holdin' a spoon forlornest me face.' —Washington Star.

## A Proposal.

"I'd like you to go to church with me some time this month," said Mr. Lovett Puryear.  
"Certainly," I'll be delighted," began Miss Butte.  
"Good," he exclaimed. "But can you have your trousseau made in time?" —Philadelphia Press.

## His Diet.

Miss Wise—He's professor of classics out at the university.  
Miss Dumley—Yes, and he's a vegetarian, so Mr. Kildner tells me.  
Miss Wise—Did he really tell you that?  
Miss Dumley—Well, he said he simply lives on Greek roots. —Philadelphia Press.

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Comedy in 3 Acts by Kellie Chambers  
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100 ARTISTS.

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Orchestra of 40, and Ballet.  
Monday—"La Boheme" with Miss Neilson and Signor Constantino. Tuesday—"Faust" with Madame Nordica. Wednesday Matinee—Don Quixote and Rusek. With Alice Neilson, Signor Constantino and Mlle. Derynne. Prices, 1.00 to \$5.00.

**Opheum**  
MODERN VAUDEVILLE.  
ALL THIS WEEK!

Dancing Daisies  
Elizabeth Murray  
Quigg, Mackay & Nickerson  
Dave Nowlin La Belle Voix  
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Every evening (except Sunday) 8c, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c, 45c, 50c, 55c, 60c, 65c, 70c, 75c, 80c, 85c, 90c, 95c, 1.00. Box seats 50c.

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Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, at 2:30 p. m.  
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Evenings—25c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00. Matinees—25c.  
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**TABERNALE, April 8th and 9th**  
**CHICAGO SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA**  
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"HIAWATHA"..... Monday Night  
"MESSIAH"..... Tuesday Night  
**MISCELLANEOUS PROGRAM**  
Night Performances Begin 8:30.  
Matinee at 3:15. Doors open one hour before performance.  
Reserved Seats (\$1.00), on sale at the Clayton Music Co. until 6 p. m. of night of performance, after which time seat reservations can be made at ticket office, at east end of Tabernacle.  
General Admission 50c. Tickets on sale at Clayton Music Co., Willis-Horne Drug Co., Bureau of Information and at door.

## AUDITORIUM!

ROLLER SKATING—RICHARDS STREET.

Tuesday, April 9, Two-Step Cont. Race.  
Tuesday, April 9, Two-Step Contest for State Championship, three couples from Ogden vs three couples from Salt Lake.  
Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 10th, 11th, 12th, One-Mile Race, Diefenbacher on Bicycle vs Charles Wilkinson on Skates.  
Rink Open Daily Mornings, 10-12; Afternoons, 2-5; Evenings, 7-10.  
MUSIC BY HELD'S BAND.  
Ladies admitted free at all sessions. Gent's Afternoons, 10c; Evenings, 15c.  
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Dancing taught quickly by an improved method. Waltz and Two Step in three lessons. Beginners class every Tuesday Eve. 8 to 11 p. m.; advanced Thursday and Saturday Eve. 8 to 9 p. m.  
Classes every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.  
Socials every Thursday and Saturday Eve.

## CONFERENCE VISITORS

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## ATTRACTIVE Opportunities!

CITY residents and out-of-town visitors will find exceptional price reductions in nearly every department of our store this week. Grasp the opportunity when it presents itself.

## Silks and Dress Goods.

SATIN STRIPED CHALLIES, in the newest colors and designs. Suitable for Kimonos, wrappers and house gowns. Sold regularly at 50c per yard; this week, 40c per yard ..... 40c  
PLAID DRESS GOODS, for spring or summer waists, worth 40c per yard; this week, per yard ..... 35c  
PLAID DRESS GOODS, for spring or summer waists, worth 50c a yard; this week, per yard ..... 35c  
COLORED DRESS GOODS, checks, plaids and stripes, new effects that are now much in evidence; delightful for spring and summer gowns. Regular price, 65c per yard; this week, per yard ..... 55c

## Glove Dept. Special.

The celebrated WALLORF KID GLOVES, one and two-class pique sewn. Paris point embroidered, in all the newest colors. Regular 1.75 values; this week, per pair \$1.25

## Staple Dept. Attractions.

Superb line of materials suitable for spring and summer gowns. Delicate and attractive designs and colorings in Peau de Soie, Drap de L'Inde, Boule de Soie-imprimé, Printed Silk Mull, Soie imprimé, Banzai Silk, Mousseline de Soie, Yogan Silk, Cotton Batiste, A. F. C. Gingham, Red Seal Gingham and Bates Seersuckers, ranging in price from ..... 15c to 75c a yard  
LINENS AND NAPKINS—All Table Linens and Napkins, the very best quality linens, made by William Liddell & Co. of Belfast, Ireland, who has a world-wide reputation for the excellent linens he manufactures, will be sold this week at ..... 15% discount  
GRADUATION AND SUMMER DRESS MATERIALS at reduced prices. You had better take advantage of this money-saving opportunity. White waistings, embroidered muslins, India linens, Persian lawns, French ..... 15% discount  
REMNANTS—A variety of remnants consisting of all kinds of dress goods, outing diaphanous, canton flannels, gingham, satens and chevrons. A large assortment to select from, will be sold this week at ..... 33 1/3% off  
We have a full line of bed spreads, quilts, cotton and wool blankets, the very best goods of this kind obtainable, will be sold this week at ..... 15% off

## Hosiery and Underwear.

Boys' black cotton school hose, a fast black, durable; this week, 15c per pair ..... 15c  
Boys' black cotton hose, Made for durability with reinforced heel and toe, Regular price 35c; this week, per pair ..... 25c  
Ladies' black cotton hose, fast black; this week, per pair ..... 15c  
Misses' black cotton hose, a fine ribbed Egyptian black hose. Regular price 35c; this week, per pair ..... 25c  
Misses' fine silk lisle hose, a fine ribbed fast black hose for fine wear, per pair ..... 35c  
Everything in the hosiery line for infants, boys and girls, in plain black and colored—lace and fancy hosiery.  
Ladies' black cotton hose, with high-spliced heel and toe, fast black color; this week, per pair ..... 15c  
Ladies' black cotton and lisle hose, an excellent quality that sells regularly for 25c; this week, per pair ..... 35c  
Ladies' hosiery, in all styles, colors, fancy lace, silk, lisle and cotton, etc.  
UNDERWEAR.  
Ladies' low neck and no sleeve vests; this week ..... 15c  
Ladies' low neck and no sleeve vests; this week ..... 20c  
Ladies' low neck and no sleeve vests; this week ..... 25c  
Ladies' high neck and long sleeve vests; this week ..... 25c  
Ladies' union suits for spring and summer wear in all styles and prices in stock. Ladies' union suits for spring and summer wear in all styles, prices 50c up to ..... \$15.00  
Children's spring and summer knitted underwear, in vests, pants and union suits, in all cuts and prices.

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