

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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

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SALT LAKE CITY, MARCH 24, 1903.

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The Seventy-third annual conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will be held in the Tabernacle Salt Lake City, commencing on Saturday, April 4, 1903. A general attendance of the officers and members of the Church is requested.

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

CHANGE OF PAST DAY.

As the General Conference will be in session on the first Sunday in April, it is deemed advisable that the fast, usually observed on the first Sunday in each month, be held on the last Sunday in March. The same Stakes and Wards where the officers and members in large numbers will attend the Annual Conference. This will apply particularly to the Salt Lake Stake of Zion and adjoining places. The Presidents of Stakes and Bishops at distant points will use their own judgment as to making the change for this occasion.

JOSEPH F. SMITH,
JOHN R. WINDER,
ANTHON H. LUND,

RELIGION CLASS OFFICERS' MEETING.

The Presidents of Stakes, Bishops of wards, Stake and ward superintendents and members of the Stake Boards of Religion classes together with the officers and instructors are cordially invited to attend a meeting of Religion class workers to be held at Barratt Hall on Saturday, April 4, 1903, at 4:30 o'clock p. m.

ANTHON H. LUND,
RUGGER CLAWSON,
JOSEPH M. TANNER,
General Superintendent.
L. JOHN NUTTALL,
General Secretary.

DESERET SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION CONFERENCE.

The semi-annual conference of the Deseret Sunday School Union will be held Sunday, April 5, 1903, at 7:30 p. m. in the Tabernacle. The attendance of stake and ward officers and teachers is urgently requested and all the Saints are invited. A preliminary meeting of stake superintendents and assistants will be held in the assembly hall of the Salt Lake Business college, Templeton building, at 5 o'clock p. m., Sunday, April 5. A full attendance is desired.

JOSEPH F. SMITH,
GEORGE REYNOLDS,
JOSEPH M. TANNER,
General Superintendent.

AS TO THE CHIEF OF POLICE

The proceedings in the City Council on Monday night formed a great surprise to nearly everybody in this city. Only the very few persons who were in the secret anticipated the action that had been planned. The absence of two members of the Council known to be opposed to the appointment of George A. Sheets as Chief of Police, gave opportunity for the carrying out of the evidence to secure his confirmation. Only thirteen out of the fifteen members of the council were present, and when the name of the appointee was presented, seven of them voted for his confirmation. They formed a majority of the members present. But the President of the Council decided that confirmation had failed under the rules adopted for the government of that body. Reliance had been placed upon the following:

"Rule 17. On the confirmation of the appointees of the Mayor the vote shall be by yeas and nays, and a majority vote of all the Council elected shall be necessary to confirm."

It was because of that rule that the absence of some of the members was not considered dangerous to the opposition. But the Mayor and his supporters had been advised that there was no special provision in the State statutes as to city councils, which require a majority vote of all the members elected to confirm an appointment. But the Mayor and his supporters had been advised that there was no special provision in the State statutes as to city councils, which require a majority vote of all the members elected to confirm an appointment. But the Mayor and his supporters had been advised that there was no special provision in the State statutes as to city councils, which require a majority vote of all the members elected to confirm an appointment.

"The council shall determine its own rules of proceedings, punish its members for disorderly conduct and, with the concurrence of two-thirds of the

members of the council, may expel a member for cause."

The case of the opposition, then, stands thus: The Mayor, is authorized to appoint heads of departments, "with the advice and consent of the City Council." The council is empowered to "determine its own rules of proceedings." The council long ago adopted the rule which we have quoted above, requiring a majority of all the members elected, to confirm an appointment. While there is nothing in the statutes requiring that majority for this purpose, there does not appear to be anything therein which is obnoxious to that rule by which the council has heretofore been governed.

With the reports that have been current respecting the appointee we have nothing whatever to do. They have not been formulated into charges against him and must therefore be treated as common rumor. The question of his fitness for the office was not involved in the action upon his confirmation. The whole dispute just now is in regard to the legality of the proceedings.

If the council had lawful power to pass rule seventeen, then George A. Sheets has not been duly confirmed by the City Council as required by law. If that rule is void he has been appointed and confirmed, and he should be sustained in his office as long as he honors it by faithful discharge of its duties. What action if any will be taken to contest the question involved, does not at present appear but will doubtless soon be determined. If a contest is to come, the acts of the newly appointed Chief will remain in doubtful status until the question is finally settled in the courts.

THE END OF THE CASE.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat of March 16 contained the following editorial on what that paper regards as the end of the case against Senator Smoot. As it reflects the views of many prominent papers on this subject we give it place in our columns:

"The decision of the Senate committee on privileges and elections to postpone action on the case of Reed Smoot until the regular session next winter means that the matter has been dropped. When the Senate meets next December the affair will have been forgotten. It was noticed that Mr. Smoot was seated the other day without any question. Some of his accusers were in Washington at the time, but the matter was not brought up. All the papers in the case were submitted, it was said, to the committee on privileges and elections, and that body was to make a report some time in the extra session."

"Evidently, however, the committee has found nothing to report on, and, therefore, the case goes over until next winter. This is a polite way of burying it altogether. Long before next December comes everybody will have forgotten all about the accusations which were brought against the senator except the entire of mischief makers who formulated them. The committee will say nothing about the matter. It will have something else to occupy its time besides listening to a cabal of zealots who want to establish a religious test for office-holding, and who, if they should succeed in this endeavor, would create the same sort of a test for voting."

"But the Senate will not gratify those bigots. The solitary personage who made the charge of polygamy against the senator was fronted down by the Utah clique which has been working against the senator. They knew that the polygamy accusation was baseless, and in order to save themselves from ridicule they induced the accuser to drop it. The only ground of opposition to the senator is that he is a prominent member of a Church to which they are hostile. It is needless to say that this attack on Mr. Smoot will not bother him or take up any of the Senate's time. Some of the senator's political rivals are suspected of being in the game to hamper him, with the hope of getting his place, should he be unseated. As there is not the faintest chance that the Senate will do anything in the matter in any way, their pernicious activity is calculated to throw discredit on them without affecting the man it has been directed against. The Know Nothingism of 1854-57 can not be revived in 1903."

CHEERED THE CZAR.

St. Petersburg dispatches tell of an incident in the Russian capital, which may be considered exceptional and which sufficiently indicates the feeling among the Russians toward the Emperor. When the Czar the other day drove through the streets, he was warmly greeted by the crowds. It is not very often, we believe, that a Russian ruler has the pleasure of listening to the spontaneous outbursts of applause, as he drives through the streets, except on special occasions, and it must have been sweet music to the ears of Emperor Nicholas. It was a popular approval of the recent imperial ukase on religious liberty.

The fact of the matter is that the decree was a step in the direction of reform demanded by the loyal, educated Russians. It did not go the full length, but it gave promise of further progress as soon as the conditions are ripe for it. And for that reason it is hailed with satisfaction.

The further reforms must follow the lines laid down by the advanced thinkers of the empire. These are: Increase and improvement in the education of the people; the establishment of representative local government, where the so-called "zemstvos" do not yet exist, and the enlargement of their powers, where they do exist; the completion of the liberation act of Alexander II by the placing of the peasantry on a footing of legal equality with the rest of the nation; a change in financial policy by relieving the peasantry of certain burdens of taxation. Along these lines the reforms must further proceed, and it is probable that if the Emperor finds that he has the people on his side, he will proceed rapidly and without hesitation. Modern rulers look to the people for the support of their thrones, not to a few, constituting a privileged class.

The only cloud on the Russian horizon—one that obscures the view of liberty—is Finland. Until a few years ago Finland was a self-governing nation. At its coronation the Czar swore to uphold its constitution and respect its independence. Afterward he declared his good intentions toward his Finnish subjects. And yet today Finland is no longer; its government has been overthrown and its ancient liberties denied; censorship, espionage, confiscation, summary banishment, and the whole machinery of tyranny has

been set up. Famine, following the ruin which persecution has wrought, has now fallen upon the unhappy land. Naturally the question arises, will a ruler who has suffered this to take place, grant liberty to others? But in these matters, it is best not to judge. The future will tell. The Czar's intentions, we believe, are good; his motives are noble; he is enough of a modern ruler to realize the needs of his people. And we believe he will keep the promises he made in the ukase and grant reforms as he thinks it can be safely done. In the matter of Finland, he undoubtedly was deceived by unwise counselors.

DEATH OF JINGO.

The story of the death of the great elephant Jingo, on his voyage across the Atlantic, is quite pathetic. The big pachyderm was one of the great attractions of the London Zoo, until purchased by Mr. Bostock of New York and sent on his way to this country. He was the biggest elephant known to exist, and the price paid for him was \$50,000. But fate did not suffer the successor of Jumbo to see this shore. He died in mid-ocean, and the remains were unceremoniously dropped into the water. For days and days his trumpeting sounded from the cage in which he was chained, telling of the agony he suffered. At last he became silent.

One of his keepers claims that the elephant died of a broken heart. Jingo had for years had for constant companion a female elephant Fula, and he was always restless when separated from her. When he found himself a captive on board the ship, he was not himself any more. Everything that could be done for him, was done, but the elephant was indifferent to all attentions and rocked from side to side, refusing food and drink. Dainties were proffered him, but he would have none of them. On the second day of the voyage the keeper persuaded him to eat some sea biscuits which had been soaked with whiskey, but that was the last, and a few days later Jingo died quietly and without a moan.

Such is the story told of the death of this big animal. It looks as if grief killed him. There has been some discussion as to whether there ever was such a thing as a human heart broken by sorrow. It appears necessary to include the higher animals in the inquiry about broken hearts. Certain it is that many animals show almost human attributes.

U. S. CURRENCY.

Some time ago an employee of a railroad found a \$1,000 bill in a car, and the incident has attracted much attention. To the question, How many such bills are there in existence? The Boston Herald gives the following reply:

"According to the tables prepared by the United States treasury, there were outstanding on Jan. 31, 1903, United States notes of the value of \$1,000 each to the amount of \$35,035,000. Of the treasury notes of 1890, \$564,000 was outstanding in \$1,000 bills; \$25,000 was outstanding in national bank notes in such bills; \$46,335,500 in gold certificates, and \$56,000 in silver certificates, making the grand total \$72,535,500, which would seem to prove that there are outstanding, according to the treasury estimates on Jan. 31 last, 72,535,500 \$1,000 bills."

We are further told that the greatest amount of our paper money is in \$10 bills, which foot up to \$440,555,392. There are 45 bills, amounting to \$339,994,294, with \$20 bills third, footing up \$336,531,566.

On the other hand, beyond the thousand-dollar limit there is practically nothing but gold certificates, the only other paper money, according to the treasury table, being three United States notes, two for \$5,000 each and one for \$10,000.

This is regular cut and dried weather.

A man shouldn't be judged by his clothes, but by his peers.

One of the uses of adversity is to pass it around among one's pseudo friends.

According to her own testimony Mrs. Burdick loved not wisely but pennell.

The Venezuelan rebels have made peace. Heretofore they have made havoc.

The Mississippi is having a riotous time because its banks are so full, probably.

The name of the American's cup defender is Reliance. Put not your reliance in men.

Let the Pope take heed. The Ministerial association has started in after the Catholic church.

A distinguished artist says there is no art for art's sake. It is chiefly for the buyer's sake.

Corn husk hats are among the latest fashions. Farmer Cortassell's daughters should adopt them.

Nothing accentuates the advent of real spring more than the lay of the hens. And now they are laying on in a way to make Macduff ashamed of himself.

For Mr. Bryan the Commoner is the goose that lays the golden eggs. He says he makes about five thousand dollars a year out of it.

Harvard is to have a stadium capable of seating thirty thousand people. It is quite proper to have one so near the Athens of America.

President James of Northwestern university says that Methodism must lead in the matter of the higher education. Then why doesn't it lead?

A Boston man has been seized with sneezing and cannot stop. When his friends ask him what's the matter he says it is nothing to sneeze at.

The local railroads are improving their roadbed. This, together with the sleepers, should make it a favorite resort for the weary Willie fraternity.

The Louisiana supreme court has decided that the "Jim Crow" street car law is constitutional. Now the whites will crow while the negroes will have to "Jim Crow."

A New York judge says that "the

man who shouts hurrah during a riot is as guilty as a man who fires a gun." A very extreme view, neither to be accepted nor acted upon.

The Restaurador has been declared a pirate and captured by the British war vessel Pallas. Venezuela is a very little country, and like the lamb in the fable, muddies the stream so the wolf cannot drink though far below where the wolf is drinking.

Mr. W. S. Waadby, special agent for the U. S. Department of Labor, in an article in Leslie's Monthly on "Child Labor," claims that there are about 1,750,000 persons under fifteen years of age engaged in "gainful occupations" in this country.

The erratic Dr. Parkhurst has been denouncing the American people for not taking the same view of the capture of Aguinaldo that he takes. At the conclusion of his tirade he made partial amends by saying: "I have not lived to my age without knowing what infernal lies I sometimes tell myself, and how desperately hard I sometimes work in the effort to fool myself."

THE PANAMA CANAL.

New York Mail and Express.

The Senate's ratification of the Panama canal treaty unamended greatly simplifies the situation on the isthmus. The treaty represents every single concession that this country can make to Colombiaian sensibilities. It gives the Colombian sovereignty and control over a vast enterprise of the United States government, representing many more millions of dollars than the Colombian government is worth. This enterprise is one which will greatly increase the importance of the Colombian republic among the nations and add prodigiously to the country's resources.

New York World.

The ratification of the Colombian treaty insures the completion of the isthmian canal and its control by the United States.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The French Canal company, which sold its interests to the United States conditioned on the ratification of the treaty by both countries, is deeply interested in speedy favorable action by the Colombian congress, as the exchange of ratifications will be followed at once by payments on the contract and the shareholders are anxious to get back some of the money sunk in the Panama ditch, and which would be beyond probability of recovery were the present arrangements to fall through. The Colombian congress is waiting for inducements to favorable action it is to the interest of the French company to furnish them without delay.

Chicago Record-Herald.

Upon the ratification of the treaty by the Colombian congress and the payment of \$40,000,000 to the Panama company the United States thus secures the route that has received the unqualified endorsement of nearly all the leading engineers of the world as the most feasible and the most economical for an isthmian water line. The Panama canal follows the line originally adopted by the old company from Colon to Panama, being about 47 miles long from deep water to deep water. When the commission to be appointed by President Roosevelt inaugurates the great work it will find the canal practically finished from Colon to Bujoe, a distance of fourteen miles.

San Francisco Chronicle.

The canal is not to be where, in the opinion of the people of this coast, it should be constructed. Nevertheless, the decision has been made, and from this time forward it will be the duty of our people to heartily sustain the government in the prosecution of the work, to urge its completion at the earliest possible date, and to trust that it may be as helpful in promoting our commerce as it will be in making an isthmian canal would become. For one thing, we shall not have to wait ten years before seeing any result from the intervention of our government in inter-oceanic transit. Within a month or two, if the Colombian government acts promptly, the United States will become the owner and operator of the Panama railroad.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Success for April is filled with excellent reading. The opening article, "Burrowing in the Nether Gloom of the Hudson's Bed," by Frank Fayant, describes the difficult work now being done in tunneling under the Hudson river, New York, in order to connect New York City with New Jersey by a direct rail route. Owen Kildare has written a true story of his dog. It is entitled "My Good Old Pal." In keeping with Easter, is a poem, "An Easter Song," by Richard Le Gallienne. The same writer has also contributed a valuable article on "How to Form a Library." Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman in an article entitled "The Home as a 'Food Repository,'" deals with the problem of home-cooking. Among other articles of interest are: "The Link in the Trusts of Two Continents," by David F. St. Clair, who writes of the shipping combine and its significance; "The Romance of Invention," by Josiah Strong, being the fourth in the series of "Uncle Sam's Talks on Our Country;" "How to Invest Money Safely and Profitably," by Edward W. Higgins, and poems by Alfred J. Waterhouse, Nixon Waterman, and W. Livingston Larned. Among the fiction is a new story by Zona Gale, entitled "Great Joshua's Daughter," University Building, New York.

In the April number of Frank Leslie's Monthly, the leading article is devoted to the problem of child labor. The article is written authoritatively by W. S. Waadby, special agent for the U. S. Department of Labor. Another article as remarkable for its photographs as for its text, is that on the Fire Walkers of Pitt, one of the unexplained miracles of our own day. The Autobiography of a Shop Girl, a true story of life, begins in this number. It is a personal narrative of every day experience and of the greatest human interest. There is also a timely study of Pope Leo XIII with some interesting portraits of the cardinals from whom his successor will be chosen. A story by S. R. Crockett of smuggling in Spain, and an Irish newspaper yarn by Seumas MacManus, sympathetically illustrated, with a thrilling sea story, and an excellent animal tale of a mule in the coal mines, make up the chief part of the fiction in this number. At the end of the magazine is a clever sketch by Carolyn Wells of the great scheme for producing the great American Trueman novel of the future, and a number of light verses and short stories—New York.

HOSTETTERS

CELEBRATED
STOMACH
BITTERS
You Feel Run Down and in need of a tonic. Most everybody does in the Spring. Take an occasional dose of the Bitters. It will purify the blood, tone up the system and cure Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Dyspepsia and Liver and Kidney Complaints.

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NECKWEAR.

A handsome line of new stylish and decidedly pretty Neck Wear just received.

Z. C. M. I.

KID GLOVES.

The Monitor is the best made. All the new shades to match the new gowns.

New Spring Suits.

You'll look far and wide to find a finer and larger selection of stylish tailor-made suits than you'll see here, and nowhere will you get so much quality, workmanship, fit, finish and style for the price.

All the new modes, the new fabrics and the new colors are represented in our splendid showing.

Choose now, while stocks are most complete. They're going very fast.



New Spring Wraps.

Silk, it seems, will be the vogue for both ladies and children's spring wraps. A most extensive line is ours—Tartan, Peau de Soies, and Pongee in a large variety of rich, dainty, dashing and jaunty effects. And all moderately priced.

The children's, too, are very pretty and stylish.

They start at \$5.00 and go to \$15.00

SPECIAL SALE

Ladies' Spring Jackets.

One-third Off.

Our entire stock of Ladies' cloth Spring Jackets in chevrons, broadcloths, venetians and covers—tight fitting, half-fitting and efon effects in black, brown, tans and castors.

\$7.50 to \$25.00
with one third taken off.

SPECIAL SALE

Misses Box Coats.

One-third Off.

This is a line of Misses' cloth coats in ages 12 to 18. Tans, castors and other light shades, prices range—

\$6.50 to \$25.00.
Going at one-third less.

Silk Etons and Lace Capes
\$15.00, \$17.50, \$20.00 and \$25.00 goods, going at the uniform price of—
\$7.50.

SPECIAL SALE

CHILDREN'S REEFERS.

Way Below Half Price.

We are closing out a line of children's light weight Reefers in flannels and cloths—tans, reds, blues and greens. The regular prices are:

\$4.50, 6.00, 7.50, 10.00
and we're going to sell them at—
\$1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00

SALT LAKE THEATRE
TONIGHT and
Wednesday Night.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AT 3 P. M.
WM. A. BRADY
Presents
The Most Popular Play in America.
LOVERS LANE
BY CLYDE FITCH.
Endorsed by Two Million People during its Famous Runs of
5 MONTHS IN NEW YORK.
4 MONTHS IN PHILADELPHIA.
3 MONTHS IN CHICAGO.

And given here upon the same scale of completeness.
Prices, 25c to \$1.00, no higher.
Matinee, 25c and 50c; children, 25c anywhere.

THURSDAY NIGHT,
ONLY ONE APPEARANCE OF
ROSE COCHLAN
IN
"The Second Mrs. Tanqueray."
Sale Tuesday

FRIDAY AFTERNOON
2 TO 6 P. M.
DANCING MATINEE.
The big Theater floor will be in place. Admission 25 cents to all.

GRAND THEATRE
JONES & HAMMER, Mgrs.
PRICES: Night—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00; Matinee—25c.
TONIGHT AND TOMORROW NIGHT.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AT 3 P. M.
THE GREAT BARLOW MINSTRELS
25-WHITE ARTISTS-25
Grand Opening Spectacle, entitled, "A Royal Reception in Venice."
Presented with expensive wardrobe, beautiful scenery and radiant electrical effects. New songs and jokes. Fine band and orchestra. Watch for grand noonday street parade and concert.

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DRAMATIC RECITALS
by
PROF. S. H. CLARK,
Head of Department of Public Speaking in the University of Chicago. The greatest reader and dramatic interpreter in the world, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, March 25, 26, 27; afternoons and evenings, 4 and 8:15 o'clock, in
BARRATT HALL.
Prices: Course (six lectures), 75 cents. Single lecture, 25 cents.

THE NEWEST SPRING GOODS

Ladies' cloth walking skirts, navy blue, worth \$4.50	\$3.50	Children's Spring Shirts and Drawers, worth 30c	20c
Ladies' cloth walking skirts, black, worth \$5.50	\$4.50	Men's Halbriggan Spring Shirts and Drawers, worth 75c	50c
Ladies' cloth walking skirts, gray mixed, worth \$6.50	\$5.00	Men's Spring weight Egyptian Shirts and Drawers, worth 75c	50c
Boys' Vestee and Manly Suits, worth \$3.00	\$2.25	Men's Spring weight Wool Mixed Shirts and Drawers, worth \$6c	6c
Youth's Coat, Vest and Long Pants, ages 11-16, worth \$5.00	\$4.50	Spring weight approved tailored garments, at 50c, and fine linen thread at \$1.00.	

We guarantee our prices lower than the lowest.

CUTLER BROS. CO.
36 Main Street, Salt Lake City.

BIGELOW CARPETS.

Bigelow Axminsterers are superior to any high price Carpets manufactured, and are produced in designs and colorings adapted to all requirements and styles in decoration.

The name "Bigelow" is woven in the back of the goods at the request of each figure, for the protection of the customer.

Bigelow Axminsterers are sold by all first-class dealers throughout the country.

MANUFACTURED BY
BIGELOW CARPET COMPANY,
NEW YORK.
Ask your dealer for Bigelow Axminsterers.

ESTABLISHED 1854
F. Auerbach & Bro.
ONE PRICE TO ALL - NEVER UNDERSOLD

AS A SHOPPING CENTER
"This Store of Little Prices"

Stands Out in Bold Relief as Does
a Single Tree On the
Broad Prairie!

COLORED DRESS GOODS DEPT.

These Price Attractions Should Prompt You
To Early Action:

for 25 inch Hopsackings sold regularly at 60c. These goods are pure wool, having a bright mohair finish and come in all the late shades for spring.	49c	for 25 inch pure all wool snow flaked and crash suitings in mixtures of greens, browns, tans, grays, blues and reds. Goods bought to sell at 65c.	49c
Special for this week.....		Special for this week.....	

Refuse

Do you know how your washing powder is made? PEARLINE is made from olive oil—oils that are often sold in place of that for table use. Many of the largest selling imitations of PEARLINE are made from the refuse and dregs of the very oil from which PEARLINE is made. Such powders are cheaper than PEARLINE.

Pearline means Quality