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DESERET NEWS 'PHONES.

Persons desiring to communicate by
telephone with any department of the
Deseret News, will save themselves and
this establishment a great deal of an-
noyance if they will take time to notice
these numbers:

For the Chief Editor's office No. 74.

For Deseret News Book Store, 74, 2

rings.

For City Editor and Reporters, 359, 3

rings.

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THE CHURCH UNIVERSITIES.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Jan. 20, 1904.

Editor Deseret News:

A large number of young people are
about to graduate from the eighth
grades of the public schools, and pa-
rents are confronted with the necessity
of deciding at once where these gradu-
ates will be sent for the purpose of con-
tinuing their schooling. Without de-
siring to cast the slightest reflection
upon the excellence of our public school
system or upon the high-minded and
competent principals and teachers
thereof (for whom we have great re-
spect), I wish to speak a word in be-
half of the Latter-day Saints' Uni-
versity.It goes without saying, I take it, that
no institution of high-school grade in
this city has a corps of teachers of
higher educational or personal quali-
fications than Joshua H. Paul, John M.
Mills, Bryant S. Hinckley, Henry Pe-
tersen, John T. Miller, Joseph L. Horne,
John H. Evans, Benjamin Goddard,
Marlow Porter, E. B. Brown, R. L. Bird,
not to mention the long list of other
competent teachers. I have had oc-
casion to investigate the workings of
this school, and believe, and therefore
unhesitatingly express the opinion, that
its discipline and instruction are unex-
celled in any institution of equal grade
in this city. Its pupils cover substan-
tially the same ground as is required
in our public institutions, and what is
especially important to the Latter-day
Saint, make a systematic study of the-
ology. If our children are to receive
thorough instruction in the superlatively
important subject of religion, where
will they obtain it except in the schools
of academic grade which are being
maintained, at tremendous cost, by the Church?It is not the policy of the Church, as
I understand it, to duplicate the work
of the graded schools or, to any substan-
tial extent, of the State University and
Agricultural College, but to confine its
efforts, chiefly, to high school instruc-
tion. In conformity with this plan,
academies have been established and
are being maintained from Canada, to
Mexico. If we would have our chil-
dren versed in the principles of Chris-
tianity, as we understand them, if we
would have them acquire that devotion-
al spirit and interest in the Gospel,
which is characteristic of these Church
schools; if we would have them thor-
oughly grounded in morality; if, in
short, we are anxious that they will not
depart from the way of the Gospel or
good morals, then should we carefully
train them in the days of their youth.
After all, there is so much in the ap-
peal to "Mormonism," so many influences
operating to lead our members astray,
that no member of the Church, it would
seem, will be held guiltless in neglect-
ing any means of confirming the faith
or morals of his children—particularly
such palpable and effective means as
are afforded by our Church Academies
and Colleges.I understand that the Latter-day
Saints' University will begin classes in
each of its courses at the commence-
ment of the second semester, within a
few days.

Yours sincerely,

RICHARD W. YOUNG.

We give place on this page to the
foregoing letter, as it touches on a mat-
ter of special importance to Latter-day
Saints. The advanced educational in-
stitutions that have been established
under the auspices of the Church, de-
serve all the encomiums that can be
passed upon them. They are specially
provided for the children of our peo-
ple who have passed through the dis-
trict schools, including the eighth
grade, and are thus prepared for a
higher education. They should also re-
ceive instruction in those principles of
religion and morality that are taught
in the Church academies and univer-
sities.It should be known and understood
that the preceptors and their aids in
those institutions are competent as well
as exemplary men and women. Their
personal character is of the highest,
and their scholastic learning and train-
ed abilities for teaching qualify them
for the position they occupy.The L. D. S. University in this city is
specially mentioned, just now, because
of the graduating period from the city
district schools. This is the time for
parents to consider the question,
whether they desire their children who
have passed the eighth grade to con-
tinue their studies further, and if so
where they will send them. It is to
the Latter-day Saints that the appeal is
addressed which is presented in the let-
ter we publish today. They should
ponder upon its suggestions and take
steps accordingly. The advantages of
the theological training, and the spirit
and influence and example to be had in
the institution named, are too great to
be ignored and are beyond financial es-
timate.This is not intended to decry other
schools and academies and universitiesIn the least, nor to draw invidious com-
parisons. The purpose in view is evi-
dent, we think, and the reason for
speaking of this one institution just at
this juncture will be readily understood.
There are excellent educational estab-
lishments where no creed or religious
faith is or can be taught, which are
suited to other people than "Mormons."
While non-"Mormon" pupils are not
under any necessity or requirement to
attend the theological classes, the L.
D. S. University offers peculiar and
special inducements to the children of
the Saints who have passed through the
tuition of the district schools. We
hope the matter will receive due atten-
tion from parents who are interested in
the eternal welfare of their sons and
daughters.

MURDERERS AS HEROES.

It is really peculiar that murderers,
instead of inspiring universal horror,
draw sympathy, and even admiration,
from so many. Something is wrong
somewhere. Moral ideals must be very
low; conceptions of right and wrong
must be very crude, when anyone
stained with the blood of fellowman is
elevated to the pedestal of a hero.It is often observed that some women
are drawn with irresistible power,
through their own diseased imagina-
tion, toward a murderer, provided he
has not exhibited the qualities of a
coward. There seems to be to them a
fascination about such persons, such
as it is claimed the snake exercises over
the bird. This is singular, but perhaps
not more so than the sympathy all men
have for women murderers, no matter
how savage their deed may have been.This peculiarity may be explained on
psychological grounds, but there are
other facts that seem utterly unreason-
able and that can be explained only on
the supposition that our age has lower-
ed its moral standards.For instance: In Missouri the other
day, a condemned murderer was per-
mitted to hold a reception. The func-
tion was held in the sheriff's office. It
is said that "at least 500 citizens" at-
tended. Men, women and children
passed the criminal in line and shook
hands with him. Presumably there were
floral tributes, as in the case of an
other murderer not long ago.The fellow had killed his father-in-
law, but what specific virtue there was
in the crime to call for the expression
of esteem accorded him is not related.
What insanity must have possessed a
community in which five hundred citi-
zens were anxious to press the hand of
a fellow condemned to die! And yet,
we wonder why homicides are so num-
erous! Some people think more hang-
ings would be the remedy against the
flow of blood. But not as long as a cer-
tain part of the public lionize the mur-
derers. A general elevation of the
moral standards is the only remedy.
But how is that to be effected?

CONSCIENCE AND THE LAW.

The Portland Morning Oregonian of
Jan. 18 has a thoughtful editorial
with the above title in reference to the
senatorial question now under exami-
nation by a committee of the Senate.We copy the following paragraphs as
worthy of consideration by thoughtful
people who take an interest in the
case:"It is charged against Reed Smoot
that he puts his religious convictions
before his duty to the government. If
this be true, it is a thing to be con-
sidered; but the difficulty of proving it
is obvious. The man himself and
his Mormon co-religionists will deny it;
and the case is one in which it is
awkward to go behind the returns.
Charged of this kind have become a
familiar story in our history. We have
had anti-Masonic and anti-Catholic
fury. In France and Russia there is an
anti-Jewish fury. They are all dis-
creditable to popular intelligence and
call in question the sense of justice.
This is a realm where consistency is
exceedingly rare."The fraudulent pretensions of Mor-
monism and the deleterious influence
of polygamy are too patent for argu-
ment. But this does not bear in any
respect upon the rectitude of Mormon
believers in adhering to their religious
convictions. Whoever is ready to ap-
petize from any faith upon a moment's
notice or for unworthy considerations
of financial or social advantage, will
be worth much to his new coun-
try. The truth or falsity of the phys-
ical facts to which devotees profess ad-
herence has nothing whatever to do
with the fidelity of the moral nature to
accepted faith. The best Catholic girls
are not those upon whom the adju-
rations of the priesthood, whether con-
cerning chastity or the sacraments, sit
lightly. Let us, we ourselves, uphold
the defence until Covenanters or
Huguenots or Puritan ancestors showed
to the laws of a Catholic king, not be
too ready to condemn a Mormon be-
cause his sister or the voice of con-
science as well as to the mandate of
the law."

THE POPE TO LABORERS.

Pope Pius X has given some instruc-
tions relative to the duties of laborers
and capitalists. The letter on the
subject contains the Pontiff's personal
views, and if they are acted upon, there
will be few serious labor troubles in the
Catholic world. But will they be ac-
cepted?The pope states, in substance, that
"society is composed of unequal ele-
ments, whose only equality is in their
redemption by Jesus Christ and their
equal individual responsibility to God."
He maintains "the right of property"
as a natural right, and that everybody
can dispose of his property as he thinks
fit. Then he defines the obligations of
the "proletariat" and the working
man to be, "to perform fully and faith-
fully the work which has been freely
and according to equity agreed upon;
not to injure the property or outrage
the persons of masters; to abstain from
acts of violence even in the defense of
their known rights, and never to make
mutiny of their defense."The capitalists, or employers, also
have their obligations. These are:
"To pay just wages to their workmen,
not to injure their just savings by
violence or fraud or by overt or covert
usuries; not to expose them to corrup-
tion seductions and danger of scandal;
not to alienate them from the spirit of
family life and from love of economy,
and not to impose upon them labor be-
yond their strength or unsuitable for
their age or sex."The pope, further, points out that the
rich have the obligation to be chari-
table, and they are expected to prac-
tise that virtue. And, finally,he cautions the defenders
of the cause of "the proletariat and the
poor," not to use language calculated
to inspire aversion among the people
for other classes of society. Let them
refrain from speaking of redress and
justice, when the matter comes within
the domain of charity only."These rules are made mandatory.
The closing instructions are that they
"be transmitted to all Catholic commit-
tees, societies and unions of every kind.
All these societies are to keep them
exposed in their rooms and to have them
read frequently at their meetings. We
ordain, moreover, that Catholic papers
publish them in their entirety and
make declaration of their observance
of them, and, in fact, observe them re-
ligiously; failing to do this they are to
be gravely admonished, and if they do
not then amend let them be interdicted
by ecclesiastical authority."The question on which this paper let-
ter treats is one of utmost importance.
Probably the time is past when social
inequality, coupled with "equal indi-
vidual responsibility to God" will be
admitted, we fear, and there-
fore the mild submission of the "prole-
tariat" to what it regards as oppres-
sion is no longer accepted as a virtue.
Then again, laborers are not satisfied
with accepting "charity." It is their
"rights" they claim, and more, if they
can obtain it. The times have changed,
and the new conditions demand new
rules of action.Armed peace is better than no peace,
and that is about all.Perhaps the snow is piling up in an-
ticipation of the January thaw.Automobiles have their uses but that
of a band wagon is not one of them.When the Panama canal is built the
patrols should be provided with gon-
dolas.In this movement for better roads the
highway of life should not be forgot-
ten.Chicago theaters and churches have
been closed but her saloons are still
open.If radium will cure cancer, why not
apply it to the cancerous growth on the
body politic?St. Louis hack and carriage drivers
have gone on strike. Getting ready for
the exposition?New York papers are calling for more
rapid transit. "There is no denying that
New York is 'rapid.'"The Panama canal treaty is not to
be amended. "It's better mit out it,"
as Rip Van Winkle would say.And so Senator Morgan wants to an-
nex Panama. After all it might be the
shortest cut out of many difficulties.The weather bureau service costs the
people of the country about two cents
per capita. It doesn't come high but
the people must have it.Thomas Hardy's new play has nine-
teen acts and a hundred and thirty
scenes. While it may not be great
there is nothing small about it.In all this talk of war between Japan
and Russia not once has mention been
made, so far as we have seen, of the
"dogs of war."A bull fight with no bull or horse
killed is about another such perform-
ance as "Hamlet" with the Prince of
Denmark left out.It is said that France has refused to
give Russia armed support in the event
of war in the orient. This looks like
taking French leave of the much her-
alded alliance."Herbert Spencer was supposed to be
a very wise man. Yet he left a will
that is three columns long," says the
Record-Herald. Well, wasn't he wise
not to take the will with him?A Chicago professor says that it will
not be many years before the final ele-
phant and the final camel will pass
from these earthly scenes. He forgot to
say whether the final camel will pass
through the eye of a needle."Germany expects every bullet to do
its duty," says Prince Henry of Prus-
sia. A very nice little adaptation of
Nelson's famous saying. What is that
bullet? To kill a man? Statistics show
that it takes about a thousand bullets
to kill one man in battle."As far as I can see, the conditions
in New York now are just as the ma-
jority of the people want them. I am
absolutely discouraged about New
York," says President Hadley of Yale.
If Gothamites who live in New York
are not discouraged, why should Dr.
Hadley, who lives in New Haven, be?
Then he forgets that this is a country
where the majority rules.

AS TO ARBITRATION.

Los Angeles Times.
The International Peace Congress is
disposed, as it would seem, to post-
pone its session until next summer,
but considering the rumors of trouble
among our great and good friends of
the orient, it would seem as if an ex-
tra session ought to be called instantly,
provided there is anyone with sufficient
authority to issue the call. Unless the
signs are awry there is an immediate
demand for a peace talk with Russia
and Japan; not to mention Colombia,
which has a bad look in its eye when-
ever that dusky optic is turned in the
direction of Uncle Sam and the fed-
erating republic of Panama.

Springfield Republican.

We really need arbitration treaties
with various European powers as much
as with the British empire. Unfortu-
nately, it seems easier to secure these
instruments for the preservation of
national sanity during periods of pos-
sible hysteria, with the nations that are
the least liable to come into serious an-
tagonism with ourselves. As an insur-
ance against war this country re-
quires an arbitration treaty with Ger-
many and Russia more than with Eng-
land or France. In these matters,
however, an administration naturally
and inevitably follows the line of least
resistance, and consequently, we are
likely to reach an understanding with
the British government before we reach
one with the kaiser or the czar. Treat-
ies with France and Italy might easilyfollow one with England, and, if the
scope of the convention were limited to
the one already in existence between
England and France, there is no reason
apparent, even to a jingo mind,
why our pacific advances should not
also include Russia and Germany.

New York World.

There has been no purely moral
sentiment since the abolition of slavery
that appeals so strongly to the mind
and heart as the idea of substituting
the civilized methods of peace and rea-
son for the barbarism of needless war."
Its present agitation becomes more
than ordinarily opportune in view of
growing tendencies toward expansion
into world-power interests and activi-
ties. It is likely to find the soberer
sense of Congress more favorably in-
clined toward arbitration as a future
corrective and safeguard for a develop-
ment of national policy that is not
viewed without apprehension.

New York Evening Post.

The international arbitration confer-
ence at Washington has very wisely
concentrated its efforts upon the at-
tainment of an Anglo-American treaty.
Six years ago such a treaty was igno-
miniously cold-shouldered by the sen-
ate, though urged by both Cleveland
and McKinley. But times have chang-
ed since then, and the principle of arbi-
tration has gained ground. The Hague
Tribunal has been established; France
and Italy, England and France, have
entered into permanent agreements for
peaceful adjudication of contested
claims; Mr. Kailfou has not the suspi-
cious attitude of his illustrious suc-
cessor towards the new-fangled diplomacy
of peace; and a Senate that is trying to
square the Panama aggression with
general moral arbitration is in a more
amiable mood than was the body which
voted President Cleveland's emergency
"war credit."

San Francisco Bulletin.

What the world needs today is a tri-
bunal that will prevent needless wars.
Wars are often brought on by designs
that are not based on considerations of
national welfare. There are millions
of money wasted even in a small war.
When a government is engaged in war
it cannot be stern in its dealings with
influential supporters whose patriotism
may never reach above their pockets.
War in itself is specifically immoral.
It is a short cut to the center of the world's
stage. It brings into prominence men
whom the nation had not discovered.
The sentiment, now so nearly universal,
that the people must rally to the sup-
port of a government which finds itself
involved in war, holds the sober judg-
ment of the nation in the background.
Opposition that would be tolerated in
time of peace becomes treason when it
gives aid and comfort to an enemy.
The tremendous cost of war is in itself
a reason why war should only be re-
sorted to when all other methods of
settling a dispute have failed. The result
of war is now determined rather by the
contents of the national money chest
than by any display of skill or courage
on the battlefield. The statesman of
the future will conduct policies on peace-
ful lines. The minister who comes from
the council chamber with an agreement
that may be described "Peace with
honor" will be hailed as the world's es-
timate of the successful general.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Professor Simon Newcomb writes in-
formingly about "The Mariner's Com-
pass" in the February Harper's. The
phenomena of the needle's strange
changes, not definitely explainable by
any known law, are here set forth in an
interesting portion of Professor New-
comb's paper. All the research of sci-
ence has failed thus far to discover the
reasons for the various deviations of
that tiny but all-powerful guide to
mankind. There are fourteen color
pages in this magazine. The colored
frontispiece, illustrating Robert W.
Chambers' story, "The Sphinx," is by
Henry Hunt. Among other artists rep-
resented are Albert Turner, Louis Loch,
P. C. Yohn, W. T. Smedley, Harry
Penn, Orson Lowell, Alice Barber Ste-
phens and Peter Newell. "A Forgotten
Tragedy in Early American History," is
the subtitle of an article by Cyrus
Townsend Brady, in which he describes
the fate of the sailing-ship Tomquinn,
sent by John Jacob Astor in 1810 to es-
tablish a settlement at what is now
Astoria, on the far northwest coast.
These are only a few features of this
excellent publication.—Harper & Bros.,
New York.The following features are among the
contents of Harper's Bazar for Febru-
ary: "The Spinster," Agnes Repplier;
"The Memoirs of a Baby," part XI, Con-
clusion, Josephine Dunsen; "The Cor-
onation of Mrs. Beacock," a story,
Mary B. Mullett; "The Masquerader,"
novel, chapters IV., V., VI., Katherine C-
ell Thurston; "The Redemption of Ma-
rion," a story, Elizabeth G. Jordan;
"Midwinter Fashions," "Evening
Gowns and Wraps," "Curtains and
Drapes," Ada Sterling; "Lessons in
Home Sewing," Rose E. Payne; "Win-
ning House Plants," George H.
Knapp; "Valentine Luncheons," Jo-
sephine Grenier; and "Hints to House-
wives," Margaret Hamilton Welch.—
Harper & Bros., New York.It is not generally known that the
United States government loans a
school-ship to the New York board of
education for the education of sail-
ing in seamanship. The story of this
school is given in the current issue of
Leslie's Weekly, with a double page
of illustrations. Other illustrations in-
clude the destruction by fire of the
magnificent \$4,000,000, capital of Iowa,
the recent frightful Rock Island Rail-
road wreck; the famous historic paint-
ing, "Signing the Peace Protocol," pre-
sented to the White House by H. C.
Prick; "Counterfeiting in the Philip-
pines;" "The Queen New Year's Frolic
at Philadelphia;" the dramatic and
amateur photographic pages, and other
timely features.—New York.

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7 Doz. Men's soft front Shirts, worth \$1.25, for.....	60c	50 Doz. Ladies' Percale Waists, worth 60c, for.....	30c
12 Doz. Men's soft front Shirts, worth \$2.00, for.....	90c	50 Youth's long pants school Suits, worth \$5.00, for.....	\$3.75
10 Doz. Men's work Shirts, worth 40c, for.....	20c	Other goods at special reduced prices.	

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