

# DESERET EVENING NEWS

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

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THE DESERET NEWS  
Salt Lake City, Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, - JULY 25, 1901.

## THE TAX LEVY.

The taxpayers of this city may as well  
commence to prepare for the levy  
shortly to be made. The decree has  
gone forth. The City Council has de-  
cided upon eight and one-half mills as  
necessary to meet the expenses of the  
city and only one member finally raised  
his voice against the increase. The  
total taxes for the present year, state,  
county, school and city, will amount  
to \$2 1/2 mills, an increase from last  
year of over four mills. It will be no  
task to grumble. The only thing in  
view is to pay up, or lose your prop-  
erty.

It is quite likely that this increased  
revenue is really necessary to meet  
current expenses. But that will not  
lighten the load which the taxpayers  
will have to bear, whether they "grin"  
or smile as they carry it. The con-  
viction is pretty general that there has  
been some mismanagement, some ex-  
travagance, some recklessness in the  
conduct of our public affairs. The fact  
remains that as the years go on the  
taxes increase. In spite of the promises  
of politicians, the groanings of the  
poorer citizens and the hopes of all the  
people, relief does not come, the load  
is not lessened.

There will have to be some retrench-  
ment, greater economy, the looting off  
of needless outlay, or a great many of  
the people who own small homes and  
have meager incomes, will have to part  
with their property and become tenants  
instead of landlords. It has been the  
boast of the old settlers, that a larger  
percentage of the bona fide residents of  
Utah than in any other place owned  
their own dwellings. We fear that this  
bit of honest pride will soon become a  
thing of the past. The small property-  
owners will be overwhelmed by the tax  
levy. If it increases at anything like the  
present ratio, and only the wealthy will  
be able to hold the title.

We do not know that we can offer  
any practical remedy for this condition  
of our public affairs, except this: Put  
men in public office who are capable,  
trustworthy, economical and who will  
watch the public interest and work for  
the public welfare, regardless of per-  
sonal favor, party demands, political  
preference and private gain. Men who  
are above the petty strife that often ex-  
cites public disgust, and who have no  
other object in view than good govern-  
ment and the benefit of the people who  
placed them in office.

Partisanship in purely local affairs  
has been demonstrated to be obnoxi-  
ous to the common interest. It is diffi-  
cult, we know, to secure the services  
of the high class business men of any  
community, but an effort can be made  
in that direction, and the aim should be  
to lessen the financial burden resting  
upon the people, and deliver the com-  
munity from the load that is weighing  
it down. Reform in the conduct of  
public affairs, retrenchment in public  
expenses, relief from exorbitant tax-  
ation, are the demands of the times in  
this city. It is in the power of the  
people to bring about the needed  
change. What do they mean to do  
about it?

## RECLAIM ARID LANDS.

The question of irrigation of arid  
lands has again been brought up for  
public discussion, on account of the  
resolution adopted by the Transmis-  
sippi congress, urging a government  
appropriation for that purpose. The  
supposition is that a hundred million  
acres can be reclaimed by irrigation.  
This land is situated in California, Ne-  
vada, Utah, Colorado, Idaho, Mon-  
tana, Wyoming, Washington, Oregon,  
Arizona, and New Mexico, but the gain  
would be national and not merely local,  
as the export to eastern Asia of grain,  
fruit and other products would be  
much increased, if they could be grown  
in sufficient quantity near the Pacific  
coast.

A great many fertile valleys have  
been surveyed, and reservoir sites se-  
lected, and all that is needed now is a  
sufficient appropriation to complete an  
enterprise that "will benefit millions of  
people and add three billions to the na-  
tional wealth."

A fact in connection with irriga-  
tion is called attention to in a bulletin  
issued by the geological survey, which  
is of general interest. It is shown  
there that irrigation benefits not only  
the country immediately brought  
under water, but large tracts adjacent  
to it. The soil absorbs the water with  
which it is flooded, and gradually large  
areas are saturated. This is shown  
in the case of the San Joaquin  
valley, where now a canal is planned  
to carry off the superfluous water. The  
case of the city of Tulare is cited,  
where wells formerly had to be sunk  
from seventy-five to 100 feet. Today  
water is found from ten to fifteen feet  
below the surface. The desert country  
about Fresno, Cal., has been made pro-  
ductive and now irrigation is unneces-  
sary. The bulletin goes on to say that  
"water introduced into a given tract

sinks into the soil, and in the course  
of years widely overflows its boundary,  
thoroughly moistening the adjoining lands  
and completely changes the character  
of the whole section."

That has been the experience in Utah  
too, where in many places the first set-  
tlers found water sufficient only for a  
few families, but where now large set-  
tlements have grown up, the water  
supply having apparently increased  
with the growth of the population.

The subject deserves the most careful  
consideration. By reclaiming the so-  
called arid region, vast areas would be  
opened up to the surplus population of  
the eastern states. The national wealth  
would be increased manifold. Com-  
merce and industry would be stimu-  
lated. The enterprise would be one of  
immediate benefit to the present gen-  
eration, but it would be of greater ben-  
efit still to generations to come, and  
this is one of the reasons why it should  
be a government enterprise, and not  
one left to individuals and private cor-  
porations. It would be a paying in-  
vestment, too, since land now worth  
nothing would be made very valuable.

## UTAH PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Next Saturday, the Utah Press as-  
sociation will hold a meeting at the Ken-  
yon hotel in this city. Matters of great  
importance to the fraternity will then  
be discussed. A number of the country  
newspapers are urging the necessity of  
a common understanding among all the  
publishers in the state, in reference to  
advertising rates, the abolition of plate  
matter, the rejection of unprofitable  
and improper notices and the suppres-  
sion of dead-head circulation. It is to  
be hoped that the members of the as-  
sociation will attend this gathering,  
and that the movements which will be  
inaugurated for the elevation of the  
newspaper business and profession will  
be supported by the press of Utah gen-  
erally. We have in this State a number  
of able publications exhibiting more  
than ordinary journalistic talent. We  
know something of the struggles and  
tribulations of the country editor, and  
sympathize with our brothers of the  
Faber in their endeavors to diffuse in-  
telligence, to publish the news of the  
day, and to benefit the people who often  
so little appreciate what is being done  
for them. The Utah Press association  
should hold more frequent meetings  
than the annual regular gathering, and  
should command a wider influence and  
a greater membership than at present.  
We believe the assembly of next Sat-  
urday will prove a step in the direction  
of the accomplishment of these pur-  
poses, and we wish our friends all the  
success they anticipate and desire.

## THE STRIKE SITUATION.

According to a Pittsburg dispatch  
both the steel trust officials and the of-  
ficers of the Amalgamated association of  
steel workers are actively engaged in  
measures for the settlement of the  
strike, but the former are adverse to  
any compromise that will increase the  
union mills, and the latter are equally  
determined to carry their point. In  
the meantime the workmen are los-  
ing millions in wages, and the manu-  
facturers are losing millions by the de-  
preciation of the stock, and otherwise.  
It is a question which side can hold  
out the longest.

As we understand it, the dispute this  
time does not turn on wages or work-  
ing hours, or on the treatment the la-  
borers receive. It is merely a ques-  
tion of whether non-union men shall  
have the right to earn a living for  
themselves and families. President  
Shafter alleges that non-union men are  
under contract not to join the union,  
and the strike is for the purpose of  
breaking up such an arrangement.  
That comes pretty near infringing upon  
the rights of non-union men to work  
under whatever condition they choose,  
and the right of employers to engage  
whichever help they find to their best  
advantage. The Amalgamation as-  
sociation threatens to ruin the compa-  
nies, or injure the business, unless their  
demands are acceded to, and the trust  
managers hold that it is better to stand  
that loss now, than to yield on a ques-  
tion of principle, when yielding would  
mean permanent ruin to the true in-  
terests of labor.

No one disputes the right of work-  
men to combine for mutual protec-  
tion, but those who refuse to join such  
unions have rights too, and so have  
the employers who put capital into the  
business. And unless union men re-  
spect such rights, their own rights will  
not be kept inviolate. It would be to  
their own interests to seek a settle-  
ment of the strike on reasonable terms.  
The public is concerned in the troubles  
of laborers, since strikes always mean  
interruption of business, and the public  
demand fair play by all concerned.

It becomes more and more evident  
that compulsory arbitration is one of  
the necessities of the time. New Zea-  
land is said to be a land without  
strikes, because it has such arbitration  
laws. The older countries of the world  
have something to learn of that en-  
terprising British colony.

## A POSTAL REFORM.

Postmaster-General Smith has just  
made a ruling which, it is believed, will  
work a notable change in the revenues  
of the department, and at the same  
time correct a flagrant abuse of second-  
class privileges. The government, it is  
claimed, has been swindled out of mil-  
lions of dollars by carrying various  
kinds of fake publications at one cent  
a pound. The rulings now made effec-  
tive will put an end to this.

The publications aimed at are paper  
covered book serials, and "magazines"  
that depend upon prizes and premiums  
for circulation, and not upon the merit  
of their contents. Such publications  
must now go as third class, at a rate of  
8 cents a pound.  
It is stated that Postmaster-General  
Wanamaker once calculated that the  
department would gain \$40,000,000 an-  
nually by such a reform. This seems ex-  
aggerated. But in all probability it  
would wipe out the deficit and add  
something to the revenue. Congress  
has in vain struggled with this problem  
for years. The postmaster-general has  
now taken upon himself to settle the

matter, and it is believed he has ample  
authority to do so, both in the letter  
and the spirit of existing laws.

If Britannia rules the waves why  
does not King Edward call down the  
hot wave?

MacLay never gave Schley such a  
roasting as Old Sol is giving the people  
of the Mississippi valley.

Emperor William is letting his beard  
grow. But there isn't a man in all  
Europe that dare beard him.

If the unexpected should happen the  
weather would be cool. But the unex-  
pected doesn't always happen.

Boston manufacturers do not favor  
the New York idea of a shoe trust. If  
formed they say it would not last.

Speaking of Gov. Stanley's proclama-  
tion appointing a day of prayer for  
rain, a correspondent of the Kansas  
City Star says: "Don't pray, but ir-  
rigate." Why not do both?

The great industry of mining is as  
much entitled to recognition in the  
President's cabinet as is the great in-  
dustry of agriculture. And some day,  
no doubt, it will be given.

Could electricity be produced direct  
from coal there would be no gain to  
the people, for the coal barons would  
put the price of coal up to the differ-  
ence between the present price of coal  
and the cost of the production of elec-  
tricity.

Killing off mosquitoes by pouring  
coal oil on the ponds where they breed  
is very well, but how are the mosqui-  
toes that live up in the high hills to  
be killed off? They are the most vor-  
acious and venomous of any around  
these parts. And how thick they are,  
thick as leaves in Valambrosa.

All politicians are ever ready to  
claim credit for abundant crops and  
consequent prosperity, but where is the  
politician who dare take responsibility  
for the droughts and consequent burn-  
ing up of the crops? The odd part of  
the whole thing is that there are  
plenty of people who give credence to  
the politicians' claims for producing  
the great crops.

The Philippine civil government has  
decided that in the oath to be sub-  
scribed by the judges it is not neces-  
sary to swear to support the constitu-  
tion of the United States. At first  
blush it will seem very odd to Ameri-  
cans but it will bring to their minds, as  
perhaps nothing else could, how great  
and radical is the change wrought in  
our traditions by the adoption of a  
colonial system. But in reality it would  
have been an anomaly and an absurdity  
to require appointees to support the  
constitution if that instrument does not  
extend over the people of the Philip-  
pines. And Gov. Gen. Taft and his co-  
commissioners have proceeded on the  
theory that it does not.

That was a splendid oration deliv-  
ered by Hon. W. H. King at the cele-  
bration of Pioneer day in this city. It  
ought to have been heard by the great  
audience assembled on Midway, and  
would have been but for the incessant  
din kept up by the showmen and their  
touters. The M. I. A. people are to be  
congratulated for their successful ef-  
fort to render the celebration appropri-  
ate to the occasion. The marshal of the  
day and his aids deserve their meed  
of praise. The M. I. A. part of the en-  
tertainment was satisfactory through-  
out. We regret that no complete re-  
port of Judge King's magnificent ad-  
dress was taken, for our synopsis can-  
not begin to do it justice.

One result of Historian MacLay's at-  
tack upon Admiral Schley is that the  
latter has requested Secy. Long to ap-  
point a court of inquiry to investigate  
the whole matter in controversy and  
the request has been granted. To have  
held the inquiry behind closed doors, as  
might have been done, would have been  
to raise a storm of protest from the  
press of the country. Everybody should  
be glad that this court has been ordered,  
for it will settle a most disagreeable  
controversy, one that has caused the  
navy and the country to divide them-  
selves into partisans of Sampson or of  
Schley. And like Banquo's ghost it  
has refused to down. After the court  
of inquiry has finished its work and  
made its report this Sampson-Schley  
controversy will be res adjudicata.

Elder A. Milton Musser has received  
a letter from Brother John M. Horner  
of the Hawaiian Islands, dated July  
12th, in which he acknowledges the re-  
ceipt of the pamphlet containing full  
reports of the discourses delivered at  
the last General Conference of the  
Church, in April, 1901. He was very  
thankful for it, as to him it contains  
inspired teachings of great value. He  
states that Elders Bush and Phillips  
had called upon him, the first Elders he  
had seen for twenty years. He regards  
them as model, faithful young men.  
He states that his wife, with whom he  
had lived for fifty-five years, six  
months and eighteen days, died on the  
8th inst. Brother John M. Horner will  
always be remembered with gratitude  
and affection by the Elders who were  
sent to the Orient in 1852, and who,  
when without means for their journey  
on their arrival in California, received  
the generous contribution from him of  
nearly \$5,000 towards their expenses.  
Such deeds of kindness are regarded by  
their recipients with thankfulness and  
as "laying up treasures in heaven." We  
are glad to hear from Brother Horner.

More than a quarter of a century ago  
a gang of desperadoes entered the town  
of Northfield, Minn., and looted its chief  
bank. Some deaths resulted, one of  
the robbers being killed. Among this  
gang were Cole and James Younger.  
They were tried, convicted and sen-  
tenced to life imprisonment. After  
twenty-five years in prison they have  
been paroled. That was a matter for  
the Minnesota authorities to decide.  
But now these men, these desperadoes,  
are being made into heroes, and to  
make them into heroes is to encourage  
wayward inclined youths to follow  
their example. The hero-making pro-  
cess consists in sending accounts of  
their doings all over the country. Thus  
the morning dispatches tell that they  
are going to set tombstones. If it is  
their intention to pursue the paths of

virtue and industry and earn an hon-  
est livelihood, well and good; they  
should be encouraged in such efforts.  
But while encouraging them it should  
be remembered that they are paroled  
prisoners, that their record is bad and  
their lives have been wicked and in-  
famous. To give them notoriety is,  
in a way, to encourage their would-be  
followers.

## THE PRAYER FOR RAIN.

Peoria Journal.  
If the prayers offered up in Missouri  
should be followed by drenching rains  
there are hundreds of thousands who  
would hail it as direct answer. But it  
would not follow that such was the  
case. Again, if there should be no  
rain following these supplications, is  
it not probable that there may be an  
increase of skepticism?

## Kansas City Star.

It is a cause for hope that faith is  
pleasing to God, and that there is more  
of that Christian attribute among the  
people of Missouri than Governor Lock-  
eys displayed in assuming that it would  
be necessary for Providence to have  
time to make preparations to wet the  
earth.

## Kansas City World.

Altogether, it is to be regretted that  
the governor did not put a little more  
vigor into his proclamation. If he was  
going in for a season of prayer to break  
the dry spell he might as well have  
gone in for a separate and secular day  
of petition.

## SAMPSON-SCHLEY CONTROVERSY.

Springfield Republican.  
Secretary Long feels troubled about  
his connection as an advance critic with  
MacLay's book about the history of the  
United States navy, which seems to  
have been accepted as a text-book at the  
naval academy largely on the  
strength of his recommendation. Mr.  
MacLay, whose previous work has im-  
proved him a good historian of the  
past, has in his later volume concern-  
ing the war with Spain, condemned  
Rear Admiral Schley with unsparring  
severity charging him with falsehood  
and cowardice, and in so much express-  
ing partisanship to a degree which  
unfits the work for a text-book in the  
present generation, at least.

## Army and Navy Journal.

We are in no sense partisans of Ad-  
miral Schley, but we are in this, as in  
all other matters, the friends of fair  
play and honest dealing, and this civil-  
ian critic, in his zeal to serve his cause,  
has gone beyond every fair judgment  
upon Schley, however severe that may  
be, and incidentally has presented the  
severest case against the navy, which  
the navy department which could permit  
honors to be bestowed upon such an  
obvious liar and coward as MacLay de-  
clares Schley to be.

## Baltimore Sun.

The MacLay book, however, even  
though it is fit only to be thrown into  
the gutters, will, after all, have served  
a good purpose if it helps to clear the  
historical atmosphere and to establish  
important facts of our recent national  
history. Facts, according to the old  
saying, make history, but historians  
often make their facts, and writers like  
MacLay, who are given to making their  
facts, by their very audacity and men-  
dacity arouse the spirit of inquiry and  
lead more judicial-minded and impar-  
tial men to investigate the subject, to  
sift the evidence and to give the world  
finally comparatively dispassionate  
statements about great figures and im-  
portant events.

## Worcester Gazette.

Mr. Goode was the Associated Press  
correspondent, and was on the flagship  
New York throughout the entire cam-  
paign of the North American squadron.  
His history is by far the most accurate  
and interesting that has been written  
regarding the operations described or  
regarding any phase of the Spanish  
war. The author makes use of all the  
official records, dispatches, letters, re-  
ports, etc., and gives a clear and com-  
prehensive view of the naval move-  
ments. He is a warm admirer of  
Sampson, and plainly believes Schley  
to have failed to do his duty, but he  
makes no intemperate charges. He  
gives the correspondence, and states  
the facts and then draws the conclu-  
sion which he considers inevitable.

## Kansas City Star.

It is mighty hot weather for such an  
impulsive burst of passion as that of  
General Eliza Agnus, publisher of the  
Baltimore American, a violent partisan  
of Schley. It is such violent and sense-  
less charges as that made by General  
Agnus, giving to the controversy the  
appearance of a political alignment,  
that has served to keep this wearisome  
contention open.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The complete novel in the August  
number of The "New" Lippincott is by  
Ina Brewster Roberts and is called "The  
Lifting of a Finger." Other writers of  
fiction for this number are Owen Wis-  
ner, Cyrus Townsend Brady, Paul Law-  
rence Dunbar, and others not yet so  
well known. "A Goddess on a Pedes-  
tal," by Maud Appleton Hartwell, is  
a little society farce in the form of let-  
ters which are both subtle and funny.  
Cyrus Townsend Brady contributes  
one of his humorous missionary yarns.  
A Pan-American sketch by Henry Col-  
lins is called "A Rose and a Thorn."  
The "Walnuts and Wine" de-  
partment is as bright as usual.—Phila-  
delphia.

Among the Contents of Harper's  
Magazine for August, we notice, "The  
Cleansing of the Lie," Alfred Ollivant.  
"The Portion of Labor," a novel, part  
VI, by Mary E. Wilkins "A Pilgrim,"  
a story, Robert W. Chambers, "A Ran-  
died Years' War of Today," Ralph D.  
Blumenfeld, "The Princess and the  
Poet," a story, Stewart Edward White,  
"The Birth and Death of the Moon,"  
Edward S. Holden, LL. D., "Lieb-  
chen," a story, Arthur Colton; A Poem,  
Robert Loveman, "The Cast of the Ap-  
ple," a story, Maurice Heglett, "August  
Days," John Burroughs, "An Old Lon-  
don Folk Tale," Moncure D. Conway,  
and "The Passing of a Shadow," a story,  
Mary Applewhite Bacon. There  
are numerous other contributions both  
in verse and prose.—Harper & Bros.,  
New York.

Cassier's Magazine of illustrated en-  
gineering has the following articles in  
its August number: "The Nile Reser-  
voirs" by John Ward, F. S. A.; Utilis-  
ing the Sun's Energy, Dr. Robert H.  
Thurston, "Commercial Education for  
Engineers," J. S. Randolph, M. Am.  
Soc. C. E.; "The Machinery of Torpedo  
Boats," by Walter M. McFarland, late  
chief engineer, U. S. N.; "Machine  
Moulding," by Joseph Horner; "Pneu-  
matics," by Professor J. H. Kinealy;  
"Alternating-Current Power Work," by  
T. P. Gayler; "Zinc Mining in the  
United States," by D. A. Wiley; and  
Current Topics.—New York.

The leading articles in "Health Cul-  
ture" for July are "Hot-Weather Liv-  
ing," "Dietetic Remedies," "Philosophy  
of Eating," "Care of Constipation,"  
"Diseases of Children," "Spinal Curva-  
ture," and "Physical Training."—481  
Fifth Avenue, New York.

The August number of World's Dis-  
cussion is largely devoted to the Pan-American  
position. The Pan-American idea is  
further given prominence in an article  
on "Our Trade with Latin-America,"  
by Frederic Emory, chief of the bureau  
of commerce, and the general facts of  
the industrial advance of the  
last decade are furnished by Carroll D.  
Wright. The March of Events dis-

# RIBBON SALE

AT Z. C. M. I.

Week Commencing Monday, July 22.

This is an opportunity of Choice Bargains for the Ladies, in which there will be a reduction of  
**20% TO 50% OFF THE REGULAR PRICES.**

For the very best quality of goods. Note the figures:

FANCY RIBBONS, Regular price 25c per yard. In this sale—	15c	No. 7, regular price, 10c. In this sale—	7 1/2c
PLAIN AND MOIRE TAFFETA AND FANCY RIBBONS, regular price 30c, 35c, 40c and 50c. In this sale only—	25c	No. 9, regular price 12 1/2c. In this sale—	9c
TAFFETA RIBBONS, PLAIN AND MOIRE, all colors and widths.		No. 12, regular price 15c. In this sale—	11c
No. 5, regular price \$ 1-3c. In this sale—	6c	No. 16, regular price, 20c. In this sale—	14c
		No. 22, regular price, 25c. In this sale—	17c

## LINEN COLLAR SALE.

LADIES' BEST 4-PLY LINEN COLLARS, Regular  
Price 15c each. In this Sale only . . . . . **10c**

Z. C. M. I.

T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

cusses the month's doings, including  
matters in Cuba, tariff legislation, the  
increased wealth and philanthropy of  
the country, the pension trouble, and  
the civic corruption in Philadelphia.  
There are also many striking illustra-  
tions.—Doubleday, Page & Co., New  
York.

I Can! You Can!

Be at the

Elks'  
Carnival  
And  
Street  
Fair!

Salt Lake City, Sept.  
16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21.

## FEATURE NO. 1.

Watch this space for announcements.  
\$100.00 Ladies' Gold Watch, donated  
by Boyd Park, for the Ladies' Guess-  
ing contest. Every lady entitled to  
one guess for an appropriate name for  
the live Elk to be christened, Sept.  
20th.  
A committee of three leading citi-  
zens, not Elks, will decide the name  
of the lady suggesting the name ac-  
cepted by the committee. Will receive  
the watch. Contest closes Sept. 20th.  
\$ 5 m. sharp.  
Address all communications to Elks'  
Carnival headquarters. Watch on ex-  
hibition at Park's Jewellery store.

Put a Cake of  
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Drink a glass of our delicious  
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