church are generally elected. that Gentiles are sometimes office in preference to Mor- ities where the Mormons are jority does not tend to prove of church influence. It is the testimony that the officials church sometimes prefer to another and sometimes to a Mormon. So well is that the power of church in political affairs and deferred to that of Senators and of other Mormons must be given what their share of the offices to

to realize the potency of the which the ruling authorities of church exercise in political must be kept in mind that this from men who are be- followers to be oracles of whatsoever they speak is the and that the first presi- Mormon church and the twelve apostles are "the of God." in the efforts put rulers of the church to de- Thatcher, the Mormon people that the first presidency and apostles were inspired and Thatcher, the twelfth apostle, mitted.

committee has not overlooked nor due consideration to the witnesses called in behalf of who testified that there was no by the Mormon church in affairs of Utah or Idaho. out of consideration any po- personal bias for Mr. Smoot witnesses may have mani- is very little in their tes- from and beyond their in- and judgment as regards conditions in the States testimony of these witnesses controverts the facts before re- which facts the conclusion that the controlling au- the Mormon church do domi- political affairs of the State of control to some extent the po- of the State of Idaho. proof of these facts, or strong countervailing facts, mere opin- however intelligent candid, do not suffice.

Mr. Smoot one of those by whom the political affairs of dominated, but his election to was, it is believed, the result nation.

Smoot concluded to become a for the Senate, he was careful "consent" of the first presi- twelve apostles to his can- this so-called "consent" of the church was naturally the people of Utah, who were the ways of the Mormon good, as being, under the cir- equivalent to an indorse- made it impossible for anyone an aspirant for the same any hope of success.

al Union of Church and State.

that the adherents of the church hold the balance of pow- in some of the States en- first presidency and twelve control the political affairs of to any extent they may de- a complete union of church formed. This is in accord- teachings of the pristhood church, as promulgated men of high authority to the effect that the supreme in all matters of gov- as well as in all things pertain- private life of the citizen. In series of pamphlets, "On the of the Gospel," by Apostle Or- is affirmed:

of God is an order of govern- established by divine authority. It is government that can exist in the universe. All other govern- and unauthorized. God hav- things and worlds has the au- given them by his own laws of his own appointment. Any to govern themselves and their own making and by officers appointment, are in direct rebel- the kingdom of God. (Vol. 1, p.

of church and State in those the domination of the Mor- is most abhorrent to our John Adams declared of the Church of Eng- and its jurisdiction over the contributed as much as any oth- arouse the attention, not only thing mind but of the common to urge them to close think- constitutional authority of over the colonies," and to war of independence. After had achieved their independ- complete enfranchisement of from the control of the State, State from the control of the brought about through the men like Thomas Jefferson and in Virginia, and those of prominence in other States. natural desire of the people for the entire separation State was incorporated in of the United States by ment to that instrument. to worship God according to of one's own conscience is most sacred rights of every men. No less sacred is the citizen to vote according conscientious convictions without on the part of any church, organization, or body of ecclesi- seeks to control his political direct in any way his use of franchise.

of religious freedom and the State from the influence church, the framers of of Utah incorporated in the provision which has in a preceding part of this provision of the constitution been persistently and con- disregarded by the first presi- the twelve apostles of the ever since Utah was ad- the Union. They have paid to this mandate of the of Utah as they have to the prohibits polygamy and the forbids polygamous cohabita-

ch of Vengeance.

signed and verified by Mr. Leilich it is claimed that has taken an oath as an apos- Mormon Church which is of as to render him incompe- the office of Senator. From taken it appears that Mr. taken an obligation which is the Mormon Church and those who go through a known as "taking endow- was testified by a number of who were examined during the that one part of this obli- consisted in substantially these

you do convenant and will pray and never cease to God to avenge the blood of upon this nation, and that you same to your children and to children unto the third and

was made to destroy the effect testimony of three of these wit- impeachment of their reputa- This impeaching testi- not strengthened by the fact given by whom it was given of the Mormon Church, naturally disparage the truth- who would give testimony is that church. The testi- witnesses for the protest- referred to, was corroborated testimony of Mr. Dougall, a wit- behalf of Mr. Smoot, and was made to impeach the this witness. It is true that witnesses testified that no is contained in the endow- but it is a very suspi- that every one of the made this denial refused obligation imposed on those in the ceremony.

showing that such an ob- is further supported by the endowment cere- is offered asking God to blood of Joseph Smith upon and certain verses from which are claimed to and the prayer. The prayer is offered and passages from the Bible are disputed by any witness on the investigation. Nor that by the term "the used in the endowment ceremony reference is made to Joseph and Hyrum Smith.

That an obligation of vengeance is part of the endowment ceremony is further attested by the fact that shortly after testimony had been given on that subject before the committee, Bishop Daniel Connelly of the Mormon Church denounced the witnesses who had given this testimony as traitors who had broken their oaths to the church.

The fact that an oath of vengeance is part of the endowment ceremonies and the nature and character of such oath was judicially determined in the third judicial court of Utah in the year 1889 in the matter of the application of John Moore and others to become citizens of the United States. In an opinion denying the application, the court say:

In these applications the usual evidence on behalf of the applicants as to residence, moral character, etc., was introduced at a formal hearing and was deemed sufficient. Objection was made, however, to the admission of John Moore and William J. Edgar upon the ground that they were members of the Mormon church, and also because they had gone through the endowment house of that church and there had taken an oath or obligation incompatible with the oath of citizenship they would be required to take if admitted.

Those objecting to the right of these applicants to be admitted to citizenship introduced eleven witnesses who had been members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, commonly called the "Mormon church." Several of these witnesses had held the position of bishop in the church, and all had gone through the endowment house and participated in its ceremonies. The testimony of these witnesses is to the effect that every member of the church is expected to go through the endowment house, and that nearly all do so; that marriages are usually solemnized there, and that those who are married elsewhere go through the endowment ceremonies at as early date thereafter as practicable in order that the marital relations shall continue throughout eternity.

On behalf of the applicants fourteen witnesses testified concerning the endowment ceremonies, but all of them declined to state what oaths are taken, or what obligation or covenants are there entered into, or what penalties are attached to their violation; and these witnesses, when asked for their reason for declining to answer, stated that they did so "on a point of honor," while several stated they had forgotten what was said about avenging the blood of the prophets. * * *

The witnesses for the applicants, while refusing to disclose the oaths, promises, and covenants of the endowment ceremonies and the penalities attached thereto, testified generally that there was nothing in the ceremonies inconsistent with loyalty to the Government of the United States, and that the Government was not mentioned. One of the objects of this investigation is to ascertain whether the oaths and obligations of the endowment house are incompatible with good citizenship, and it is not for applicants' witnesses to determine this question. The refusal of applicants' witnesses to state specifically what oath, obligations, or covenants are taken or entered into in the ceremonies renders their testimony of but little value, and tends to confirm rather than contradict the evidence on this point offered by the objectors. The evidence established beyond any reasonable doubt that the endowment ceremonies are inconsistent with the oath an applicant for citizenship is required to take, and that the oaths, obligations, or covenants there made or entered into are incompatible with the obligations and duties of citizens of the United States. (Vol. 4, pp. 340-343.)

The obligation hereinbefore set forth is an oath of disloyalty to the Government which the rules of the Mormon Church require, or at least encourage, every member of that organization to take.

It is in harmony with the views and conduct of the leaders of the Mormon people in former days, when they openly defied the Government of the United States, and is also in harmony with the conduct of those who give the law to the Mormon Church today in their defiant disregard of the laws against polygamy and polygamous cohabitation. It may be that many of those who take this obligation do so without realizing its treasonable import; but the fact that the first presidency and twelve apostles retain an obligation of that nature in the ceremonies of the church shows that at heart they are hostile to this nation and disloyal to its Government.

And the same spirit of disloyalty is manifested also in a number of the hymns contained in the collection of hymns put forth by the rulers of the Mormon Church to be sung by Mormon congregations.

There can be no question in regard to the taking of the oath of vengeance by Mr. Smoot. He testified that he went through the ceremony of taking the endowments in the year 1880 and the head of the Mormon Church stated in his testimony that the ceremony is now the same that it has always been.

An obligation of the nature of the one before mentioned would seem to be wholly incompatible with the duty which Mr. Smoot as a member of the United States Senate would owe to the nation. It is difficult to conceive how one could discharge the obligation which rests upon every Senator to so perform his official duties as to promote the welfare of the people of the United States and at the same time be calling down the vengeance of heaven on this nation because of the killing of the founders of the Mormon Church sixty years ago.

Mr. Smoot Not Entitled to a Seat in the Senate.

The more deliberately and carefully the testimony taken on the investigation is considered, the more irresistibly it leads to the conclusion that the facts stated in the protest are true; that Mr. Smoot is one of a self-perpetuating body of men, known as the first presidency and twelve apostles of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, commonly known as the Mormon Church; that these men claim divine authority to control the members of said church in all things temporal as well as spiritual; that this authority is, and has been for several years past, so exercised by the said first presidency and twelve apostles as to encourage the practice of polygamy and polygamous cohabitation in the State of Utah and elsewhere, contrary to the constitution and laws of the State of Utah and the law of the land; that the said first presidency and twelve apostles do now control, and for a long time past have controlled, the political affairs of the State of Utah, and have thus brought about in said State a union of church and state, contrary to the constitution of said State of Utah and contrary to the Constitution of the United States, and that said Reed Smoot comes here, not as the accredited representative of the State of Utah in the Senate of the United States, but as the choice of the hierarchy which controls the church and has usurped the functions of the State in said State of Utah.

It follows, as a necessary conclusion from these facts, that Mr. Smoot is not entitled to a seat in the Senate as a Senator from the State of Utah.

Costly Insects.

Congress has appropriated $100,000 to import bugs to eat up the gypsy moths. These moths were brought to the United States some years ago in an experiment to determine whether they were silk-producers. They escaped from custody and began eating Boston's trees. From Boston they spread through Massachusetts, and they are now ravaging all New England. They have caused damage estimated at millions of dollars.

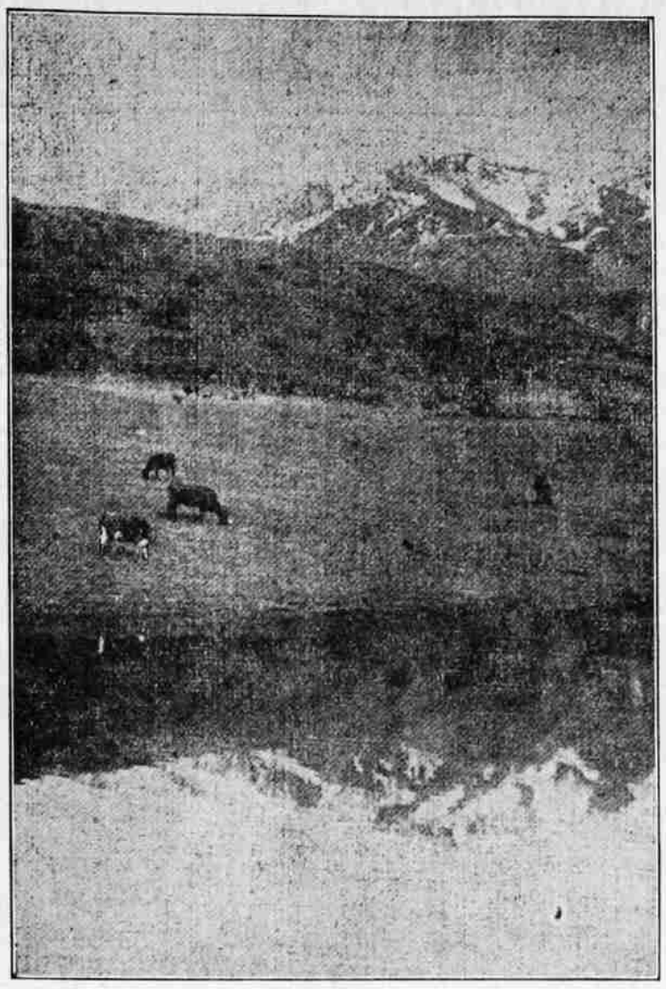
Most of the injurious insect pests which destroy vegetation in the United States are imported. The Hessian fly, which with the cinch-bug does over $100,000,000 damage to the wheat crop annually, was brought over in the forage of the British army in the Revolution. The San Jose scale, which is limiting productive orchards to men with expensive spraying apparatus, is of recent knowledge and probably came from Asia. The bollweevil came from Gautemala through Mexico. Even the potato-bug has its right to American ancestry challenged.

There are two ways to combat these insects, which do hundreds of millions of dollars' damage every year to the crops of the United States. One is by human endeavor—by spraying, by poisons, by rotation of crops and fresh soil, by selected seed and by careful cultivation. This requires capital and expert knowledge.

The other way is to import the natural parasites from the countries whence the destructive insects came. That has been tried with the scale in California and with the boll-weevil in Texas. It is now to be tried with the gypsy moth. Some effective parasite antidote to the potato-bug may be found. If nature's preventives can be discovered they will be more effective and cheaper than spraying poisons and bug-catching machines.—New York World.

ASK ANY SHORT LINE AGENT
About June 16.

Canyon Crest Ranch



MEADOWS AND COWS.

The picture below will give a very fair idea of the several plateaux of arable land lying between the hill slopes on Canyon Crest ranch. One of these meadows is now being ploughed and planted with potatoes by the boys upon the place. It is with the greatest of interest and vigor that the boys attack, with plough and harrow, these one-time meadows. These boys now know all about seed potatoes—how to cut them, what and where the eyes are, how to plant and tend them. It is wonderful what an amount of useful knowledge can be inducted into a boy if you let him work it out with his hands!

Before this resistless youthful energy the peaceful cow will have to hunt her sustenance farther and farther up the hillsides, ruminating, as she chews her cud, upon the good old days when she was monarch of all she surveyed. As the commercial value of potatoes and melons dawns on the juvenile mind—not to mention the feasts to the workers, becoming almost realities—these young farmers begrudge every acre of arable land to the cows. They talk to the superintendent of "our melons," "our garden patch," "our hens and chickens," etc. One enterprising youth has undertaken to furnish a leading restaurant with squabs as his contribution to the general fund; another raises ducks. A more savage spirit has contracted to rid the place of gophers, with a .22 rifle and a rat terrier dog at his heels. He declares, and makes good, "that no measly gopher ain't going to eat our stuff up." An easy mark offered a cent for every gopher-tail, also a cent for every head. She was a sadder and wiser woman when she learned that "a head" and "a tail" came off the same gopher! Gopher-tails were the currency among the boys at one time on the ranch. They bought and sold—as the Indians used to in merchandise—eleven gopher-tails and a snake skin purchased a knife; a bunch of sego lilies and a rabbit's foot, an air-gun, and so on.

The cows, to the ordinary boy, are not an inspiration. They suggest, rather, the barnyard and milking time, the butter-making and the cream separator. It is only when seated at the supper table, after a hard day's labor and tramping, that the boy appreciates his valuable friend, the cow. The gentle Jersey bull and the young calves are more to his liking; the one inspires him with daring and fear, the calves with fun and frolic. Best of all are the horses. A boy loves a horse and a horse likes a boy. The twain are great chums and seem to have a mutual understanding of each other's needs. On the ranch are six sturdy old horses; they plough and harrow and haul and jog over to Mr. Bamberger's dummy line, two miles away, for freight and passengers. They mow and rake, and in a hundred ways are the very good friends of the ranch.

For years and years Canyon Crest ranch has been run as a stock farm to the exclusion of other things. The present management believes that the raising of the smaller fruits, manual training, chickens, pigeons and the lesser animals will be more fitting to boys, more attractive. The initial step in this direction entails the expenditure of a considerable sum of money. Nevertheless, five years with good guidance should make good the outlay many times over, and we must never forget that while we are raising fruit, we are also raising boys. That we have started an enterprise for reclamation and character-building, set in motion activities the harvest of which cannot be reckoned in dollars and cents. May God bless and prosper Canyon Crest ranch, the home of hitherto homeless boys.

Favorable Sentiments.

J. W. Houston: "I think you are on a lordly mission."

F. E. McGurrin: "I think this plan of the Canyon Crest ranch is one of the best things ever organied for the betterment of the youth of Utah. We must remember that 'The boy is father to the man.'"

Moylan C. Fox: "It's a great thing for Utah. I heartily endorse the plan and will surely aid with my subscription."

C. S. Burton: "A capital plan—it gets a boy next to nature, and there is no better way to lay the foundation for a good man."

John C. Cutler, Jr.: "The idea of a farm for the boys where they can learn to be independent is a splendid idea and I am in favor of anything that would help to make good citizens of our boys."

A leading mining man said in substance: "Will I give to the boys' farm? Indeed I will. I believe in helping boys to help themselves—that's real charity now. These churches just sink money in fine buildings and organs and things—but live boys appeal to me." While writing his check he said: "Don't mention what I said about the churches; I've given to five in the last month."

Charles Peets, a surveyor, said: "I have been surveying on the C. C. ranch for a private party and that association can have my vote and some of my money. Their plan to help boys is all right."

A prominent newsboy: "Say, misses, are you one of them ladies who are interested in C. C. ranch cause? If you are, I want ter say I approve of it—yes, I do. You see I have earned my own way on the streets ever since I was 8 years old, and I've took pretty good care of myself. But, lady, honest, now, I—I ain't as good as I oughter be—yer can't be when yer on the streets and yer ain't got folks what care for yer, or nobody to teach yer nothing." Here the manboy had to turn his back to hide his emotion as the long, hard years of his barren life came before him. To be sure, he had managed to sustain life and clothe his thin, stunted body by his own efforts, but at 17 he sensed how much more it takes to make and fit a boy to meet his life than food and clothes. So he continued: "I hope the farm for boys goes through. I know kids who are too good to go through what I have. I want to see them learn something, to be somebody. No, lady, I don't want no nickel for that paper. It's got a Canyon Crest notice in."

Who Will Send a Mower?

"Hello! Is this the headquarters of the Canyon Crest association?" "Yes; who's talking?"

"It's Willie, one of the boys on the ranch. We wanted to tell you that our mower is broken, a cog busted. Will you bring us out a new one this afternoon or shall we buy one at the Bountiful Co-op? We just have got to cut that alfalfa, else it will spoil on us."

"Yes. But, Willie, mowers cost $50 or more and are not carried out in a handbag."

"Well, so long; we'll do the best we can with the old one. The alfalfa must be cut this week."

Likes the Ranch.

Yes, a week ago last Sunday I visited the Canyon Crest ranch and found there more natural beauty, green fields, shade trees with abundance of water and rich soil than I have observed in any of my outings in Utah.

The ranch interested me much from the fact that about a dozen boys were there working with as much enthusiasm as an energetic and prosperous rancher, all because they had been allotted a patch of ground, the product of which was to be their own. A small portion of each day they were allowed to work upon this patch and the rest of their time they devote to the duties of the ranch under the direction of the superintendent.

I marveled at all this because the boys had, as I was informed, no previous experience in ranching and such hard work is usually distasteful to youth. I found discipline, good conduct and such deep interest in their work that idleness and play seemed quite forgotten; anyhow it was back of their work, not ahead of it.

I was convinced that the active boy must be occupied and with a patch of ground and a certain water right, tools and seed with which to till and plant the soil, the products of which was to be his own, gave him the spirit of a capitalist and the desire to outdo the boy on the next patch. This surely makes out of youth the true man and good citizen.

C. F. ADAMS.

Salt Lake City, June 9.

FUTURE OF TUBERCULASE

It Is Hoped That Its Use May Render Man Immune to Consumption.

Eugene Wood, in summing up "The Campaign Against Consumption," in Everybody's says:

"There will be something new to tell when von Behring of the Pasteur institute feels that he may safely announce his discovery of what in a moment of enthusiasm he declared was 'destined to protect men threatened with phthisis against the damaging consequences of infection.' So much he has told us: That he has succeeded in cultivating enormous growths of the bacillus of tuberculosis (which is not an animal but a vegetable); that from these large masses he has succeeded in separating three groups of substances, one group corresponding to the tuberculin of Koch, one a proteid group, and the third a group soluble in alcohol. What is left after these three groups have been sieved out, in a manner of speaking, he calls TC. Inject TC under the skin of an animal which is susceptible to tuberculosis. The cells that originate from the lymphatic germ-centers take up this TC and transform it into a substance which he first called TX, and later called tuberculase. Collect that tuberculase and introduce it into the system. It will not reproduce itself, but it will start the growth of tubercles, like those which the great white plague begets, except that these do not become cheeselike, do not soften, and so are not expelled by coughing, thus spreading the disease farther. They heal of themselves and leave no trace. Prof. von Behring says that this tuberculase, when injected under the skin of cattle, will vaccinate them against bovine tuberculosis. He has hopes that it will be possible to use it to vaccinate man against tuberculosis, but although it seems entirely practicable to us (who are ready to believe anything possible to science), and though it is said that those who have had tuberculosis of the lymphatic glands, and have recovered from it, are thereafter as immune to consumption as those who have had smallpox are immune to that disease, von Behring strongly emphasizes his statement that there is as yet no scientific basis for asserting that tuberculase will render man immune to consumption."

The Inoffensive African Lion.

Lions are increasing in number throughout the district, and, I believe, in all Angola, though they are still not so common as leopards. Certainly they watch the road for dinner, and all the way from Benguela to Bihe you have a good chance of hearing them purring about your wagon any night. Sometimes then you may find a certain satisfaction in reflecting that you are inside the wagon and that twenty oxen or more are sleeping around you, tied to their yokes. An ox is a better meal than a man, but to men as well as to oxen the lions are becoming more dangerous as the wilder game grows scarcer. A native, from the wagon which crossed the Cuando just after mine, was going down for water in the evening, when a lion sprang on him and split the petroleum can with his claw. The boy had the sense to beat his cup hard against the tin and the monarch of the forest was so disgusted at the noise that he withdrew; but few boys are so quick, and many are killed, especially in the mountain zone about 100 miles from the coast.—H. W. Nevison, in Harper's.

King Alfonso's Lineage.

Alfonso XIII. unites in his veins the blood of the houses of Bourbon and Hapsburg. He goes straight back to Hugh Capet (A. D. 987) of France, founder of all that line of kings whose weal and woe culminated in the French revolutiin, and he can claim lineage with the long line of the Louis of France, St. Louis, Louis XI., Louis XIV., and all the Philips and Ferdinands of Spain, including our own patron, Isabella. In his paternal line are great men, wise rulers and good men, and also monsters of tyranny, debauchery and every human frailty. Such names as Philip II., Alva, Torquemada, Crazy Jane, Isabella the Catholic, St. Louis, all suggest possibilities of inherited tendencies that may have come to this amiable youth from his paternal line. Alfonso bears in his face to a striking degree the physiognomical marks of his lineage. The high nose of the Bourbons, the pendulous lip of the Hapsburgs, and the emaciated figure of the Spanish line are his. He has given no evidence of that foolish pride which cost the life of one of his ancestors because the grandee whose business it was to attend to the fire did not happen to be present when the fumes of the stove threatened the monarch's life. On the contrary, Alfonso XIII. seems to be a good deal of a democrat. —Indianapolis Star.

Aaron Burr in Prison.

Even to his jailer Burr was the grand seigneur whose rights there was none to dispute.

"I hope, sir," ventured that official at their first encounter, "that it would not be disagreeable to you if I should lock this door after dark?"

"By no means," graciously returned the prisoner. "I should prefer it to keep out intruders."

"It is our custom, sir," continued the turnkey, "to exainguish all lights at 9 o'clock. I hope, sir, you will have no objection to conform to that."

"That, sir," answered Burr, "I am sorry to say is impossible, for I never go to bed until 12 and always burn two candles."

"Very well, sir—just as you please," agreed the jailer. "I should have been glad if it had been otherwise; but as you please, sir."—Frederick Trevor Hill, in Harper's Magazine.

A "Merican" City.

The American who means to stop in Chester for the day, which may so profitably and pleasantly extend itself to a week, cannot do better than instruct himself more particularly in the history of which I still find myself so ignorant, for all my show of learning. I would have him distrust this at every point, and correct it from better authorities. Especially I would have him mistrust a story told in Chester of the American who discovered a national origin in the guidebook's mention of one of the Mexican kings who extended his rule so far from the midland counties. The traveler read the word American, and pronounced it as the English believe we all do. "My dear," he said to his wife, "this town was settled by the Murricans."—W. D. Howells in Harper's.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS

Via Oregon Short Line,

Daily, June 1 to September 15, 1906, from Salt Lake City:

Portland or Spokane and return (via Huntington), $42.00.

San Francisco and return via Ogden and S. P. both ways, $42.00.

San Francisco and return via Portland one way, $55.50.

Los Angeles and return via Ogden and S. P. both ways, $50.00.

Los Angeles and return via Portland one way, $63.50.

Proportionately low rates from other points.

Final return limit of tickets, October 31.

See agents for further particulars.
City ticket office, 201 Main st.

EXCURSIONS WEST

Via Oregon Short Line.

May 26th and 28th, and June 1st, 3rd, and 15th, from Salt Lake.

San Francisco and return via Ogden and S. P.	$33.50
San Francisco and return (one way via Portland)	46.00
Los Angeles and return via Ogden and S. P.	45.00
Los Angeles and return (one way via Portland)	57.50
Portland or Spokane and return	33.50

Tickets good for return to October 31st, 1906.

Proportionately low rates from other stations.

SEE AGENTS FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS.

City Ticket Office, 201 Main st.

Most stomachs have their own troubles in the summer. Don't overburden them. The lightest, best, most easily digested food is made of

HUSLER'S FLOUR

DO YOU OWN A PIANO? ?

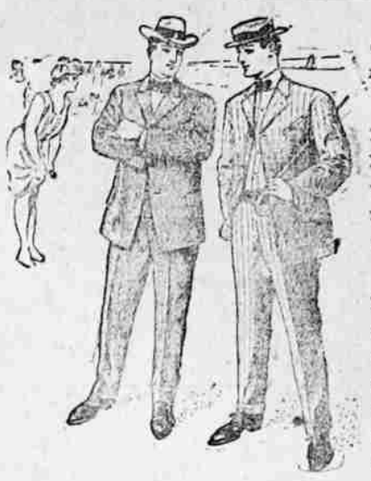
If not, there's no reason.

We have one at a price you can afford to pay. Make it cash down or satisfactory payments.

The new Everett Piano used at the Orpheum Theater was furnished by us.

CARSTENSEN & ANSON CO.
74 South Main St.

GARDNER DAILY STORE NEWS



The past few days are evidence that Old Sol has lost none of his old-time vigor.

As a result the man who has so far failed to equip himself with light weight wearables is decidedly a most uncomfortable individual.

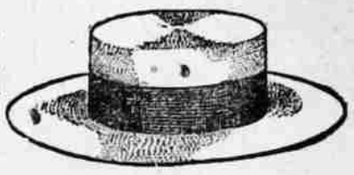
But there are scores who have hurried to escape the increasing heat, and as a result Gardner Good Clothes have been finding new friends so fast that our salesmen are taxed to their utmost to properly care for everyone.

We hope to be able to maintain a complete showing of the various lines throughout the principal buying season, but the heavy sales we are experiencing is bound to tell on the heaviest stocks, so we advise you to come in soon, that we may supply your exact needs.

Our Splendid Value Suits are priced at $12, $15, $18, $20 and $22.50.

Every one possesses the full Gardner value—a saving on any suit.

A straw hat is a cooling convenience. Prices 50c, 75c and up to $3.50. Porto Rican and Java Straws in Panama shapes, $2 to $3.



ONE PRICE J. P. GARDNER 136-138 Main St.

THE QUALITY STORE.

Salt Lake City, Utah, June 5, 1906.

Mr. F. C. Schramm, Druggist.
Cor. Main and First South Streets,
Salt Lake City.

Dear Sir:

Allow me to state that in just thirteen minutes from the time I telephoned your store late last evening, an order for medicine was delivered at my residence, No. 962 E. 2nd So. st., which is nearly two miles distant.

This service, not pre-arranged, being so prompt, is deserving of an unsolicited acknowledgment on my part, and I assure you I fully appreciate it. I am, very respectfully,

(Signed.) E. W. TAYLOR.

WE DID IT FOR HIM. WE CAN DO IT FOR YOU

SCHRAMM'S

Where the Cars Stop. The Great Prescription Drug Store.

Mercantile Installment Co.,
74 West Second South.
Dependable clothing for men, women and children.
AT CASH STORE PRICES
New goods only. A very large assortment of snappy spring styles to select from. Give us a call and inquire into our method. It's very easy. You can dress well without the least exertion on the part of your purse.
EVERYBODY'S CREDIT IS GOOD.
NO REFERENCES OR SECURITY NECESSARY.
Small payment down, then you take clothes and wear them. Pay us.... $1.00 a week afterward.

SEE BOWERS FIRST. BOWERS JEWELER 155 S. MAIN ST. AT 245 S. MAIN ST.
June Weddings
SILVERWARE—An artistic, up-to-date variety. Quality guaranteed.
WEDDING RINGS—Any style, any size, highest quality, lowest price.

GARLAND RANGE SALE
$1.00 down
$1.00 per week
Only 50 Ranges to be sold on these terms.
Every Range guaranteed to be satisfactory.
Monarch Hdw. Co.
Formerly Brubaker-Campbell Hardware Co.,
27-29 W. 3rd So.

LORD CECIL CIGAR
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