

DESERT EVENING NEWS

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Charles W. Penrose - Editor. Horace G. Whitney - Business Manager.

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SALT LAKE CITY, - FEB. 23, 1906.

IN A TERRIBLE HURRY!

Advices from Washington indicate a great hurry on the part of the Chairman of the Senate committee on privileges and elections, now that the testimony for the protestants is all in. A mass of documentary evidence has been submitted involving a question that, like others, has "two sides" to it, and as it is partly composed of long lists of names compiled for a purpose, and containing numerous falsehoods, it becomes necessary for the defense to produce evidence in rebuttal. This will take time that must be granted in common fairness, and that should be taken anyhow. Statements have been made by witnesses for the protest which are positively untrue, and the proofs of their falsity will have to be obtained and presented before the committee. It does not matter whether this suits the hurry-up parties or not.

Senator Smoot is just as anxious as anybody else can possibly be to finish up the evidence and bring the case to a final issue. He has been kept on a constant strain for so long a time that in the very nature of things he must long for a speedy settlement. And he has bent his energies all along to that effect. Such delays as have occurred have been the result of the introduction of repetitions in testimony of irrelevant and needless matter; of a re-opening of the investigation to no beneficial purpose; and of withholding the names of witnesses and the purpose of their appearing, so that the defense could not possibly be prepared to meet their testimony with necessary counter-evidence.

The Senator has the undoubted right to obtain such witnesses as are required to refute the errors and falsehoods newly introduced, and notwithstanding his eagerness to have the case decided, he should, in common justice to himself and to the real objects of attack, take the requisite time to gather the evidence made essential by this new encounter. He would be liable to the censure of his counsel and the public if he failed in this particular.

It will be remembered that the same impatience in regard to the time necessary for the production of evidence by the defense, was exhibited by the chairman at previous sessions of the committee. Witnesses for the protestants were encouraged to take all the time they wanted in giving testimony, and a hurry-up spirit was strongly manifested when the defense was in progress. We could demonstrate this from the record, if necessary, but do not care to devote space to it now. Suffice it to say that, as "one story is good till another is told," the press and the public as well as the gentlemen who are judges in this protracted cause, should "possess their souls in patience" until "the other side" has full opportunity to be heard. If not, why not?

We notice that some papers, as well as individuals, take the statements of witnesses for the attack as "zoepl truth," although they do not agree on vital points, and are in a hurry to close up the case without hearing a word in explanation or refutation. Is that right? Why such extreme haste just now? We join with others who want the matter decided without needless delay, but we protest against a feverish desire to re-open the investigation to admit what was expected to be a full supply of evidence that was lacking, and the eagerness now to shut up the inquiry before the fallacy and weakness of the most recent effort are exposed. "Festina lente" is a good motto for present as well as general observance. But "do not let the time run to waste!"

FAMINE IN JAPAN.

President Roosevelt has called attention to the famine in the northern provinces of Japan, and the appeal for contributions should not go unheeded. The Japanese are not in the habit of expecting aid, as some of the inhabitants of the Turkish domain in Asia, and it is absolutely certain that the conditions now prevailing invite the sincere sympathy of the civilized world. It is claimed that in the three provinces of Iwate, Fukushima and Miyagi, one-third of a total population of 3,000,000 is reduced to the direst extremities through crop failures. The Japanese government has contributed large amounts for famine relief, but the disaster is of such proportions that foreign aid is needed.

The famine is ascribed to unfavorable weather conditions the past year. Throughout the empire the temperature was exceptionally low. The rice crop was small everywhere, in fact, it was about 20 per cent below the average. In the northern provinces the crop was a failure. In one province there are townships in which less than one per cent of the average rice crop was gathered. There, and in the north generally, the plants looked "well," but at the time of the harvest the grains were only a sort of jelly. One village of five thousand people that ordinarily has a harvest of more than thirty thousand bushels obtained, last year, the report says, less than six bushels from its whole acreage. Another vil-

lage of about the same size gathered less than a thousand bushels instead of its ordinary forty-five thousand. In one county, carefully collected statistics show that in place of the more than a million bushels of rice harvested the year before, less than seventy thousand bushels made last year's crop. These authentic reports give some idea of the situation.

It is further stated that when the official investigation was begun, in December, thousands of families were found living upon acorns and roots boiled with straw, grape leaves and radishes. Many families had a little better provided for. They had cakes made one-third of a low-grade rice and barley, baked with leaves and radishes. Well-to-do families had better food but they had, in many cases, pawned their furniture and mortgaged their fields so that they might purchase food. Hundreds of schools had been closed, because children had neither clothes nor luncheon for the school sessions. An estimate, made at the close of the year, stated that the rice, nuts, roots and edible barks available in the famine districts would not last three months, and that many persons will die of starvation and of diseases brought on by the poor food.

It may appear strange that one part of Japan should be plunged into the horrors of famine by one year's crop failure. With the modern facilities for transportation we might suppose that the needs of one region could be supplied by the abundance of another. And that would, no doubt, ordinarily have been done, but Japan has not only suffered from crop failure but from an exhausting war which drained the country of its resources to such an extent that there was nothing to meet famine with. The Japanese had been called upon to sacrifice their all upon the altar of patriotism, and so generous was the response that they were left destitute and unprepared to combat another national calamity. They are now paying the penalty of victory. It is said that the knowledge of this crop failure and impending famine was one of the strongest influences in securing the Japanese approval of the terms of the Russian peace treaty.

Undoubtedly the Americans will respond generously to the call for aid. The test of friendship is best made in times of need. And we ought to prove ourselves the true friends of all who need the sympathy and aid of our fellowmen. Something in that direction has already been done by our people in this city.

MAINTAIN SELF-RESPECT.

"The men we seek, and of late have in large measure secured, will not subject themselves to the restraints of naval discipline unless they feel that as sailors they can retain their self respect, and earn the esteem of their fellow Americans," says Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte. The retention of their self respect and the esteem of their fellow citizens depends upon the men themselves. In this regard the sailors of the navy and the soldiers of the army are in the same boat. If their profession is looked down upon as the last refuge of bums and beats, it is because too many of that class have adopted it. This is a fact but too well known. Let the men themselves frown down upon those who bring disgrace upon them and they will find they are rising in public opinion. Their calling is a most honorable one, and that of itself has the respect of every patriot. Let the secretary of the navy aid the sailors by seeing that the rif-raff of the country is not enlisted in the country's naval service.

CANNOT AFFORD WAR.

One reason why this country must ever be against any policy that would involve it in wars, except those that are absolutely unavoidable, is presented in the pension bill that has been passed by the House. We are still paying the enormous sum of \$139,009,900 for a war that was fought forty years ago. On Jan. 21, 1905, we had 1,004,196 pensioners on the roll. This number decreased a little during that year, but the Spanish war veterans now come in, and it is claimed that more of them have already been provided for than were in the entire army of Shafter in Cuba. And thus it goes. This nation, wealthy as it is, would be ruined in a few years by a military establishment equal to that of Germany, and the expenses for past wars. Such are the cost of the maintenance of an American soldier, and the generosity in the matter of pensions. Our policy must of necessity be one of peace, since militarism has become exorbitantly expensive.

We must not be too sanguine with regard to universal peace. The Millennium has not yet come. There are dangers in the Balkan situation, and especially in the trouble between Austria and Hungary. But the example of the United States can do much toward the hastening of the day when all political problems are solved, and one nation no longer has any cause to fear another. And this we can do by restraining the war spirit that still lingers among nations, and showing a "better way" than that of iron and blood.

TRAINING IN JOURNALISM.

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch has arranged to give university students an opportunity of studying newspaper work in its offices. Nine young men, members of the journalism class, will spend four days in the Post-Dispatch establishment, and thoroughly examine the processes of gathering news, preparing it for publication and publishing the newspaper. They will first be assigned to the local department, and will begin with practical reportorial work, the reading of copy, the writing of headlines, and the general preparation of the copy for the printers. They will be taken through all the departments—telegraph, Sunday, art and editorial—to learn the manner in which each department is conducted. They will then be given an opportunity to learn all about the mechanical departments and the preparation of material for publication. After their experience

In each department, they will prepare a miniature newspaper, which will be published in the Post-Dispatch. This is surely a practical method of training young men for a journalistic career.

TWO STANDARDS.

John A. McCall, who succumbed to the exrays of publicity, made the statement before his tragic death that he had not knowingly wronged anyone. And there can be no doubt that he was sincere in this view of his life. He had done only what others were doing. His business methods were the outcome of his business training. Undoubtedly, he considered himself justified in "making all he could." In our age even devout Christians—according to their own profession—have two standards of morals, one for Sunday and one for everyday business. When they make transactions for which the Sunday conscience loudly condemns them, they find peace in the thought: "This is business." If they steal a goose from their fellow-men, "that is business." If they cut it up and generously give part of the refuse to the Lord, "that is religion!" The most discouraging feature of the present is the perverted sense of right and wrong.

McCall was the bright, ambitious son of a humble citizen in Albany. When, but a young man, he secured a position in the office of an insurance agent he came in contact with all sorts of characters, and a study of false standards became almost a necessity. At that time he undoubtedly saw bribery in one form or another, and became familiar with its uses. When he advanced he became the second in command of a department which achieved notoriety under unscrupulous chiefs. Finally, he was drafted into service by one of the three great companies in New York. The disclosure of rottenness in one of them—a disclosure with which he had nothing to do—raised him, as an eligible man, to its head. His career therein coincided with courses which brought all three to grief. And now the end has come to his life. It appears, however, that the last act has not yet been seen. Others are broken down in mind and body, and may follow the leader to an early grave.

It is but natural to condemn the men who have been unfaithful stewards of public means, but the system that is responsible for their departure from the paths of rectitude should be still more condemned. The false standards of right and wrong that are waving on so many flagstaves should be pulled down. Before the bar of Infinite Justice it may be that the greatest criminal is not he that has done a wrong act but those traitors to society who, though themselves hidden in the shade, through their evil plots and aspirations, make it possible for the more daring to commit their sins. What is needed is a national invigoration. May we not hope that out of the gloom of the past few months a new light may break, revealing long-neglected moral standards to gather around?

We agree with an eastern paper, that "the vast mass of the people in the country have been sane and honorable; but they have grown morally heedless and careless; they have let the standards fall out of hands too much occupied with individual work and gain." We believe "it is time to measure moral strength against wealth and luxury, to hold men who are trusted to a more rigid account, and, when they betray their trusts, to tear from them the shreds of respectability with which sentimentalists would conceal the greatness of their offending." The world needs good men and women more than brilliant ones. It needs men who are honorable in every walk of life, especially in their business dealings, whether honesty means financial loss or gain.

Detective McParland is as full of charges as a rapid-fire gun.

Still it isn't wise to eat pure-food mince pie just before going to bed.

A coal miners' strike in summer is very much of an improvement over one in winter.

At Algeiras France and Germany are marking time while standing pat, which seems odd.

Hon. James Bryce says that he does not fear home rule in Ireland. Why should he? There is no danger of it.

The process servers are still at a loss to know just what process to use to serve a summons on John D. Rockefeller.

A Harvard professor has evolved a method whereby disease germs can be photographed. Their pictures should be in the rogues' gallery.

The report on life insurance of the Armstrong committee makes a "pamphlet" of 219 pages. How fortunate that it did not make a book.

The University of Pennsylvania commemorated Washington's birthday by conferring honorary degrees. But his name is missing from the list of those receiving them.

Secretary Bonaparte says that the first need of the navy is more money; the second, fair and intelligent criticism. The latter it gets in abundance, but for the former it has an insatiable maw.

We notice that the Harriman lines have announced a round trip rate of \$75 from Chicago to the coast, and \$65 from Missouri river points, with stop over privileges. That is the way to encourage tourists to "see America first."

On their arrival at Havana, Mr. and Mrs. Longworth were assured by the spokesman of the reception committee that Cuba was delighted with the opportunity of honoring the daughter of its best friend.

COLD IN MEXICO.

Springfield Republican. Reports from California and Mexico show that there has been a queer

shifting of climate this winter, which has given us a somewhat tropical New England, while these localities have been having the winter that should be ours. The weather has been particularly strenuous in Mexico, to the very serious discomfort and peril of the natives. Never before was it so continuously cold there as during the recent months. In the City of Mexico poor creatures, without proper clothing, have fallen stupor-stricken cold in the streets, and so perished. The novelty of bonfires in some plazas served to warm the shivering wretches after nightfall, and so to preserve life. Shepherds have driven in plains near Toluca, and so have charcoal burners up in the Sierra near the City of Mexico. In late January and early February the mercury got down to 48 in these localities in the country. Without fire-places, and oil stoves have been in very general use. It has been very cold in Vera Cruz, and tourists who fled there breakfasted with overcoats on.

HOW "JOHN" EXPLAINS.

Los Angeles Express. Not the most reliable source of information as to developments in China and the animus thereof is from Chinese residents in this country. Even if they had any means of knowing more than is vouchsafed to the reader of newspaper dispatches it is not supposed the wily Celestials would show their hands. And yet one local citizen from far Cathay dropped a remark the other day that may not be far amiss. He told a reporter for the Express that the uprising in China is not much against foreigners as it is against the ruling dynasty, and that the government, to alarm the powers, sends out the reports of great danger to the foreigners. This may not be anywhere near the mark, but it shows the working of the Chinese mind.

AROUND THE WORLD.

Atchison Globe. When you look at steamship literature, you find that a first class, advertised as low as \$625. This is by the very shortest route; it does not include the trip to India, and many other points of great interest are left out. It should be remembered that at Hongkong and many other places of little or no interest you will be compelled to wait from five days to two weeks for a connecting steamship, and during these long waits you must pay extravagant hotel bills, and extravagant bills of every other kind. Going around the world is a most serious and expensive proposition than people imagine. It is like building a house; always double your estimates as to cost and time. And the side trips you will want to take will cost more than the main trip.

A "SPELL" BINDER.

Kansas City Star. What's the matter with the spellers nowadays, anyhow? Here is Prof. D. Jones of Lancaster, Pa., the champion speller of the world, going about like Goliath of Gath, issuing his defiance to mortal combat with the dictionary, and all the men of Israel are fleeing from him and are sore afraid. For the last twenty-five years, he says, nobody has accepted his challenge to a four-hour contest, the words to be delivered orally and written by the contestant, the one missing the greatest number to present the winner with a dictionary—though what Prof. Jones wants of another dictionary is a mystery. Surely such indifference wouldn't have been shown fifty years ago. In those good old times spelling matches occupied the place of bridge and football and Bernhard all rolled into one. There would have been contestants a plenty for Prof. Jones' championship belt, and Convention hall wouldn't have held the crowds.

BAD TASTE.

Boston Transcript. It has generally been supposed that the church looks upon the institution of marriage as a sacrament. That Baptist church in Lynn, which proposes to have two of its Sunday school children go through a mock ceremony of matrimony, as a sacrament. The wedding, apparently, looks upon marriage as a spectacle. Already, it is understood, there have been indignant protests against this proposed mock wedding, and a party, especially against children under twelve years of age being made participants. The promoters of the affair had no respect for the fitness of things in making a mock of the wedding of the daughter of the president, it might seem as though their respect for their church would keep them from elaborating such a nauseating entertainment in its Sunday school.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The Scrap Book is a new magazine that makes its first appearance with the March number. It contains "The Latest View Points of Men Worth While," "Special Articles," "Fiction," "Theatrical," "Poetry," "Biography," and "Miscellaneous." Under each of these divisions a large amount of useful and interesting reading is found. The claim is not exaggerated that the magazine crowds between its covers more matter of human interest than most of its competitors.—The Frank A. Munsey Co., 175 Fifth Ave., New York.

The current number of the U. of U. Chronicle is a "Valentine Number," and it is very creditable in every respect. The cover and frontispiece are really artistic, and the contents, whether serious, or in a lighter vein, are excellent.—Salt Lake City.

The February number of the Mother's Magazine is fully up to the standard set by the writers and publishers of this helpful periodical, of which the numbers have now appeared. All the various departments are well filled with illustrated reading, and the cover design is a beautiful reminder of the season.—David Cook, Pub. Co., Elgin, Ill.

Eleanor Franklin, the staff correspondent of Leslie's Weekly in the orient tells, in the current issue, of Korea, where superstition and ritualism work as a thing unknown. This field is the most remarkable one in the world for Christian missions. Strange pictures accompany the article. Among other notable features with the coming Olympic games in its original home, Athens. The visit of the Chinese envoys to Mount Vernon and Governor's Island also is depicted.—New York.

The Business Philosopher is a bright little magazine devoted to "the science of business and the principles determining the evolution of success." Its March number will be found many helpful suggestions.—The Science Publishers, The Republic, Chicago.

The Red Book for March comes with a fine selection of art features and short stories. Among the latter are: "Ohson of the Marshes" by Cerny; "The Girl from Salt Lake" by William B. Ewing; "In Love and War" by Ethel Strahan; "The Ladies and the Fan" by Denison Halley Cliff, and many others. These are handsomely illustrated. The art features consist of a series of photographic studies by the Kitzene Studio, Chicago. The number closes with notes on the Paris models, and "Some Dramas of the Day."—Red Book Corporation, 14 State St., Chicago.

JUST FOR FUN.

According to the Book.

Madge—Does the young clergyman she's engaged to sermoneize much in his love-making? Marjorie—Well, when he kisses her good night she says he does it firstly, secondly, thirdly, and so on.—Tit-Bits.

"Your city is holding an election to-day," remarked the stranger. "Yes," said the native. "It seems to be a spirited contest." "Well, I don't know what else you could expect. It's between 'th' wets an' 'th' dries'."

"You should make your story end happily!" suggested the publisher. "Oh, I'll fix that," replied the author. "I'll simply have my hero and heroine divorced in the last chapter!" —Tattler.

Easy.

Mr. B.—Have you? Mr. A.—Oh, I don't need much, you know.—Tit-Bits.

Mote and Beam.

Prof. Starr, the famous ethnologist, was accusing a woman of barbarism. "And she is not only barbarous—she is illogical and inconsistent!" he exclaimed. "I was walking in the country one day with a young woman. In a grove we came upon a boy about to climb a tree. There was a nest in the tree, and from a certain angle it was possible to see in it three eggs. 'You wicked little boy,' said my companion, 'are you going up there to rob that nest?' 'I am,' the boy replied, coolly. 'How can you?' she exclaimed; 'think how I should grieve over the loss of her eggs.' 'Oh, she won't care,' said the boy; 'she's up there in your hat.'"—Argonaut.

In Dakota.

Ho—How different are the customs in different parts of our country? She—Yes, I believe so. "I have just returned from Dakota, and one day in the hotel I heard a bell ring out. 'Some one is going to be happy; the merry wedding bells, I suppose,' said I to the clerk." "Well, somebody is to be made happy," he replied, "but not from being married. That is the court house bell, and somebody is about to get a divorce."—Yonkers Statesman.

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