

THE DAILY HERALD.

THE HERALD COMPANY.

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The man who cuts capers cuts no ice. The advance agent of prosperity has not arrived, but he is on the March.

Will Secretary Sherman salute the secretary of war as "Sir" or "Alky?"

Perhaps the ultimatum of the powers to Greece is only an ante-penultimate.

Fitzsimmons says he is afraid he will kill Corbett. Corbett doesn't share his fears.

It is much easier to observe Lent when the weather is bad than when it is good.

President McKinley has cast his spiritual lot in the Foundry Methodist church of Washington.

Has Grover got the goat or has the goat got Grover? There is a marked difference between the two.

All this snow means lots of water during the summer, and plenty of water means abundant crops in the fall.

Ohio wool growers think President McKinley's inaugural address was of far less importance than his inaugural dress.

It is not impossible that ex-President Harrison may decide to settle in New Jersey. He already has his eye on Elizabeth.

If King George can only get the Turks where the forty thieves were, he, like Mohammed, will pour boiling Greece over them.

So prejudiced are the Germans against American pork that they want American pig iron excluded, saying it has trichinae.

Oscar Wilde, who will be liberated in April, will settle at Passy, France. This will make him even more passe than he already is.

The advance agent of prosperity is a strictly business man who carefully guards all his rights. He is due but insists upon his days of grace.

"Tess of the D'Urbervilles" has been dramatized. It is to be hoped that Tess will act differently in the play from what she did in the novel.

Chairman Dingley intends to facilitate the tariff and then facilitate the people upon this facilitation. May it not prove to be a facinorous fake.

It is hard to say it, only the dictates of our conscience compel us to, but we are afraid that volcano story belongs to the same order the outlet stories do.

Senorita Clemencia Arengo spoils a very pretty romance. She says she is not engaged to Fitzhugh Lee, Jr. Occasionally romance must give way to truth.

Fitzsimmons tested his strength the other day and struck 800 pounds. If on the 17th inst. he can only hit 180 pounds contained in Corbett's person, he will be all right.

Office-seekers should learn to distinguish the difference between the right of petition and the prayer of petition. The constitution guarantees nothing so far as the latter is concerned.

At the Pioneer Jubilee celebration there should be erected a street lamp which should emit a light equal to that contracted for by the city. It would be a wonderful sight, something never witnessed by the people of this city.

Representative Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, deemed it incumbent upon him to defend Mr. Justice Sbriss against the charge that he had changed his mind on the income tax decision. A justice of the supreme court of the United States should need no defense; his record should speak for him.

The Philadelphia Record thinks Governor Hastings has properly vetoed a bill to provide that all material used in the new capital shall be of Pennsylvania production. It says it would become the great Keystone state to set up such an example of petty provincialism before her younger sisters.

"It is not important whether members of the city council call each other liar or not. The only important feature in relation to it is whether, when they do, they tell the truth," says our morning contemporary. From which it is to be inferred the opinion of our contemporary is that when members of the city council call each other liar "it is true," it is true "it is pity; and pity 't is 't is true?"

THE INVALID WARRANTS.

The supreme court of the state has reversed the decision of the court below in the case of John A. Fritsch vs. the board of county commissioners of Salt Lake county, otherwise known as the county warrant case. The decision invalidates all warrants issued in excess of the debt limit allowed by the state constitution, amounting to many thousands of dollars.

The case rested upon the proper construction of section 3 of article 14 of the state constitution, which says:

No debt in excess of the taxes for the current year shall be created by any county. In this state, unless the proposition to create such debt shall have been submitted to a vote of such qualified electors as shall have paid a property tax therein in the year preceding such election, and a majority of those voting thereon shall have voted in favor of incurring such debt.

The court clearly points out the distinction between what the law is and the contention of the plaintiff's counsel when it says: "The expression, 'No debt in excess of the taxes of the current year,' is used; not, 'No debt in excess of a debt equal to the taxes for the current year.'" Upon that expression hinged the whole question.

What is the result of the decision? It is that some \$50,000 worth of warrants of Salt Lake county are invalid and there is no help for the matter. It is proposed by Commissioner Hall to ask the legislature to validate the excess warrants. However willing the legislature might be to do this; however cheerfully the people might assume the burden of paying them, the legislature has no power to validate them, for their invalidity does not arise from any defect in any law but from the violation of a provision of the constitution, the very source of the authority of the legislature itself, and over which it has absolutely no control. An appeal to the legislature would be futile even were it to pass any law whose purpose was to validate these warrants.

All this is regrettable in the extreme. It will work an injury to the good name of the county itself and it will work an injury to the holders of these invalid warrants. But it was necessary that a halt be called on the creation of excess and unlawful debt somewhere, and it is well that it has been called before it has grown to greater dimensions. The prohibition contained in section 3 of article 14 of the state constitution either meant something or it meant nothing. The supreme court has said it meant something; the old board of county commissioners that created this invalid debt proceeded on the theory that it meant nothing. The fact was not altogether theirs as they acted upon the advice of the then county attorney, very poor advice to act upon. A fundamental trouble with the commissioners was that they proceeded on the theory their powers were almost unlimited unless limited in terms. One thing this decision should do: it should teach the people of Salt Lake county to elect none but the best lawyers to the position of county attorney; electing mere office-seekers is entirely too expensive. It also teaches that they should elect as county commissioners only men who have a thorough business training and who are inclined to economy.

The whole business is had, looked at from any point of view. Nothing could be worse for the county than repudiation, yet that seems inevitable. If there is any way in which it can be avoided, it should be searched out and repudiation avoided.

THE GAME WARDENS.

The legislature is dealing with the question of the preservation of the game within the state. It is an important one in which all the people are interested whether they are sportsmen, pot-hunters or just the plain people who are the backbone of the commonwealth. Perhaps the pot-hunter is the one against whom most protection is needed, but it is needed against all who infringe the law. The people depend upon the game warden to see that the laws for the protection of game are enforced. There is a state warden and there are county wardens. In each county the enforcement of the law will depend very much upon the county game warden. He is familiar with all the streams and lakes and the haunts of game. If he is doing his duty he will also be familiar with all persons who are hunting game or angling or sealing, and will know their characters. Generally the county game wardens are anxious to perform their duties and see that the laws are enforced, we believe. But occasionally there is one who is indifferent, perhaps a little more than indifferent to the enforcement of the law. To avoid such instances, the state game warden should be given supervision over them, and where he finds one who is not doing his duty he should be empowered to recommend his dismissal. This would save county commissioners, or whoever the appointing power might be, much trouble. State and game wardens should also be given power to arrest any person they find violating the law.

GUBERNATORIAL NOMINATIONS.

The question of gubernatorial nominations has come up in the state senate, three having been sent in Saturday. They will come up for consideration today. Saturday there was some objection made to one of the nominees on the ground that he had voted for President McKinley, and consequently was not a good silver man. It goes without saying that any man who voted for President McKinley is not a good silver man. It also goes without saying that no good silver man is a good Republican.

Now, if the test of the fitness of his excellency's nominations is to be tested by the touchstone of silver, is it not true that no Republican could be confirmed by the state senate? Should the senate apply that test to all the governor's nominations? In making appointments to positions on boards where the law provides that they shall be non-partisan, or that not more than a bare majority shall belong to any one party, would the senate preclude the Republicans from such boards? They certainly would if the touchstone of free silver is applied as a test for fitness. If any nomination is sent in of a person who has taken special pains to denounce the silver advocates in opprobrious terms; who has delighted to call them enemies of the government, regulators; all that is vile, all that is low; who has sought to bring ignominy upon the members of the leg-

islature, it would be perfectly proper to refuse to confirm such a person, but to have voted for President McKinley does not imply this by any means. Then, again, in the matter of confirming the governor's nominees it should be remembered that if he sends in the names of Republicans it is a matter on which the senate has no control only so far as confirming or rejecting them is concerned. If his excellency chooses not to send in a name of any one to fill a position for which his nominee was rejected, he can wait a few days and appoint the same man who was rejected, and there would be no help for it. He would get his place just the same, and without going to President McKinley for it.

This matter of confirming the governor's nominees, whether they voted for McKinley or Bryan, is one that should be viewed from a high plane and treated in a broad and liberal spirit. It would be no easy matter to make a grave blunder, politically speaking, by taking too narrow a view of the whole situation. It might give rise to a charge of prejudice and bigotry, always a nasty thing in politics and very difficult of explanation.

POLICE AND FIRE COMMISSIONS.

The legislature has had several propositions regarding the control of the police and fire departments in cities of the first class placed before it. They are all the result of the disagreements that have arisen in those departments in this city. It is a difficult matter to handle, but the more it is handled the worse it seems to become. One proposition before the legislature is to empower the governor to appoint the members of the boards, taking it entirely out of the control of the people of the municipality. This is the most objectionable of all of them. As has been said, it is a difficult subject to handle, and for this very reason it is desirable that the legislature be slow in doing anything at all, especially as the subject has come before it so late in the session, when there is so little time to give it proper attention, and it requires so much. In view of all this it would seem that the very best thing that can be done is either to let the law on the subject remain as it is or to wipe it out altogether. Hasty amendments or modifications are very liable to result in impairing the efficiency of the law or making it practically inoperative; and with but four days of the session left any amendments or modifications would of necessity be hasty.

The Topeka Capitol, which is nothing if not truthful, tells this story: "A singular story has been reported by the physicians of McPherson county, Kan. Living in the northeast part of Reno county is a German farmer, Abram Kroeger. He sold his wheat some time ago to the Buhler mill, and it became necessary to have it delivered, even though the roads were heavy and muddy. In taking the wheat to mill Kroeger was in the habit of eating wheat. He was continually picking up a mouthful. He was taken sick a few days ago, and his ailments baffled the doctors. Kroeger grew worse. The doctors being unable to diagnose the case and fearing death if no relief was given, an operation was determined upon. Yesterday it was performed, and over a quart of sprouted wheat was taken from the old German. Some of the sprouts were two inches long. Kroeger is in bad shape, and it is doubtful if he will recover from the operation." What a splendid agricultural experiment station Farmer Kroeger could make.

If there were one-half the get-up to any one of the great powers there is to little Greece, the eastern question would be solved in a summer's campaign.

THE REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

The Forum for March will be found to be a very interesting number. It starts off with an article on "Taxation: Its Sun, Justification, and Methods," by Perry Belmont. It deals very largely with the question as it affects New York state; the subject is also discussed in a general way. The arbitration treaty is discussed by Frederic B. Courdier and Theodore S. Woolsey, professor of international law in Yale university. Mr. Courdier makes his fancy, entirely new comment on the Monroe doctrine: "We should not forget that our Monroe doctrine is affected all but the European side of the balance of power transplanted to American soil." The article, "Modern Greece," by the late Professor John Stuart Blackie, will have an added interest because of the prominent part that country is playing in the world's history today. Frederic Harrison has an appreciative review of "New Letters of Edward Gibbon. All who read the article will want to read the letters." The Forum Publishing Company, 111 Fifth Avenue, New York. Price, 25 cents.

The North American Review for March has as its leading article "The Famine in India," by Sir Edwin Arnold. No one is more familiar with Indian matters than Sir Edwin. Carroll D. Wright, United States commissioner of labor, treats of the world's present problem—prison labor. It is one that is pressing itself more and more upon public attention. He treats the problem from the ethical as well as the economical side. Edmund Gosse gives the history of the late Coventry Patmore's poem, "The Angel in the House." V. H. Lockwood tells "How to Reform Legislators." "Drink and Drunkenness in London," by a London police magistrate, will have much interest for all who are specially interested in sociological matters. Professor C. A. Briggs treats of "Works of the Imagination in the Old Testament." The books reviewed are those of Job, the Song of Songs, Ecclesiastes, Jonah, Esther, and Ruth. Congressman John F. Shafert talks about "When Congress Should Convene." Buck has some "Objections to a Children's Curfew."

The North American Review, 221 Fifth Avenue, New York. Price, 50 cents. The March number of The Bookman begins volume V. It is interesting as usual. The article on James Fenimore Cooper, by De Wolfe Howe, is a volume full of interest for all lovers of the Leatherstocking Tales. It is copiously illustrated. Adolphe Cohn writes of "Living in London," the subject of the present sketch being "The Grand Brunetter." "How to Write a Short Story," is a symposium by Robert Barr, Harold Frederic, Arthur Morrison and John Galsworthy. Reading it, we are still of the opinion that it is easier said than done. The reviews of books will be found full and appreciative. There are the usual special features familiar to all readers of The Bookman. Dodd, Mead & Co., Fifth Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, New York. Price, 42 per year.

Blight of the Drama," by William Archer, an author of all matters relating to the drama. "The Coronet Player," translated from the Spanish of Pedro Antonio de Alarcon, is a charming story. Two other pleasant stories are "The Enthronement of an Idol," by Margaret J. Charlton, and "Two Boys and a Robin," by Mabel Murray Hickoff. Very interesting will be found the article on "The Youth of the Napiers," and "The Thackerays in India." The Living Age Co., 134 Bromfield Street, Boston, Mass. Price, 15 cents.

Among forthcoming works of scientific importance The MacMillan company, New York, announces "The Development of the Frog's Egg; an Introductory Course of Quantitative Chemistry," by Thomas Hunt Morgan, Ph.D., B.S., M.S., professor of biology at Bryn Mawr college, Bryn Mawr, Pa. The same firm also announces "An Introductory Course of Quantitative Chemical Analysis, with Explanatory Notes and Stoichiometrical Problems," by Professor Henry P. Talbot, Ph.D., associate professor of Analytical Chemistry at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

SOME EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

Washington Post: The Cincinnati Enquirer last week took to the effect that Governor Bushnell tendered that senatorial toga to Congressman Burdick, but they in turn declined the same. The Cleveland Leader, the newspaper that is supposed to speak for the new administration, confirms the story. Was the prize being hawked about in this manner?

New York Post: Nevada has the prize fight, but Utah refuses to be outclassed. If she has to get up a voice, fight in the middle of the Great Salt Lake.

Philadelphia Record: According to the brother of the coming secretary of state the letter is in favor of sending a warship to Cuba, "instantly." With a record of war who wants war, the new administration seems predestinated to enter from the start upon haleyson and vociferous times.

Denver Post: A volcano has burst forth from the bottom of the big lake in Utah. It probably aimed at Carson, Nev., but was wrong in its calculations and came out the surface a little to the east. Again, it may just be giving us a pointer in retortation of Sam Jones' Boston hell story.

Kansas City Journal: The case of Mr. Thurber raises the question, "What shall we do with the private secretary? There is something shocking in the thought that one who has held the nation in the hollow of his hand for four long trying years may have to go to work for a living like a common, ordinary human being." Boston Journal: One hundred years ago, when a Massachusetts man was getting ready to be inaugurated as president of the United States, it would have been deemed foolish to suppose that only one present would be chosen from Massachusetts in the next century.

The March on Washington.

They are coming, coming, major, a hundred thousand strong; From Kankakee, and Lord-help-me—a hard-up, hungry throng; They are coming, hear the humming; "We are happy on the way; We voted for McKinley, and we're hollerin' for pay!"

They are coming—coming, major, in great and glorious bands; From Kalamazoo and Lord-help-you—and all the prairie lands; They are coming, hear them humming; Like the wild waves on the shore: "We voted for the cash, but now we're hollerin' for more!"

They are coming—coming, major, from the south side is silent, for her plume was ruffled in vain; From Kalamazoo and Lord-help-you—they're shouting on the way: "We voted for McKinley, and we're hollerin' for our pay!"

Reckon We'll Pull Through.

Purty hard to tell you what McKinley's goin' to do; But we come out under Cleveland, an' I reckon we'll pull through; The world will be in blossom, an' the skies be just as blue; For we come out under Cleveland, an' I reckon we'll pull through; Purty hard to tell you what McKinley's goin' to do; But we're livin' after Cleveland, an' I reckon we'll pull through; We've voted all the times, an' we're just as good as new; For we come out under Cleveland, an' I reckon we'll pull through; No matter what is comin'—no matter what may be; It can't be worse than Cleveland's been a-civil' you an' me; So never mind the weather—if the skies are blue or blue or blue; For we come out under Cleveland, an' I reckon we'll pull through; —F. L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.

LIMBS LEFT AT FREDERICKSBURG.

Joyous Reunion of Veterans Who Were Maimed by the Same Shell.

Washington Post: The thronging of the veterans from all parts of the continent to witness the inauguration of their old comrade, Major McKinley, is continuing. McKinley said something about "drank from the same canteen," face to face with each other for the first time since the war. Men who were left upon the field for dead suddenly asserted themselves before astonished witnesses to their taking off, and boys who parted in their teens now hug and walk around like old men some mad.

Several days ago, while John Johnson, a one-eyed veteran, was on duty at his work in the treasury department a stranger stepped into the room, made a brief survey of its contents, then walking over to Johnson's desk said "hello." Johnson thought for a moment he had been taken for a telephone, but when the stranger said something about Fredericksburg and "old Battery B" Johnson rubbed his eyes and began to tell him what he had done. He proved to be Winfield S. Williams, of the Seventh Wisconsin infantry. Johnson was a member of the Second Wisconsin and both men had been detached from their companies and had served side by side in the Battle of Gettysburg. They were together before Fredericksburg, where Johnson had his right arm shot off. Williams, who was a private, shot his left arm and began a military career to a sudden end, and as the wound was pronounced to be almost necessarily fatal he was sent to the hospital. His comrades who had been mustered a kindly note to his memory. After the war Williams took up his residence on the Pacific coast, in California, and never dreamed of seeing his old comrade again. It was until their meeting here after an absence of 34 years. Their greeting was hearty in the extreme.

Three evenings later, while these two were standing together in Willard's hotel, William P. Hogarty passed along. He had Johnson's shoulder in an empty sleeve. There was something magnetic in these empty sleeves which drew the two men together. Hogarty, who is now living in Montana, said he was a member of the Twenty-third New York, but he lost his arm at Fredericksburg while serving as a detached man with Battery B, Fourth United States artillery. Then it was disclosed that Johnson and Hogarty were serving at the same gun in Battery B and that each lost an arm. Williams, who saw Johnson in his native Wisconsin, said he had wounded both men. Johnson and Hogarty are both medal-winners, each holding a medal for bravery at Antietam and Fredericksburg. There was a decidedly hilarious rejoicing when big N. B. Prentiss hardly visible when big N. B. Prentiss had been in view. Johnson, who is well acquainted with Prentiss, introduced him to the other two, and began to tell of their strange and happy meeting after a separation of 34 years. Johnson was not allowed to do all the talking, however, and Williams, happening to refer to the old Seventh Wisconsin incident, told Prentiss that he had been in the company of Prentiss, who immediately wanted to know what Williams knew about that time. Williams told him that Prentiss and Ned Prentiss had been not only members of the same company in the Seventh, but that they had been comrades and sharers of each other's joys in camp

and of each other's afflictions in the field. And then there was such a rumour upon the dome of Willard's lobby as that history has not seen in many a day. Here were four old veterans of the "Iron Brigade" hugging each other and waiting around after a manner which suggested a suspicion to onlookers that St. Elizabeth's had suffered a delivery. Prentiss is tall and Williams is short, and these two "birds" were trying to explain to the others how it was they could never find an army blanket that was long enough to cover Ned's toes and Win's topknot at the same time.

WIT AND HUMOR.

New York Press: The Ossified Wonder.—Say, what a terrible break the Patagonian Giant made last night in his toast at the wedding of the Fat Lady and the Living Skeleton.

The Caracasi Queen—What was it? The Ossified Wonder—"The Bride: May Her Shadow Never Grow Less."

Philadelphia Record: Tommy—"Pop, why do I have to make brains?" Tommy—"Pop—"I dare say because they travel in schools. Now run along and play."

Indianapolis Journal: "Do you really enjoy shooting?" "Why, yes, of course," said the Dear Girl, who has lately bought a light rifle and lovely pair of hunting bloomers. "Every time I manage to kill a rabbit or a possum little I have just the loveliest cry imaginable."

Odds and Ends—"Dorothy always begins a novel in the middle." "What's that for?" "Why, then she has two problems to get excited over, and the story will end and how it will begin."

Cleveland Plain Dealer—"Yes, John, the instant the burglar fired his revolver you kicked the end of the bed out with both feet, and scared the burglar into a fit. What was the matter with you?" "Why, I thought it was the starter's pistol."

New York World—"Oh, dear, I wish I were rich," said Miss Specie. "But you are rich," said a friend. "You inherited \$2,000,000." "Oh, I didn't mean to be a mere millionaire. I want to be so rich that a bargain sale would not appeal to me."

Harper's Bazar: Maud—"Oh, Ethel, don't you wish you were wealthy enough to give box parties to the opera?" Ethel—"No; I'd rather be invited to them, then I could sit in the front of the box."

Judge: De Garry—"Why is it that when I play alone with a girl he loves they seldom play cards?" Merrit—"Because if they did she would have to hold her own hand."

Judge: Ted—"How did that English nobleman manage to borrow the money from Cholera?" Ned—"On being introduced he asked him if he wasn't born on the other side."

Harper's Round Table: "Dear me, Johnnie, what have you been doing? You are all over ink." "No, mamma," said Johnnie. "I ain't! The ink is all over me."

"Bacteria do not occur in the blood or in the tissues of a healthy living body, either of man or the lower animals." So says the celebrated Dr. Koch. Other doctors say that the best medicine to render the blood perfectly pure and healthy is Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

A Valuable Prescription.

Editor Morrison of Worthington, Ind., "Sun," writes: "You have a valuable prescription in Electric Bitters, and I can cheerfully recommend it for constipation and sick headache, and as a general system tonic. It has no equal." Mrs. Annie Stehle, 2625 Cottage Grove Avenue, Chicago, was all run down, could not eat nor digest food, had a backache which never left her, and felt tired and weary, but six bottles of Electric Bitters restored her health and renewed her strength. Prices 50 cents and \$1.00. Get a bottle at Z. C. M. I. drug dept.

PIMPLY FACES CUTICURA. Pimples, blotches, blackheads, red, rough, oily, itchy skin, itching, scaly scalp, dry, thin, and falling hair, and baby blemishes prevented by CUTICURA Soap, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery.

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Monday and Tuesday March 8 and 9,

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Direction of FRANK McKEE. THE ONE DISTINCT NOVELTY OF THE YEAR. FIVE MONTHS IN NEW YORK. ONE MONTH IN CHICAGO. ONE MONTH IN BOSTON. ONE MONTH IN PHILADELPHIA. ORIGINAL COMPANY, SCENERY AND EFFECTS.

DIRECT FROM ITS TRUMPHAL RUN IN SAN FRANCISCO. Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00.

NEXT ATTRACTION—MAGGIE CLINE, March 15 and 16.

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JOHN C. CUTLER, JR. 26 Main Street.

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The Refulgent Farce-Comedy Sensation. M'CORLEY'S TWINS

Laugh with the Leaders! FERGUSON and EMBERCK, The Irish Politicians.

Box office now open. Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c.

To the Lady of The House: Z.C.M.I. Dear Madam—As soon as convenient after perusing this—and it will be to your advantage to call early—we ask you to call at Z. C. M. I. and inspect our bargains for this week. We have Jackets in Black, Navy, Tan and Gray which we will sell at \$1.25. These are worth regularly from \$5 to \$12. Another lot, with the latest sleeves, go at \$3—worth from \$8 to \$15. Ladies' Cloth Capes for Spring wear are also on sale. Those worth \$1.50 can be had for \$1; those worth \$2.50 will go at \$1.50; those worth \$3.50 will go at \$2.50. In Spring Suits we have all the latest novelties from the centers of the east. Dress Skirts will attract attention by their elegance, and the figures attached will compel a purchase. Z. C. M. I. T. G. WEBBER, Superintendent.

PLATE GLASS INSURED BY THE Home Fire Insurance Company OF UTAH. Fine Quality Suits, \$10.00. We've got a Bargain in Fine Suits for Men—about 200 of 'em—that we closed out from a leading manufacturer at a big concession and trade bringer. We are going to offer these Suits at \$10.00 for choice. Bear in mind, these are Fine Quality Suits, made of Fine, All-wool Worsted and Cassimere. They are in Black, Dark Gray and Brown Shades, very neat, and giving evidence in cut, workmanship and appearance that they are truly fine. The assortment includes all sizes, in both round and square cut sacks. Haven't you been promising yourself a spring Overcoat? There are only two or three things really to be considered. Is Price an object to you? Would you like one that has Fit and Style to recommend it? Ask to see the \$12.00 ones. There are others. See them all. We're you in to see our new line of Children's Suits? No? Well, you don't know how much money you can save this spring. If you are not ready to buy, come in anyway—we are proud of them and would be pleased to show them to you.

OVERCOATS For Winter. OVERCOATS For Spring, \$12.00. If you have not bought your Overcoat for next winter, do not put it off any longer; the prices we have put on them are making them fly. We shall not carry them over to next winter at these prices, if you are looking for bargains. ONE PRICE. J. P. GARDNER, 136-138 Main Street. HUGH ANDERSON, FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT ESTABLISHED 1873. P. O. Box 977. Telephone 195. INSURANCE. 131 South Main St., Salt Lake City. AUTHORIZED AGENT FOR THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES. Scottish Union and National of England \$18,352,302 London Assurance, of England 12,166,788 North British and Mercantile, of England 17,50,000 Northern, of England 12,724,939 Hamburg-Bremen, of Germany 5,000,000 Aetna, of Hartford 10,807,989 Fireman's Fund, of California 8,111,487