

Woman's Page

Styles for Late Spring—Striped Silk and Colored Wool Combined Make Nifty Suits—Silken Tailleures for Late April Brides—Costume of Blue Nocturne Satin With Bloused Bodice and Loose Coat—Sterilization the Principal Thing in Canning Fruit—Substitute for Meat.

FOR LATE SPRING
Striped silk and colored wool. There is a fancy for combining silks of striped or plaid pattern with worsted and mohair mixture which Paris especially favors for spring wear. Bernard has just brought out a spring tailor which is more than a little suggestive of the Directorate type on which it seemed that every possible change had been run a season or two ago. This Bernard model has a long-tailed coat of slate-colored mohair and worsted weave over a very narrow, slightly draped skirt of Egyptian crepe in a Roman-striped pattern. The stripes are subdued in tone rather than vivid or gay and show dull blues, terra cotta and green on a slate gray ground. An inconceivable and wide revers of the striped silk ornament the long-tailed coat which has a graceful, straight line at the back and is rather full and loose at the front where it fastens just below the bust. A waist-coat of the striped silk showing in the cutaway opening. Another model by Drecol recently sent over for a bride of late April, has a very short, rippled coat of green and black striped pussy willow taffeta above a skirt of black cloth on which are three ripple tunics, the lowest tunic falling just short of the knee.

Still another silk and cloth combination is evidenced in a tailleur by Weeks, which has a belted coat of kismet tartan in a bold check design in lawn color and green and a narrow skirt of the tartan short enough to show buttoned walking boots with tops of fawn cloth. Between coat and skirt falls a ripple tunic of green cloth, and the belt over the checker coat is of green leather. A flare collar of thin white starched lawn, hemstitched in green turns back from the coat opening and wide cuffs to match turn back from the long sleeves. With this natty little suit go a reticule of green moire silk, a pair of green taffeta and a black clip hat with a shirred green silk crown.

Silken Tailleures for Late April Brides.

Two "going away" costumes in tailored style, but built entirely of silk are. These costumes have been completed for brides of late April and each is authoritative in style and line, though the types are utterly dissimilar. One model combines kismet tartan and plain blue pussy willow taffeta; the other is of steel blue nocturne satin—the new satin which has a slightly repousse weave. The costume combining two silks is by Fremet and is a coquetish affair with its flounces, broad sash and ruffled collar. The checked pattern in the kismet tartan is in blue and gray tone, matching the plain blue taffeta. The full flounced tunic stand out well from a narrow, draped skirt in dancing length—just revealing high-heeled buttoned dancing boots. The coat points downward below the waist at the back and it cut away at the front to show a blouse of white indestructible voile—a very sheer silk voile, transparent as net but much more enduring in weave. With this flounced and furbeled blue silk costume the shepherdess duty of leghorn, tied down with blue velvet ribbons and trimmed with tiny pink roses, harmonizes alluringly.

The blue nocturne satin costume has the dignity that the shepherdess costume lacks and is almost classic in its simple grace of line. It is by Worth—exponent of the conservative—and includes the draped skirt, bloused bodice to match and the very

loose, sleeveless coat, belted well below the natural waistline. This belt ties at the front and has two long tasseled ends.

What is Canning?

In canning either fruits or vegetables, the principle upon which success depends is complete sterilization. We now know that the spoiling of food in or out of cans is caused by bacteria, yeasts or molds. These we must first kill in the material we are to put away, and then must scrupulously prevent any more from getting in. It really does not matter to us, when the jelly or the preserves spoil, whether bacteria or a yeast plant did the mischief. It only matters if knowing this fact makes it more possible to avoid trouble the next time.

Bacteria grow best in foods containing considerable nitrogenous material, and they do not grow in substances containing large amounts of sugar. Yeasts grow particularly well in solutions containing sugar, so that jellies and canned fruits are more readily attacked by yeasts than by bacteria. This is really fortunate, for yeasts and their spores are more easily destroyed by heat than the germs known as bacteria.

We can understand this most easily by applying it directly to food stuffs in this way. It is far more difficult to preserve meat than fruit, by canning. Meat must be exposed to a higher temperature than that available in the ordinary kitchen in order to kill all bacteria and their possible spores; whereas, the boiling temperature will kill yeasts, and we can, therefore, with skill and care, easily keep our fruit from spoiling by canning or preserving it. Usually the spoiling of these products can be traced to some carelessness on our part in the process of making jelly or canning.

SUBSTITUTE FOR MEAT

Put a pint of dry lima beans to soak in two quarts of water. Dissolve in it one tablespoon of baking soda. Allow the beans to soak several hours, then change the water, add more soda and soak over night. In the morning set them over a very slow fire. If gas is used, the simmering flame does nicely. Allow them to heat slowly. When hot, not boiling, pour off the soda water and add fresh water and continue the slow cooking. They are better if they are kept just below boiling point for two or three hours till tender and free from a grainy taste when crushed in the mouth. Season with salt and pepper and any sort of fat desired; a small piece of bacon or salt pork cooked with them is delicious. Olive oil or butter may be used instead for people who suffer from indigestion.

OPINIONS DELIVERED BY SUPREME COURT.

Two opinions, one reversing and one affirming judgments of the district court, were handed down yesterday by the supreme court. In the case of the Merchants bank against Jesse Goodfellow to collect \$500 on a protested draft the judgment of the district court for \$460.68 in favor of the plaintiff is affirmed. In the case of the Schwab Safe & Lock company against O. G. Snow to collect \$561 on account the judgment against the defendant for that amount is reversed and a new trial is ordered.

Read the Classified Ads.

MYSTERY IN THE RELIGION OF CHRIST

Rev. Dr. J. B. Silcox of Kansas city gave his third lecture last night in the First Presbyterian church. His subject was "Mystery and Miracle in the Religion of Christ" and, in his discussion, he said that though there were many things in it that we could not explain, they were not against reason and should not be rejected because they were not understood. He paralleled his reference to faith in divine things by saying that in temporal things, we many times proceed without knowing what the result will be.

SUMMER GARDEN OF ELKS' CLUB

SUMMER—
The summer garden at the rear of the Elks club building will be formally opened sometime in May, with an elaborate lawn party. The rustic tables and benches have nearly all been installed and vines, which will intertwine among them, have been planted. The whole space has been recently sodded and the grass is already looking smooth and pretty. The shrubs and flowers have not as yet been planted, but this will be done as soon as the danger from frost is passed. The garden and tennis court cover about a half acre of ground and will add much to the attractive quarters of the local Elks.

I. O. O. F.

All members of the I. O. O. F. and Rebekahs are requested to meet at the hall on Sunday, April 19 at 1 p. m. to attend the funeral of Brother H. N. Freeman.

HENRY KISSEL, Sec'y.—Advertisement

WILL COMPEL WOMEN

TO PREVENT ESTIMONY.
Salt Lake, April 18.—With a view to preventing their principal witnesses in white slave cases (in most cases the girls against whom the offense is alleged to have been committed) evading testimony by marrying the accused men, United States officers and special agents in charge of white slave investigations in this district have threatened in many Mann act prosecutions by the accused men marrying the principal girl witnesses. As a wife cannot be called to testify against her husband, this usually prevents the government securing a case, and the defendant when he comes to trial is released because of lack of evidence. Many cases have been known where men alleged to have transported women of the half world from one state to another have, by bribing the girls, secured their consent to marriage. Most such marriages are mere forms to defeat justice, as the principals live apart and continue in their separate paths after the defendant is released.

ACT OF HONESTY QUICKLY REWARDED

Salt Lake, April 18.—Pardon me, madame, but you dropped this." The remark was made to a handsomely attired woman by a man dressed like a tramp. The two were in front of the Hotel Utah yesterday afternoon. The man stood with his cap in one hand and a \$10 bill in the other. Patrolman Seranz, traffic policeman at the intersection of First South and Main streets, saw the return of the money to the woman who had dropped it. He approached the man and made inquiries, learned that the man was without a cent in his pocket, and then led the man to the employment office in the Bishops building. The policeman told of the occurrence, and upon the recommendation of the man's own action, he was offered a position at the county hospital at a salary of \$50 per month. The man gave his name as Joseph Stout, and said that he had just arrived in town in search of employment.

ELVIRA MONSON LAID AWAY

Montpelier, Idaho, April 17.—Elvira—the 13-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Monson of St. Charles—passed away at her home there from appendicitis. Her funeral was held from the ward meeting house Wednesday.

"Just Kids," Matinee, Ogden Theater, 3 o'clock sharp, Kids Free.—Advertisement.

HOW CATFISH CAME TO UTAH WATERS

The Tribune says: With the advent of warmer weather cat fishing is better now than it has been at any time in the history of Utah. When Catfish Came. The question as to how catfish came to inhabit some of the waters of Utah has often been asked. They are not found in any stream or lake in the state outside of Salt Lake and Utah counties. The following story of how the catfish came to Utah is told by James Williams, a resident of the state for more than forty years, and a fisherman who knows practically every stream in the state. Mr. Williams says: "The first catfish, a shipment of about 200, was brought to Utah by

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Howard Banwidge, then a resident of Salt Lake, from California, about thirty years ago. The fish were planted in ponds at the old Glimmer place later the Country Club, near Ninth South and Eleventh East. Within the next year some of them were transplanted to the Walker farm near East Bountiful. From these ponds, about a year later, something more than 100 of the fish were taken by myself, with the intention of planting them at the Hill farm, about a mile south of Wanda mere. In transit from the Walker farm to this city the tub sprung a leak, and by the time the rig reached the hot springs north of the city there was not a drop of water in it. Not knowing that a catfish could live for hours out of water, I thought that the trip had been a waste. However, plunging the hole in the tub, secured some water from a nearby house and landed in Salt Lake with the fish as lively as though the tub had never been drained. The fish were exhibited in a Main street store for a day or two and then taken to the Hill farm and planted."

Planted in Jordan.

A year or two later several hundred of them were planted in the Jordan river from the Glimmer, Walker and Hill ponds. The fish naturally worked their way up the river until they reached Utah Lake, which has since been their chief spawning ground.

As already stated, catfish are found only in Utah in the waters of the Jordan river and Utah lake, thus bearing out the statement of Mr. Williams. This fish does not seek the swift running streams of the mountains, but prefers the sluggish waters. For this reason, despite the fact that one of the big fishing streams of the state, the Provo river, empties into Utah lake, the catfish is seldom found in that river more than a mile or two from its mouth. Nor are any of them found in the several mountain streams that pour their waters into the Jordan river.

For the disciple of the rod and reel who cares for suckers, mullets, chubs or carp, a trip to Cache county would not be amiss. During the present week some catches of from twenty to thirty-five pounds with rod and reel have been reported from the Logan and Muddy rivers. One carp weighing more than fifteen pounds was caught by one man with a light fly rod, and he declares that the fish put up as good a fight as any trout that he has ever hooked. The reason for this is the cold water at this time of the year.

Many persons are glad to have a mess of any of the so-called common fish. The cold water, coupled with the fact that the fish have to work for food, makes the flesh solid and free from any "mud" taste.

BEAVERS ON THE STREAMS OF UTAH

So numerous have the beavers become in the streams of Utah that they are causing much damage to farms by their river-damming operations, and Fred W. Chambers, state fish and game commissioner, has decided to begin extensive trapping operations to remove the busy animals from their present scenes of operation. According to many reports received from wardens and sportsmen from ranchers, ranches are being flooded by the beaver dams. Most of the beavers are at present in Boxelder county on the tribu-

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West Stayton, Ore.—"When the eczema first appeared it was a rash and when I would rub or scratch red spots would appear. It broke out on my neck with itching sores and spread over my arms and body. My clothing would irritate it. The itching was intense night and day. I could not rest at night on account of the irritation. "I used a treatment but it did no good at all. I then used an eczema lotion which checked it for a short while, but it returned as bad as ever. I saw the advertisement of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and sent for a sample and that checked it some. I got a cake of Cuticura Soap and box of Cuticura Ointment and in two weeks the eczema all disappeared." (Signed) Geo. Sherrick, July 5, 1913.

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THE CHIEFEST RESURRECTION

There Will Be Several Classes In the Resurrection.

The Chiefest Resurrection Began With Jesus—His Footstep Followers Will Share In It With Him—Then Will Come Another Class on the Spirit Plane—Then Will Follow the Resurrection of the Ancient Worthies. Theirs is the "Better Resurrection" of Hebrews 11:35—The Remainder of Mankind Will Be Resurrected Gradually During the Messiah's Reign.



April 14—Pastor Russell delivered an intensely interesting discourse today on the Chiefest Resurrection, from the text, "There shall be a resurrection of the dead, both of the just and of the unjust."—Acts 24:15. By way of introduction to his theme, the Pastor declared that perhaps there had never been a time when the professed followers of Jesus believed less in the resurrection of the dead than at present. This shows a great falling away from "the faith once delivered to the saints"; for the resurrection is the great hope which the Bible sets before mankind.

The speaker cited Scriptures to prove that death is the penalty of sin—the curse upon the race because of Adam's disobedience in Eden. God's declaration that at some future time the Seed of the woman should bruise the serpent's head was the only ray of hope given for 1,500 years after sin had entered the world. Then God made another statement and of His purpose to bless mankind. To Abraham particularly He made known His purpose to bless the whole world.

The Pastor reminded his hearers that God not only made a Covenant with Abraham, but confirmed His Promise with an Oath, to prove the certainty of the whole matter. The Covenant was, "In thy Seed shall all the families of the earth be blessed." Abraham saw into the future with the eye of faith, the speaker asserted. He saw The Christ of glory and the Reign of Righteousness, and under the recovery of the human family from degradation, sin and death. He discerned that there would be a resurrection of the dead—not merely an awakening to the condition in which they fell asleep, but a raising up to the full perfection of God's image and likeness, from which they fell through Adam's disobedience.

The Law Covenant and Shadow.

The Pastor then discussed Abraham's posterity—the Israelites. God permitted them to become bondsmen in Egypt. Then He brought them up to Mount Sinai, where He entered into a Covenant with them through Moses as mediator, and promised that if they would keep His Law perfectly He would use them to bless all mankind.

The speaker then explained that God had a double purpose in entering into this Covenant with Israel:

- (1) It demonstrated that mankind were sinners and could not keep God's perfect Law, which is the measure of a perfect man's ability; hence no man is entitled to eternal life; for God will give that life only to the perfect.
- (2) Another object, an important one, was that the Law Covenant was typical and pointed forward to glorious antitypes, which would bring in the real blessings.

The Antitypes Far Superior.

The Pastor showed that the Law Covenant itself typified a future New Law Covenant, to be in operation for all mankind during the Messianic Kingdom. Its Mediator will be The Christ—Jesus the Head and the Church the Body. As the typical Law Covenant was inaugurated by the sacrifice of bulls and goats, so the antitypical Law Covenant will be inaugurated upon the basis of "better sacrifices" than these. As the typical Covenant had its Day of Atonement, so the antitypical Covenant will have a much greater Atonement Day.

Continuing his explanation, the Pastor demonstrated from Scripture that the offering of the "better sacrifices" takes place during the early part of the antitypical Atonement Day, which began eighteen hundred years ago and is not yet completed. The great Sin-Offering was that of Jesus, finished at Calvary. His secondary offerings, as our great High Priest, have continued ever since. During this period He has been offering up the Church—members of His Body, justified through His precious sacrifice.

The Pastor believes that very soon the antitypical sacrifices will all be finished and all the members of the Body of Christ glorified with their Head, their Lord Jesus. This is the First, the Chiefest Resurrection. Jesus' change to the Heavenly condition at His Resurrection was the beginning of this Chief Resurrection. The glorious change of the last member of the Church will be the consummation.

In this Resurrection, the Pastor declared, only the blessed and holy will have part. Only those accepted by the Lord as members of the Royal Priesthood, and found faithful unto death in presenting their bodies sacrifices, will be identified with their Master in the great transaction constituting the basis of their exaltation with Him.

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