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SALT LAKE CITY, AUGUST 22, 1906

THE FRUITS OF FALSEHOOD.

Readers of the Deseret News will probably call to mind the account published in July, of outrages upon the Latter-day Saints on Harker's Island in the State of North Carolina. Without any provocation, mobocrats, led by religious zealots, burned the Saints' meetinghouse, forbade their holding public worship or a Sunday school, and threatened to kill any Elders of the Church who dared to come to the island, and to destroy the homes of any members of the Church who would harbor the "Mormon" missionaries. The Elders were advised to cease laboring on that island until a better feeling prevailed. Meanwhile appeals were made to the civil authorities for protection and the vindication of the law. But the local officers seemed to be in league with the mobocrats and so nothing was done in that direction. The Elders' Journal of August 15 contains some further particulars and an account of more recent acts of lawlessness which we copy, as follows:

"President William A. Petty, of the North Carolina Conference, had received numerous requests from the Saints on the island, asking him to pay them a visit before his return home. The members of the church said they thought there would be no danger from the mob who before had threatened the Elders and burned their church building, and they promised that they would protect the Elders at the sacrifice of their lives if necessary. Accordingly, Elder Petty took his companion, Elder A. W. Anderson, and also Elder John A. Berrett, with him to visit the Saints as requested. They arrived on the island at 9:30 p. m., on July 3, and were met by all the Saints and a number of friends who received them with open arms. The brethren were taken to the home of Brother Willie Willis where they had supper and spent the evening until one o'clock in the morning, visiting with the people who had not seen any of the Elders since last January. This being the time they were removed from the island on account of the threats of the mobocrats. A meeting was appointed to be held the next day at 10 a. m., which was well attended, and another appointment was made for 2 o'clock in the afternoon which also passed off without any disturbance. At this gathering another meeting was given out for 10 a. m. the next day. After the afternoon service, the Elders walked about two miles to the west end of the island where they intended to remain over night with Brother Oscar Brooks. During the day some of the brethren received word from the members of the mob that if they did not take the Elders away from the island by 8 o'clock that night there would be trouble, but no attention was paid to the injunction. After supper, the brethren and the Saints who had gathered together to spend the evening, began singing the songs of Zion. Suddenly their peace was interrupted by one of the sisters from the east end of the island, who came running with the news that a mob had already gathered for the purpose of carrying out their threats made during the day. There were but eight men in the party of the Saints together with a number of women and children, but these pledged their lives for the protection of the Elders if they would but remain. The mob numbered between twenty-five and thirty men, armed with full moon whiskey. The brethren knew it was folly to attempt to defend themselves against such a band of lawbreakers, and so they withdrew to the main land in a small sail boat accompanied by two of the Saints.

"The next day, the 5th, the Elders returned to fill their appointment if everything was favorable to this end. Upon arriving on the island they learned that no one had been disturbed during the night, and so they started towards the east end to fill their appointment. They had not gone very far when they were met by Sister Arnelia Nielson and her uncle, Thomas Nielson, who informed the Elders that the mob was fully organized and led by a Methodist minister, who was conducting a revival on the island. Upon hearing this news the Elders decided to return, but as they began to retrace their steps it was noticed that the mob had a man out in a skiff watching for them, and when they returned back the flag raised by the mobocrat was lowered as a signal for the mob to start in pursuit. In a moment almost, about thirty or thirty-five men and six or eight women came up the shore like so many centaurs in pursuit of their favorite prey. The Elders ran for their lives, making towards the wharf where a boat would be procured to carry them from the island. At the edge of the water the Saints, about thirty-seven in number, gathered around them, and amid the heartbroken sobs, and terrified screams of the women and children, they tore themselves away and departed, just as the fiends incarnate came rushing up. The human degenerates led by their minister, renewed their threats in shrieking tones which could be heard by the brethren as they sped away, and upon their ears also fell all the vile epithets that a cursing and scurrilous tongue could utter, from the mouths of that savage band. What a contrast met the eyes of the Elders as they sailed away, between that handful of hated, despised and persecuted, yet law-abiding and God-fearing people, and the band of vile wretches at their side, whose professed religion constituted the violation of law, and disregard for human rights, and the inclination and desire to commit the blackest deed known in the category of crime.

"The Saints have been warned by members of the mob, who had made personal visits to their homes, not to hold another meeting on the island, on penalty of losing their property by fire and unfeeling burning. Since their church was burned, they have held Sunday school in the open air on their property where the building stood. Notice has also been served on them that these meetings must also cease. These threats the Elders have taken, say the mob if they again they set foot on the island, and the last report says that threats are made that the Saints will be driven from the island within a short time. All this in free America, where the Stars and Stripes, and in the very face of our glorious Constitution which recognizes and upholds the principles laid down in the Declaration of Independence.

It seems incredible that people however ignorant and excited who profess to be "Christians" would act in so un-Christianlike a manner. Also that in this land of liberty such lawlessness and invasion of the rights of citizens could occur without some redress by the officials of the State. And further that any individual claiming to be a minister of the gospel would be found leading on a mob to murder and to the destruction of property, simply because of religious animosity, in the Twentieth century of the Christian era. We hope, for the honor of the State of North Carolina, some earnest investigation of this lawlessness and shameful crime will follow the new appeals for redress. They should be pressed upon the attention of the State authorities, and the press of North Carolina ought to do its duty in the premises.

We have no doubt that the real cause of the inflammatory condition of the mobocratic mind on that island, will be found traceable to the infamous stories sent out from this city, as the murder of Elders Gibbs and Berry was in Tennessee. A paper in this city published a foul falsehood known as "The Red Hot Address," which found its way to the place where the assassination occurred and led to that awful crime, and the wounding of several other victims. It was a pretended account of a sermon that was never preached, at a place where no meeting was held, by a "Mormon Bishop" who had no existence. It was telegraphed to the East, copies of the vile sheet were scattered throughout the country, and the tragedy in Tennessee was one of its consequences.

Something in the same line appeared in the same atrocious paper, on August 16, 1906, purporting to be a dispatch from La Junta, Colorado. The whole story was false from beginning to end, but it was telegraphed to eastern journals and obtained credence. It matters not whether, like the Address mentioned, it was wholly concocted in the office of the paper that was responsible for it, or by a willing tool of that office, or as positive in this case as in the other that it was utterly false and without reason or excuse.

There are no words in the English language too forcible to express the deep depravity of beings who descend to that kind of journalism in order to vent their hatred and effect their personal and political ends. Eternity only can furnish that retribution which is their due and which will surely be their doom. Religious animosity and shameless chicanery prompt to many shameful acts, but there is nothing meaner, more contemptible or to be more deeply despised than such foul falsehood as that which emanates from the source we have pointed out on this occasion. But let patience have its perfect work, and Justice will claim its own at last! "By their fruits ye shall know them."

A DIFFICULT QUESTION.

The question whether President Roosevelt now serves his first, or second term as President of the United States, seems to be as difficult to determine, as was the problem that occupied the public a few years ago, whether the century commenced with the year 1900, or 1901. It is one of the questions about which opinions always will be divided. "Were he to be nominated and elected again," inquires the Washington Post, "would it be a third term for him?" To which the Springfield Republican promptly replies, "It could not be anything else."

The Republican argues that, if the office held by Mr. Roosevelt from Sept. 14, 1901, to March 3, 1905, was his presidential term, then it was his first term, although lacking some six months of a full term. The present is his second term and another following this one would be his third term. This conclusion is further strengthened by reference to the oath of office he took on Sept. 14, 1901.

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

The Republican adds:

"That oath Mr. Roosevelt took before Judge Hazel at Buffalo, N. Y., on September 14, 1901. He was not sworn in as Mr. McKinley's successor, or as Mr. Cleveland's successor. The law did not designate him as merely standing in the place of another. The office belonged to nobody else, for it was vacant. Mr. Roosevelt was sworn in, exactly as any president is; he took exactly the same oath, and under the Constitution he became president of the United States in his own right and in the fullest constitutional sense."

This is one side of the controversy. On the other side it can be pointed out that the Constitution does not provide that the vice president shall become president, at the death or disability of the latter. It says that "in case of the removal of the president from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the vice president." It further provides that in case both the president and vice president are removed, Congress shall declare "what officer shall then act as president, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a president shall be elected."

According to these provisions, the vice president, in the case of the disability of the president, performs the duties devolving upon the president, and, in case of the disability of both the president and vice president, an officer designated by Congress performs those duties, "until a president shall be elected"—a clause that seems to clearly indicate that there is a constitutional difference between the president, and any other officer performing the duties of president temporarily. If this is true, Mr. Roosevelt, as vice president, fulfilled the duties of president, as the Constitution provides, from the time of the death of President McKinley, and until a new president was elected, but he did not become president until elected to that office in the regular manner, therefore he is now only on his first presidential term.

This is the other view of the question. We fancy it can be argued indefinitely on either side, until definitely settled by proper authority.

PERSIA'S PARLIAMENT.

The establishment of a parliament in Persia is said to be the result of popular agitation, to which the Shah wistfully acquiesced, thus saving the country

from a conflict between citizens. The Persian ruler, Muzaffar-ed-Din, is an enlightened monarch. He has traveled extensively and profited by what he has seen. He knows that the kings of constitutional countries are stronger than the autocrats who are in daily dread of their subjects, and it is a credit to him that he is now willing to give up his traditional position without compulsion, and share the government with the people.

The Persians may not be considered entirely fit for self-government. Still, they are refined and intelligent. Education is widely diffused. Nearly everybody in that country can read and write, and they will soon learn to make laws and exercise whatever functions will be entrusted to the parliament. It is folly to keep a nation under autocratic rule under the pretense that it is not fit for self-government. How will it ever acquire the qualities necessary for popular government if it is never given a chance to try self-rule? You cannot learn to walk except by walking, or to swim except by swimming, and that is true of government, too. It must be learned by practice. The Persians will quickly learn, as the Japanese have done.

The political events in Persia have not attracted general attention, but it is evident that the peaceful revolution that has taken place, must have been preceded by agitation and stormy scenes. It is now said that the grand vizier, Prince Ain-de-Dowleh, who held the principal ministerial office from Aug. 26, 1904, until a few days ago, was generally considered hostile to the proposition for a parliament, and that he thus brought down upon himself so heavy a burden of popular disfavor that the Shah was compelled to depose him. There were riots and threats at Teheran and a general influx of foreigners into the British legation but the Shah's removal of the vizier and announcement of a parliament have restored peace and order, and there are to be illuminations and all sorts of festivities in honor of the new regime.

The question of what influence the new Persian government will have, is one of interest. For many years, Russia and Great Britain have competed for the control of affairs at Teheran. At the present moment the finances of the country are largely in the hands of Belgian officials, who are supposed to represent the ideas and ambitions of St. Petersburg. The establishment of a parliament will strengthen the people and the government to withstand such foreign intrigues. It may be the salvation of Persia from national destruction.

Alternating currants—red and black.

Dowie and Voliva prefer the bird of freedom to the dove of peace.

In buying ice, it pays to pay as you go. The bill is less and the ice more.

No one need be surprised if Stensland is seen simultaneously in several places.

Naturalists say there are forty-eight kinds of house flies. And this is their busy season.

The Russian agrarian movement necessitates placing a great many men under the sod.

Departing tourists are shaking the mud instead of the dust of our city from their feet.

California wants servant girls. And yet it is the boast of the state that it lacks nothing!

Wall street operators are going wild over the market. Many of them doubtless will go busted.

A Russian Liberal leader says that the czar does not understand the situation. If he did he might stand from under.

What is the use of the government gathering divorce statistics if the public is not to have the benefit of the scandals?

In saying that the "Mormon" people should not be exterminated, the Rev. Mr. Clemenson displays remarkable self restraint.

The street supervisor does not intend to let the weeds grow on the sidewalks any more than the grass under his feet.

"I am the happiest man in America," says Mayor Dunne of Chicago. How would he describe his state if he had municipal ownership?

Hughes, Higgins and Hearst are all candidates for governor of New York. But being such anglophiles the New Yorkers may decide to drop their H's.

Chicago had its Midway, St. Louis its Pike, and Jamestown will have its Warpath. Everybody will be permitted to go on the Warpath provided they are not belligerent.

If the Cubans are wise they will be very chary about calling for intervention from any source. After a second intervention the occupation is very apt to become permanent.

It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a contractor to comply with the specifications for furnishing Chinese laborers to work on the Panama canal.

"Uncle Joe" Cannon's presidential boom has been launched. Time will tell whether or no it is built to withstand the buffeting that all such craft get on the troubled sea of politics.

Many have believed that President Roosevelt did not intend to "stand pat" on his no-third-term declaration, but does anyone think that Speaker Cannon would permit his name to be used as a candidate if the President were not honestly "standing pat?"

Thousands of devout Catholics are now making a pilgrimage to the shrine of Our Lady of Lourdes in Brooklyn. They hope to be miraculously cured of cancer, consumption, rheumatism and other diseases. It is said that 2000 quarts of water have been imported from the miracle-spring in France, and this is given, in small quantities, to all who apply.

According to the New York Evening

Post, the fact is gaining acknowledgment that independent voting has come to stay. "And," the Post continues, "it is preparing to display its power on a scale as great as that of last year. After the crashing political revolutions of 1905, in Pennsylvania and Ohio, as well as in the city of New York and other municipalities, there was a great deal of talk about the American citizen having turned independent in politics, but the politicians did not really believe it. They sat down to wait for the flood to subside. But it is still running high. And the spirit of independence is showing a strong tendency, not only to vote as it pleases, regardless of party names, but to nominate as it pleases, ignoring party machines and packed conventions."

FOLLY OF BRUTALITY.

Springfield Republican.

The ineptness of Mr. Bonaparte's suggestion of flogging as a cure for anarchy should appear from the experience of Russia. If the knout cannot crush it, can the cat? It is not pleasant to see from so many quarters appeals for a return to discarded barbarism as a remedy for this or that social ailment. Cruelty, it would seem, has been discarded by civilization just long enough for us to forget what a miserable tool it was. The argument is always, of course, brought forward that special cases need special measures—that wife-beating, highway robbery, jail mutiny, this or that crime that troubles the state, can only be dealt with by reviving obsolete cruelties. The theory is always laid out in its worst and stupidest when it seeks to stamp out fanaticism by brutality. Did the Quakers yield to the whipping post? That their creed was peace, and their cruel treatment doubly an abomination, does not touch the vital point—the folly of trying to suppress zealots by cruelty. It but adds fuel to the flame.

Boston Herald.

Probably there will always be anarchists, as there will always be unruly children, and it may be that the methods of dealing with both should be similar in principle. Obedience is a habit, which is quite desirable children should acquire, otherwise they become the anarchists of the household. The adult anarchist may be the child of the nation, who has not acquired the habit, and the difficulties of dealing with him are many. It is certain, however, as in the case of the unruly child of the family, that undue harshness will not convince him of the righteousness of authority.

THE TERRIBLE ARMY BULLET.

Philadelphia Public Ledger.

It would seem that in the type of bullet about to be adopted by the army there is a potent argument for peace. This bullet is a third lighter than any now in use, but it is most deadly. Its penetrating power is such that a single bullet would pass through 15 men, if these had the mischance to stand in line in front of it. At short range it will go through 39 inches of seasoned oak. At 500 yards 32 inches of white pine fall to stop it, and at 1,000 yards it will pierce 14½ inches. The day when safety lies in dodging behind a tree appears to be passing. The strong point about this admirable bullet is the flat trajectory. With the present style of bullet, firing at a target 1,000 yards distant, one could stand with perfect immunity at many points between the muzzle and the target, as at 500 yards the missile would pass 17 feet over his head. The new bullet shows only a 10-foot rise at this distance. Almost the entire space between muzzle and target would be a zone of danger.

APPETITE FOR PLATTITUDES.

New York Evening Post.

Dread of platitudes may clip the wings of some orators, but it is not a common failing in this country. Many of our most admired public speakers will stand alongside a platitude without hitching. Mr. Bryan's speeches in 1896 and 1898 did not draw the crowd because they were absolutely fresh, novel, and startling. We presume that President Roosevelt could go out tomorrow and get rapturous applause for the 20th performance of "Story of the Oregan and common sense," or the 99th of "we must play a great part whether we want to or not." The popular appetite for the familiar and the trite in literature, and especially in oratory, seems almost unbounded. It was on this ground that Col. Hay explained the success of the writings and lectures of Dr. Holland. "Why," he said, "people saw in them the thoughts and expressions with which they had been familiar all their lives, and naturally they were mighty glad to meet such old acquaintances."

JUST FOR FUN.

Not So Simple Life.

Far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife  
He with his loved ones planned to spend the day  
Alas! his sweet child almost lost his life  
By falling head first from a load of hay.

—Judge.

Sit and Look Pretty.

The successful politician not only has to be a good talker, but he has to know how to keep still.—Somerville Journal.

Hudson Local Color.

They sat upon the beach that blissful  
And watched the moonbeams 'cross the waters chaise.  
"Oh, love," he said, "before we part tonight,  
Just let me kiss the freckles from your face!"

—Yonkers Statesman.

Look Harder, Boys.

Of late boys seem to be looking as hard for ways to earn money as their sisters look for ways to spend it.—Aitchison Globe.

Trams Across the Sea.

Visitor (remarking workmen in the roadway).—Well, it's a shame that telegraph and electric lighting ought to be perfect in London.  
Londoner.—Yes, the companies leave no stone unturned.—Tit-Bits.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The September number of Gunter's Magazine contains the first installment of the sequel to "Mr. Barnes of New York," the most widely read novel published in the last 20 years. It is a story, under the title of "The Shadow of a Vendetta." In addition the number contains "The Indecision of Margaret," by L. M. Montgomery; "The Last Man Tapped," by R. E. Hallcock, a narrative of the New Haven campaign; "A Widow, a Lord and Mr. Colon," by C. E. Herring; "A Square Man in a Square Hole," is very squarely told by George Carling; "The Coat of the Prophet," by Walter Hawes, one of the most remarkable narratives of the strange effect of superstition on eastern minds relating the adventures of two newspaper men in Tiflis when a revolt against the Russian government is averted by the presentation of the Coat of Mahomet; "The Knight Errantry of Jimmie Durbar," by George Carr; "The Separations of a Bandit," by W. S. Rogers; "The Seventh Benny," by Ellen Farley; "The Geyser of Flame," by Paul A. Lovell; "The Mael and the Clouds," by Tina Hudson; "An Unexpected Reversal," a story of the Ozark mountains, by Philip Loring; and an interesting installment of Joey Moore

by Calvin Johnston, and "A Collection of Anecdotes About Histories of Popular Songs," by Vanderheyden Fyles.—3 east, 14th St., New York.

Pearson's Magazine for September has a very interesting list of contents. Among the special articles are these: "The Real Mr. Hearst," by James C. Freeman; "The Wellman Polar Airship," by Andrew Dangerfield; and "What 'Easy Divorce' Means," by Renée Bache. Among the fiction, there are several excellent stories, among which are these: "How Don Q. Played Subtlety," E. and Heseth Brichard; "The Fire Test," Lawrence Perry; "The First Fifty-four," C. J. Cutcliffe Hyne; "The Lotus Flower," a detective story, M. F. Goran; "A Question of Gentility," Theodore J. Grayson; "Hiccup," William Holloway; and "The Pontifical Fault," L. Lippincott. The first feature of the number is the opening chapters of a novel by David Graham Phillips, entitled "Light-Fingered Gentry." "A Self-supporting Home" is an interesting feature contributed by Kate V. Saint Maur.—2-29 Astor Place, New York.

**Opheum**  
MODERN VAUDEVILLE.  
Week Commencing Aug. 20.  
—SALVAGGIO—  
RAPOLI.  
ARGYRA KASTRON.  
CUNNING.  
MEHMAN DOGS.  
CHARLES LESTER.  
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Every evening (except Sunday) 7c, 10c, 25c. Box seats, 5c. Matinee Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 25c, 50c and 10c. Box seats, 75c.

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GEORGIA HARPER  
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Thursday, "MAGDA."  
Saturday night only—Benefit Local theatrical Stage Employes, "FRODO."

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ZINN'S TRAVESTY COMPANY  
In the Hit of the Century  
"THE TELEPHONE EXCHANGE"

**Grape Juice**  
For Invalids or Convalescents.  
Just the tonic for a person whose health has been affected by the hot weather. Excellent for invalids or typhoid convalescents. Very strengthening and nourishing. A splendid table drink—just like a light wine.  
Pints, 40c.  
Quarts, 75c.

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SUGAR STOCKS  
And Other High Grade Investments Bought and Sold.

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An honest store for honest people to buy up-to-date Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing; also Elgin and Waltham watches on easy weekly or monthly payments at lowest prices in the old reliable.  
HUB CLOTHING HOUSE,  
No. 24 East First South.

**Z. C. M. I.**  
**Special Sale CONTINUED**  
O WING to the heavy rain storm we have experienced, the Special Sale will be CONTINUED DURING THE REMAINDER OF THE WEEK. Special Bargains that you must see to appreciate. Lingerie Waists, Outing Skirts. Kimonos and School Dresses for the Girls, each item seasonable and appropriate for ONE-THIRD OFF. Original Peter Pan Waists made to sell from \$2.50 to \$5.00 for \$1.50 and \$2.50.  
**Lingerie Waists** Our entire line of Lingerie Waists will be placed on sale this week, consisting of a large assortment of new, sale this week, long or short sleeves, button front or back, trimmed with laces or embroideries. Regular price from \$2.50 to \$15.00, for sale at—  
**ONE-THIRD OFF!**  
**Peter Pan Waists Greatly Reduced**  
Two Prices—\$1.50 and \$2.50.  
These waists were made to sell at from \$2.50 to \$5.00. The makers were willing to lose some money on them, and our buyer took advantage of the offer, and we place them on sale at two prices, \$1.50 and \$2.50.  
They consist of white linens, striped linens, white linen with fancy collar and cuffs, natural linens, chambrays, piques and damasks. Original Peter Pan waists—a splendid variety of styles. Two prices—\$1.50 and \$2.50.  
**Outing Skirts** An appropriate line of outing skirts for this season of the year. Colored linens, ducks and piques. Regularly they sell from \$2.00 to \$6.00, this week for sale at—  
**ONE-THIRD OFF!**  
**Kimonas** Entire line of long and short Kimonas, consisting of dainty lawns, dimities, crepe, Persian and Japanese cloths. All new and fresh for—  
**ONE-THIRD OFF!**  
**School Dresses For the Girls**  
Be in readiness for the opening of school. Colored dresses, made of gingham, percales, lawns and chambrays, ages 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Regular price \$1.00 to \$5.00, to be sold this week for—  
**ONE-THIRD OFF!**  
**Z. C. M. I.** Where you get the Best **Z. C. M. I.**  
OUR DRUG STORE IS AT 112-114 MAIN STREET.

**HOSIERY Alterations**  
Mean more business, more shelf room and counter space. Noise of hammer and saw not very pleasant. Will soon be finished and then the rush of Fall buying begins  
SUMMER HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR ARE NOT DISTURBED, AND WHILE THE WARM WEATHER LASTS WE EXPECT TO SUPPLY MANY WITH ANOTHER PAIR OR TWO OF HOSE AND PERHAPS A SUIT OF UNDERWEAR. MUCH MORE HOT WEATHER TO COME. WHY NOT KEEP COOL?  
**CUTLER BROS. CO.**  
36 MAIN STREET, SALT LAKE CITY  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

**GARDNER DAILY STORE NEWS.**  
We remind you that all Summer Suits of mixed pattern remaining from the Clearance Sale are being closed out at \$7.50.  
The smart reductions on Men's Pants, that were made for the Sale, make them splendid values should you need a pair while they last  
It is an easy matter for any store to make alluring statements. It is the few that are able to fit action to words.  
During the remaining months of warm weather you are not only assured the usual Gardner value on all goods, but the many Sale articles being sold at the reduced price offer a chance to secure some exceptional bargains.  
**J. P. Gardner** 136-138 MAIN ST.  
THE QUALITY STORE.