

DESERET EVENING NEWS
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.
(Sunday excepted.)
Corner of South Temple and East Temple
Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Charles W. Penrose - - - - Editor
Horace G. Whitney - - - - Business Manager
SUBSCRIPTION PRICES
(In Advance)
One Year \$2.00
Six Months 1.25
Three Months75
One Month25
Saturday Edition, Per Year 2.00
Semi-Weekly, Per Year 1.00
Correspondence and other reading matter
for publication should be addressed to the
EDITOR.
Address all business communications
and all remittances to
THE DESERET NEWS,
Salt Lake City, Utah.
Entered at the Postoffice of Salt Lake
City as second class matter according to
the Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.
SALT LAKE CITY, - SEPT. 25, 1906

CONFERENCE NOTICE.
The Seventy-seventh semi-annual
general Conference of the Church of
Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will
assemble in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake
City, on Friday, October 5, 1906, at 10
a. m. A full attendance of the officers
and members is hereby requested.
On account of the General conference
being held on the first Sunday in Octo-
ber, it is suggested that the last Sun-
day in September be observed as fast
day in the Salt Lake, Ensign, Liberty,
Pioneer, Jordan and Granite stakes.
By order of
THE FIRST PRESIDENCY.

THE IDAHO AGITATION.
Some correspondence between H. W.
Lockhart and Hon. John Hailey in re-
ference to the anti-Mormon agitation
which is being fomented in Idaho, has
been published in several newspapers
and a copy was forwarded to the De-
seret News with a request for its re-
production. We do not wish to take part
in any partisan controversy, particularly
in another State, and therefore have
not copied the correspondence referred to.
But as it has a bearing on a mat-
ter in which our co-religionists every-
where are interested, we make this
brief explanation:

Mr. Lockhart is chairman of the pur-
ported Democratic party in Idaho. He
recently issued an address in that ca-
pacity, which was not worth space in
any respectable paper under the sun. It
was nothing but a frothy tirade against
the "Mormons" and was so utterly void
of principle, reason and sound sense
that we did not notice it in any way.
Mr. Hailey is the well known Demo-
crat of Idaho who was once elected to Con-
gress as "Honest John Hailey," and is
a prosperous and respected citizen of
that State.
Mr. Lockhart sent a letter to Mr.
Hailey, asking his aid in the campaign
now opened as one of the speakers for
the party. Mr. Hailey answered by
expressing the views of a large number
of Democrats in Idaho who repudiate
the Dubois wing of the party, and take
no stock in the attack made upon a
class of citizens that forms a body of
industrious, peaceable, law-abiding and
progressive people of differing political
faiths. He shows that there is no at-
tempt by the Dubois faction to put
forth political principles or policies, but
only an assault upon a church. He
therefore declines to speak on the lines
indicated.

The gentleman suggests that there
are laws on the statute books of Idaho
sufficient for the vindication of moral-
ity, and that if there are cases of viola-
tion of the law such as are charged in
the so-called "platform" of the Dubois
faction, the proper way to proceed is
to enforce those laws in the manner
provided thereby. He considers that
the managers of the campaign are mak-
ing a great mistake, and that their
course will be detrimental to the best
interests of the people of the State.

We know that this opinion is enter-
tained by many strong minds in both
the great political parties in Idaho, and
that they fully understand the motives
behind the present onslaught to further
the designs of a political trickster and
contortionist, who has displayed
chameleon colors so many times
and is now making his final
summersault. The idea of his
"standing up for moral purity and the
American home," evokes the laughter
of posted people of all classes and
parties. And the cry of "church influ-
ence" coming from that quarter is
regarded as the very extreme of bur-
lesque, for it is known that if that
could be obtained in the direction de-
sired, it would be accepted with the
utmost and most obsequious gladness
and abnegation.

There is not the slightest shadow
of an excuse for raising that cry in the
present campaign, and it is generally
regarded as too silly to argue over.
John Hailey is to be honored for his
frank and open position on this ques-
tion, and he is backed by a host of
stalwarts who will stand by their party
principles, but will not wallow in the
mire of factional vituperation to aid the
accomplishment of personal ambition.

RETURN OF STENSLAND.
If the idea has prevailed among de-
fauters that they are safe, as soon as
they have reached a country which does
not happen to have an extradition treaty
with the United States, the fate of
Stensland, the Chicago banker who
has just been returned from Morocco,
should undeceive them. The principle
of extradition, the authorities say, is
recognized by all governments, whether
it is embodied in a treaty, or not. As
a matter of courtesy, criminals who
take refuge in a foreign country are
nearly always returned, when their
return is asked for.

There is, however, a common under-
standing that extradition must not be
granted if the crime of which the fugi-
tive is accused, is not a crime accord-
ing to the laws of the country in which
he has sought refuge. In accordance
with this principle, political offenders
are generally safe as soon as they cross
the border of the country in which their
alleged offense is committed. There are
exceptions in monarchical states that
would not be considered crimes in this

country, and the extradition treaties
could not be construed to impose upon
the American government the duty to
surrender foreigners subjected to
charges of that kind abroad.

Another important principle is also
recognized as governing in cases of
extradition. It is this, that a prisoner
who has been surrendered to a govern-
ment which has demanded his extradi-
tion may not be tried or punished, af-
ter his surrender, for any other crime
than the one for which he was extradi-
ted. This is very important, be-
cause, unless this rule is strictly ob-
served, a government might secure the
arrest of a patriot on the charge of
murder, and then try him for a purely
political offense.

A writer who signs himself "Ex-
Attache," tells the story of the sur-
render by the United States to the
Spanish government, of a Spanish fugi-
tive, although no extradition treaty
existed between the two countries at
the time. He says:

"President Lincoln in 1861, caused the
arrest and the surrender to the Spanish
authorities of a man of the name of
Arguelles in the absence of any ex-
tradition treaty with Spain. Arguelles,
who had been the lieutenant governor
of a province in Cuba, was charged
with a number of atrocious crimes
against common law, among the minor
accusations being one to the effect that
he had sold into slavery several hun-
dred negroes, illegally brought from
Africa."

"On the authority of Secretary of
State Seward he was arrested by a
United States marshal and turned over
to the Spanish police officers who took
him back to Havana for trial. A motion
was at once made in the United States
Senate calling the President to account
in the matter, arguing that in the ab-
sence of a treaty of extradition and
of congressional legislation touching the
surrender of fugitive criminals to the
Spanish government he had exceeded his
powers as chief magistrate."

"To this Secretary of State Seward
replied to the effect that the President
had given up Arguelles under the rules
of international courtesy, which prescribe
as a matter of courtesy the compliance
with demands of this kind addressed by
one civilized power to another, and he
added that Mr. Lincoln had likewise
acted in the affair in accordance with the
spirit of the Constitution of the United
States, which is not in favor of the
principle of affording asylum to fugi-
tive criminals from abroad, but dis-
tinctly adverse thereto."

The return of Stensland from Mo-
rocco should be an object-lesson to all
who may need it. There is no place of
safety for evil-doers, but even if they
should chance to get out of the reach
of human justice, they cannot escape
their own conscience, nor eternal retri-
bution.

FOR "GOOD CITIZENS."

At this time of political activity it
may be well to remember that there is
a great difference between the legiti-
mate contest for victory on election
day, and the illegitimate strife and
contention that sometimes are carried
on to the great detriment of the com-
munities thus afflicted. Citizens natu-
rally form different opinions on
questions of government, and one side
has just as much right to attempt to
obtain control as the other. In fact, if
the conviction that certain principles
are true, is honest, it becomes the pa-
triotic duty of those who hold them
to labor for their acceptance. And
when two, or more, groups of citi-
zens are deeply impressed with the
truth of their respective opinions on
matters pertaining to public af-
fairs, and therefore engage in a com-
petition for control, whereby their
principles can be carried out for the
benefit of the people, a legitimate
party contest is on. It is conducive
of good, as long as it is a struggle for
principles and the outcome of a de-
sire to benefit the people.

Unfortunately, all political contests
are not of that nature. They some-
times are mere fights for personal ad-
vantages. There is no more patriotism
in them than there is in the scram-
ble of dogs for a handful of bones.
Principles are set aside for the ques-
tion of the money value of the coveted
offices. When campaigns are lowered
to the standard of brutes in the act
of appealing their hunger, they are
no longer legitimate. They are not
essentially different from the South
American contests in which murder
plays an important role. They have
no room under the American Consti-
tution. Those who engage in them
as leaders are, politically considered,
no better than highwaymen, and every
citizen who advances the cause of
such selfish characters, is doing ir-
reparable harm to the country.

Usually this class of contests is
conducted by means of false pretenses
and misrepresentations. A person
wants an office. He wants it very
much; not because his occupancy of
the desired position would be of any
particular benefit to the people, but to
himself. If he had any solicitude for
the welfare of the public he would
wait for the expression of public sen-
timent as to the occupancy of this of-
fice or that. But he needs the office.
What is he to do? If he is of a
low, despicable character, he com-
mences a campaign of falsehoods. He
assails those who already occupy the
office in order to create prejudice
against them and their party. He pre-
tends virtues he never had, and which
he despises, in order to make a favor-
able impression for himself. If he
has money, he buys friends to promul-
gate lies for him, and to work for
him, and he spends his money with
the understanding that he will re-im-
burse himself out of the public funds,
when he obtains the place for which
he yearns. How can the public be
served by characters of that kind in
public positions? Can pretenders and
falsehood-vendors be trusted in im-
portant offices? Is it probable that
one who has reached his goal by char-
latanry will turn out an honest, cap-
able, and in every respect desirable
servant of the public? Is it not more
probable that the character revealed
during the campaign is the true one,
and that he who obtains an office un-
der false pretenses, will continue to
prove false to his trust? These ques-
tions are of special importance in this
community, when office-seekers come
before the citizens and ask for sup-
port on the false pretense that it is
necessary to combine against evils,
that do not exist, to correct wrongs
that are no more real than the ghosts
in nursery tales. Good citizens
should be wide awake in the interest
of the community, lest they com-
mit a mistake for which they must
pay later on.

The October Century has an editor.

al on how "good citizens" are taken
in by political demagogues. We take
the liberty of copying part of this
article, because it proves that the sub-
ject is occupying the minds of
thoughtful writers at the present time.
The Century says:

"If one could detach himself from
all interest in an election except a
psychological one—could be indifferent
to results, from a patriotic point of
view—the study of character and of
personal peculiarities would be vastly
entertaining. For instance, it would
be amusing to behold the faculty with
which certain well-meaning souls
manage to be made tools of by the
most potent demagogues, and charlat-
ans. As sure as an election ap-
proaches wherein some grotesque ad-
venturer is to play his game, one sees
certain of one's acquaintance prepar-
ing to walk straight into the trap pre-
pared for them. Sometimes the dupe
has a half-consciousness of his posi-
tion, and puts forth explanations and
apologies which make his conduct only
more ridiculous, or, rather, more pitif-
ful and mischievous."

"But detachment of criticism is im-
possible when one takes one's citizen-
ship to heart. A voter little acquaint-
ed with history, a man ignorant of the
demagogues of all ages—especially the
demagogues who use money lavishly—
may have ample wells for being mis-
led, finding the demagogue's money
actually in hand and hearing the prom-
ise of a prompt change for the bet-
ter in all the conditions of life. But
for the man who has had the oppor-
tunity of learning from books and
from life the traits which mark the
brazen, self-seeking, self-advertising,
sensational, mischief-making demag-
ogue—for such a man to ratificate
himself into the position of an apolo-
gist and supporter of a charlatan there
is no excuse."

"One may well ask why sincere be-
lievers in a cause are often so reck-
less in the choice of leaders; why they
let the leaders, in fact, choose them-
selves, then feebly acquiesce. After
acquiescing, they soon become advo-
cates, repeating by rote the phrases
that the demagogue has put into their
mouths, and lending their influence
to the creation of standards which
demoralize the community."

"For it is right standards, and these
alone, which save the community. There
were noble standards in the
minds of the generation that created
the new republic of the New World,
and there were noble standards in the
minds of the generation that brought
us through the civil war. There were
standards of high principle, and stand-
ards of high character, in the chief
upholders of the principles. Doubt-
less neither era was without its demag-
ogues, but the leaders were not of
these."

"Every citizen, every voter, who
takes a part in advancing the selfish
career of a charlatan is doing irre-
parable harm to the country in his
day and generation. Let such a citi-
zen not excuse himself on account of
his devotion to some particular cause,
which also the charlatan pledges him-
self to support. The good citizen
should think too highly of his cause
to wish to see its sacred banners borne
by impure hands. He ought to be
aware that the charlatan's support of
some cause or other is absolutely
necessary to any sort of success at
the polls. For the political adventurer
must free-hand with his money.
He knows well enough that votes cannot
be secured by the distribution of cash
for 'expenses' on a large enough
scale to carry elections over a wide
territory, without adding to the in-
fluence of money the influence of a
cause."

Home again—Paul Stensland.

There is no Midway Plaisance on
Midway Island.

If the worst comes to the worst, send
the Rough Riders to Cuba.

Secretary Taft is striving for a peace
victory no less renowned than war's.

And now the coal companies are
having coals of fire heaped upon their
heads.

Whom will General Funston capture
when he reaches Cuba, Palma or Guer-
ra or both?

It is not necessary to put Cuba un-
der bonds to keep the peace so long as
it is under Taft.

They are talking of a world's fair to
be held in San Francisco in the year
1911. The object is to boom San Fran-
cisco.

Alexander sighed when there were no
more worlds to conquer. Will Taft do
the same when there are no more lids
to sit upon?

Speaker Cannon says that he has no
presidential bid in his head. For some
reason and from some source there
has been a lot of buzzing about him.

Bernard Shaw positively declines to
come to this country. If Mahomet
won't go to the mountain the mountain
must go to Mahomet, if they are to
meet.

That high collars tend to produce
nervous headaches among both men
and women is the most recent discov-
ery of a well known Viennese physician.
So do "highballs."

In the coal investigation now being
carried on by a member of the inter-
state commerce commission there is
one word that expresses what it should
be, and that word is "thorough."

Cornelius Vanderbilt, his friends say,
has always hankered to go to Congress.
He is a Republican. "But I can't be
elected," remarked Mr. Vanderbilt the
other day when the matter came up in
desultory conversation. "Why?" "I'm
too rich," he rejoined. His wealth
points the way to the senate, not to the
house.

President Roosevelt has contributed
a hundred dollars towards defraying
the expenses of a suit to determine
whether or not a man may be excluded
from a public place of entertainment
because he wears the uniform of a
United States sailor. The President is
for "sailors' rights" if not for "free
trade."

It is announced that "Dutch Jake"
Goetz, one of the original owners of
the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mine at
Wardner, Ida., will build a monument
to "Bill," the jackass, which first dis-
closed the famous Bunker Hill ledge in
1885 by pawing up the earth. There
are monuments galore to asses, all of
whom are not so worthy of one as
"Bill."

After a lapse of more than a decade
steamboat service has been resumed
on the Missouri. This is glorious news,
but it is hardly likely that the river
service there and on the Mississippi
will ever again be what it was. It was
a phase of development in the history

of the west as unique as were the
journeys of the argonauts to Cal-
ifornia in forty-nine. To Americans
they are what the Arthurian legends
are to the English, the song of Poland
to the French, the Nibelungenlied to
the Germans.

Efforts are being made in many ed-
ucational institutions of the country to
do away with the fraternal societies
that are regarded as an evil. The fol-
lowing resolutions have been passed by
educational experts on that subject:

"Resolved, That this department
takes this occasion to express its sym-
pathy with the efforts now being made
in various parts of our country to com-
bat the pernicious influence upon our
youth of the fraternities and sororities
now found in some of our secondary
schools. The reason for this is the su-
perior court of Washington assuring
the boards of education of that state of
their right to fix reasonable regulations,
and to attach reasonable penalties to
enforce the regulations, necessary to
control these fraternities and sororities,
is a cause of hearty congratulation
to all friends of the common schools.
These undemocratic organizations
threaten to change the entire charac-
ter of the public high school, and must
be controlled or abolished."

SOUNDS A WARNING.

Toronto Globe.
Is Canada threatened with a moral
decline which will end in the utter loss
of the sense of right in our business and
political life? That question is no re-
mote or academic topic which practi-
cal patriots can afford to put by. It goes
to the very foundations of our civiliza-
tion, and it is raised in our business
by every day's report of dishonesties
in trade, and defalcations in finance,
and malfeasance in public trust, and in-
fidelities in private life. The man is mole-
sted or shadow-pated who sees no pro-
found national significance in the al-
most daily uncovering of callous and
cynical breaches of trust in high places.
And still more significant is the atti-
tude of public opinion in honorable
business circles, in social clubs, and
even in the church itself, toward the
most glaring and most deliberate
wrongdoing. Men hold their own in so-
ciety and carry themselves with a lofty
swagger who played the game of loot
and graft and were caught. If they
conceded to any expression of regret
it is not that they did the wrong, but
that they were found out. They laugh
at the verdant and unphilosophical
suggestion of moral distinctions in busi-
ness enterprises. With them business
is business, and that only is wrong
which proves to be unprofitable.

AN INCONSISTENCY.

Boston Herald.
By means of the free pass privileges
permitted under the new rail bill, the
Standard Oil company officials can be
given passes on all railroads, because
their pipe line is a common carrier, and
common carriers are permitted to give
and accept free transportation among
themselves. Presumably, in return, the
pipe line can give nothing except a
larger proportion of oil shipments. No
railroad official would care for free
transportation through the Standard
pipe lines, smooth as might be the way.
This is but another example of the
many inconsistencies which exist in
the rate bill as it became a law, clauses
that must be changed at the next ses-
sion of Congress or they may defeat
some of the very purposes for which
the bill was framed.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

Portland Oregonian.
Twelve persons dead and seventeen
injured in a wreck at Grantham, Eng-
land, following so closely on a worse
disaster to an express train near Lon-
don a few weeks earlier, has a tendency
to mar the bright record which English
railroad men have always held up for
the rest of the world to admire. The
English are unquestionably more care-
ful in the management of their rail-
roads than are the Americans, but it
must be remembered that conditions in
that country are vastly different from
those prevailing here. The roads are
short compared with those in this coun-
try, and, with their limited trackage,
there is much less liability of some
weak link giving way in the human
chain of trackwalkers or other em-
ployees. The abundance of labor in Eu-
rope is also a factor. Over there a po-
sition is guarded a little more closely
than it is here, where dismissal for
carelessness in one position does not
bar the culprit from securing another.

TAUGHT TO TRIM HATS.

Pittsburg Dispatch.
The word has gone forth that here-
after in the schools of Pittsburg hat
trimming and fancy millinery shall be
taught to the girls of the higher classes.
The system was first started in the
Minersville school, and proved a great
success. All the girls are greatly inter-
ested in their new branch of study. Last
year the same school started a cooking
class, and 320 girls took instruction in
cooking, until the stomach of the aver-
age Minersville parent is said to be
near bullet-proof. Regarding the hat-
trimming class, Professor John M.
Golden of the school said: "It is no
sake. I have it figured out that a
knowledge of hat trimming will prove
most economical to many families, and
for this reason we have an expert in
millinery instruct the girls one hour
each week."

JUST FOR FUN.

Vindication.
"What do you think of this idea of
spelling reform?"
"It's all right," answered Farmer
Cortmossed. "I'm glad to see it. A illus
did want something to happen to take
the conceit out of the school teacher
that used to lick me for not doing
things his way."—Washington Star.

Broad on the Waters.
"De sayin' is," said Brother Dickey,
"that what you gives ter de poor you
lends ter de Lawd, but you musn't
spend all yo' time figgerin' how much
interest will be comin' to you."—Atlan-
ta Constitution.

A Slander Nailed.

"We air lookin' fer a certain fleshy guy
that has been circulating a lie about
us. He has been telling it around that
we was drunk on wood alcohol on last
Monday. It's a despicable slander. We
was drunk on wood alcohol, but it was
on Chewsd'ay."—Hardeman Free Press.

Hardly Worth the Expense.

It is still a question even with the
more enthusiastic chauffeurs, whether
the prestige accruing from being ar-
rested for violating the speed limit is
really worth the fine that is imposed.
—Indianapolis News.

A sarcastic lawyer, during the trial
of a case made the use of the expres-
sion, "Cast not your pearls before
swine." Subsequently, as he arose to
make the argument, the judge face-
tiously remarked, "Be careful, Mr.
Skeet, lest you cast your pearls before
swine."

"Don't be alarmed, m'lud; I am
about to address the jury, not the
court," was the reply of the barrister.
—Tit-Bits.

de whole time." "Well, there's no
great harm in that," replied the min-
ister. "Yaas, suh, dere sutingly is.
Suppose she gits hit by one o' dese
yere flyin' machines?"—Philadelphia
Ledger.

"Well," said Uncle Allen Sparks,
laying the paper aside with something
like resentment. "I've read Bryan's
whole speech, particularly his remarks
with reference to the railroads, and he
doesn't say the first word about com-
pelling the train boys to disgorge their
ill-gotten gains!"—Chicago Tribune.

SALT LAKE THEATRE
MANAGER
TONIGHT!

Charles Frohman Presents
William Collier
In Augustus Thonard's Comedy,
"ON THE QUIET."
Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50.
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JANE CORCORAN
In the New York Empire Theatre Suc-
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In the Gibson Play,
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Seats—25c to \$1.50. At Mat., lower
seats, \$1.00.

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ALL THIS WEEK.

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Dick Lynch
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Every evening (except Sunday), 75c.
Box seats \$1.
Matinee—Tuesday, Thursday and
Saturday, 50c, 75c, Box seats, 75c.

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TONIGHT!

Gordon & Bennett's superb scenic
sensation,
"A ROYAL SLAVE"
By Clarence Bennett, author of
"The Holy City."
A story of the days "When Knight-
hood Was in Flower" in Old Mexico.
Prices never vary—40c, 50c, 75c, and
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SIN."

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cloths, new effects. The jaunty and popular Prince Chan,
the Norfolk, Eton, Pony, Tight Fitting and Blouse Jacket
suits, in blue, brown, wine, old rose, greens and cinna-
mon shades. Prices from \$12.50 to \$90.00
COATS—Splendid and attractive line of fashionable
three-quarter length coats, in plaids, checks, gray mix-
tures, black and white checks, broad herring bone weaves,
stripes and fancy mixed materials, from \$8.50 to \$40.00
Three-quarter length coats, all black, from
..... \$16.50 to \$90.00

Silks and Dress Goods
The famous Clifton Bond Taffeta Silk, in colors and
black, guaranteed not to crack or crack, an official Clifton
"Bond" Taffeta woven in the salvage of each yard, has al-
ways sold for \$1.00 per yard, from now on will be sold
at, per yard, 85c
Great variety of colored Silks and Silk and Wool
plaids. Also complete line of all the different novelty
weaves too numerous to mention.
DRESS GOODS—The latest and most suitable color-
ings, weaves and patterns for Fall and Winter. Chiffons,
Broadcloths, Serge, Prunellas, Henriettes, Cravettes,
English Raincoats, Albatross, Batistes, Eolienne, Velles,
Panamas, Lansdowns and Glorias.

Underwear
Comfortable and well wearing Fall and Winter Under-
wear for Ladies and Children.
Ladies' heavily fleeced vests and pants in white,
(each) 30c
Ladies' pants and vests, the Munsing make, in white
and gray 75c
Ladies' Union Suits in cotton—cotton fleeced—wool
and wool mixed. The Munsing make at \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75,
\$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50.
We have everything for the infant in fall and winter
wear as well as for children and adults.
Come and examine our large and well selected stock
of fall and winter goods.
Children's Jersey ribbed fleeced pants and vests—
gray 15c up to 40c
Children's fine ribbed extra heavy fleeced vests and
pants 25c up to 60c

Couch Covers 20% Off
Your choice of our beautiful line of couch covers,
handsome designs and colors, latest creations. Among
them you will find a number of favorite oriental patterns,
while they last there is a clean-cut reduction of 20 per
cent.

Z. C. M. I. Where you get the Best Z. C. M. I.
OUR DRUG STORE IS AT 112-114 MAIN STREET.

**NEW NECK-
WEAR NOW.**
Stylish, Dressy and Bright;
right priced goods, at 25c, 35c
and 50c. The kind to go
with the suits we are showing.
FOR MEN AND BOYS.
Right kinds of HOSIERY too;
and handkerchiefs. GLOVES
are becoming necessary for those
who drive. We have them in
great variety.

CUTLER BROS. CO.
36 MAIN STREET, SALT LAKE CITY. Wholesale and Retail.

**OUR STOCK OF LADIES
FALL AND WINTER
SHOES.**
Is now complete. We mention a few:
Patent Blucher: Square Toe, Medium
Low Heel \$3.00
Patent Cloth Top Button, Four Styles
..... \$2.50
Gun Metal Blucher \$2.50
Gun Metal Button \$2.50
Vici Kid Blucher \$2.50
Vici Kid Lace \$2.50
Light and Heavy Soles.
Low Medium High Heels.