

## DESERET EVENING NEWS

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Latter-day Saints  
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THE DESERET NEWS  
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

SALT LAKE CITY, DEC. 6, 1900.

BETTER BE CONSISTENT.

The Salt Lake Herald has been in a  
bad frame of mind for about a month.

Ever since its political prognostications  
were found to be utterly fallacious and  
extravagant, it has been casting about  
for excuses, and trying to throw the  
blame of its false prophecies on "Mormon"  
Church influence. The baby talk in  
which it has indulged while threatening  
to quit playing politics and leave  
the field entirely to the other fellows,  
has been puerile and pitiable, and now  
it is whining in the same key over the  
results of the school election.

It is mainly, after a fair struggle,  
to take a defeat cheerfully and to recognize  
the true cause of results. But it is  
childish to prattle about "Church influence"  
when beaten squarely at the  
polls, by numbers composed of voters of  
all classes of the community, hosts of  
whom could not be moved by any such  
influence, and when hundreds of "Mormons"  
voted on opposing sides.

But the Herald has been worse than  
puerile in the matter of the school  
election particularly as to the First  
municipal ward. A rash reporter saw  
some circulars distributed at a Mutual  
Improvement meeting on Sunday evening  
and having gone there expecting to  
pick up something that could be con-  
strued into "Church influence" in the  
coming school election, jumped to the  
conclusion that they were tickets for the  
candidate from that part of the  
city. So it appeared in the Herald on  
Monday morning, that tickets were  
circulated bearing these words: "Vote for  
Frank Branting for member of the  
Board of Education from the First pre-  
dict."

The facts were explained that the cir-  
cular distributed was nothing but an  
offer by Prof. Evan Stephens, of a prize  
of \$50 for the Sunday school having the  
largest number of attendants at his  
music class by Christmas. The presi-  
dent of the meeting also declared that  
no such tickets as named were  
circulated there. But the Herald  
repeated the falsehood, and declared  
that the ticket bore those very words  
which we have quoted.

The Deseret News showed that no  
such tickets had been printed. There-  
fore none of them could have been cir-  
culated. But now the Herald comes  
out with a flaming card, bearing this  
device: "For member of the board of  
education Frank Branting." And that  
paper adds some ridiculous comments  
and seems oblivious of the fact that it  
has simply, to use its own language,  
demonstrated "the mendacity and un-  
veracity of certain editorial writers,"  
to wit those of the Salt Lake Herald.  
The ticket which it triumphantly pre-  
sents in fac simile was that circulated  
in the convention on Monday evening  
and was copied into the meeting on  
Sunday, and is not the ticket nor  
like the ticket which the Herald twice  
affirmed was the one its representative  
saw in that meeting.

This is a small matter, to which per-  
haps too much prominence has been  
given. But the Herald persists in its  
mendacity, and when the facts are pre-  
sented, is determined not to admit it  
was mistaken, but indulges in malicious  
insinuations against those who explain  
the truth in relation to it. We there-  
fore give place in another part of this  
paper, to a refutation of the Herald's  
statements and advise it to reform, and  
either acknowledge an error when it is  
clear that it has blundered or have  
the sense to be silent on the subject.

Now we will say, once more, that  
"Mormon" candidates have equal rights  
with non-"Mormon" office-seekers.  
That gentlemen who support them are  
not to be deterred from advocating the  
claims of their friends to the public  
confidence and the votes of citizens, be-  
cause they may be prominent in "Mormon"  
circles. They have the right, and  
should exercise it, freely, to circulate  
tickets, announce their choice, and in-  
vite others to unite with them in elect-  
ing men to public office, just as much as  
any lawyer, doctor, soldier, merchant,  
editor or laborer has. That they should  
not be harassed by presumptuous  
newspapers or atheistical politicians,  
but be ready and willing to proclaim  
on the house-tops that they favor such a  
candidate or are opposed to others.

We affirm that so long as they do not  
seek to bind their fellow men, to op-  
press them, to use any kind of compul-  
sion upon them, by threats or coercion  
of word or implication, they cannot and  
ought not to be hindered from exercising  
freedom of speech and of the press,  
in behalf of persons or policies that  
they believe are for the best interests  
of the community. And that this ap-  
plies to churchmen, as well as to lay-  
men or secularists, of any church, so-  
ciety or creed under the sun. And that  
henceforth there should be no hesita-  
tion in the exercise of this inalienable  
right, or fear to announce it anywhere  
on earth.

## SMALLPOX EPIDEMICS.

Eminent physicians have long ago  
pointed out that smallpox is a disease  
that prevails more frequently in the  
winter season, both in America and  
Europe. The lower temperature of that  
season may not in itself be the cause  
of its greater virility during the winter  
months, but the fact that cold weather  
drives people indoors where the air  
breathed is more or less stagnant, must  
be taken into consideration. That may  
account for the fact that December and  
January are more prolific of smallpox  
than other months in the year.

From an article on this subject in The  
Westminster Review, of October, 1899,  
we may be permitted to borrow a few  
statements in illustration of this point.  
The writer quotes Dr. Colin as fol-  
lows:

"The mortality from variola reduces  
to the minimum in the months of June,  
July and August. In September it rises  
again, and continues so during the winter  
months. In the spring it again de-  
clines, reaching the minimum in the  
summer. In the Lancet of June 16,  
1877, it is stated that smallpox epi-  
demics in London during the past  
thirty-seven years bear testimony that  
the deaths from this cause decline with  
the advent of warm summer weather,  
and Hirsch (quoted by Ziemsen), states  
that of 219 smallpox epidemics, 39 oc-  
curred in the month of December,  
whilst there were only 6 in the month  
of August. The epidemic of Paris be-  
gan in October, 1870, reaching its maxi-  
mum in December, then gradually de-  
clined until March, when it ceased."

The writer further states that the  
New York epidemic of 1871 was at the  
minimum in January, gradually reach-  
ing the maximum by April 1st. From  
this period it declined until November  
25th, when it again ascended and  
reached a maximum on December 21st.

The St. Louis epidemic, 1869-70, com-  
menced in January and lasted until  
May, began again in November and  
lasted until the early part of May,  
1870.

The New Orleans epidemic started in  
January and reached a maximum in  
March, then a gradual decline occurred  
and the minimum was reached during  
the months of July, August and Sep-  
tember. During November and Decem-  
ber the disease was again in the  
ascendancy.

In the Philadelphia epidemic, the  
writer adds, it was noted that normal  
evaporation was effectively interfered  
with by a stagnant atmosphere, which  
was deficient in the usual percentage of  
ozone.

These data are all instructive, and  
one lesson conveyed is the value of  
pure air as a preservative of health.

We have repeatedly advised the es-  
tablishment of sanitary regulations and  
full compliance therewith, as the best  
means by which to "stamp out" small-  
pox and other zymotic diseases, which  
usually abound in filthy quarters, and  
a tainted atmosphere. We have urged  
the same measures against the disease  
which is now prevailing in many parts  
of Utah, and which is contagious by  
whatever name it may be called. Pure  
air, sanitary conditions, observance of  
wise rules of health, are potent against  
its extirpation, no matter what kind of  
extermination, no matter what kind of  
propaganda are made available.

## FOR RESERVOIRS.

The first step toward securing Con-  
gressional appropriation at this session,  
for the construction of reservoirs for  
irrigating purposes in arid regions, was  
taken, when Representative Mondell  
appeared before the Rivers and Harbor  
committee, requesting the committee  
to recommend the commencement of  
work on three reservoirs along Piney  
creek, Wyoming, at a cost of \$50,000. At  
the last session \$100,000 was appropri-  
ated for the purpose of making sur-  
veys of water sources, and if the ap-  
propriation now asked for is granted,  
the practicability and benefit of gov-  
ernment effort for the reclamation of  
arid regions will be demonstrated.

We believe the magnitude and im-  
portance of the problem are now better  
understood than ever. Secretary Hitch-  
cock, in his last annual report estimat-  
ed that the so-called arid West, when  
properly reclaimed, would support a  
population of 50,000,000 souls, or more.  
That is to say, in this comparatively  
small area of the Union, an empire of  
vast magnitude could be built up. The  
land itself would be worth not less  
than \$500,000,000. The opposition to  
governmental aid in the reclamation  
has been based on the idea that all  
this land, if cultivated, would sustain  
a destructive competition to other ag-  
ricultural districts, but that reasoning  
is no less absurd than for instance the  
former objection to machinery on the  
ground that it competed with labor.  
The point is this, that if the nation has  
within easy reach millions of dollars' worth  
of wealth it is foolishness not to  
reach out for it.

Pear has been expressed that if the  
government undertook the work of re-  
clamation, a bill would finally be  
passed through Congress to give the  
land away, but it is not wise states-  
manship to delay a profitable enterprise  
for fear of calamities that may possibly  
happen. Every emergency can best be  
met as it makes its appearance. The  
problem involves the rights of many  
States, and can not conveniently be  
left to each State to solve for itself. It  
demands federal attention, even if some  
of the States are financially able to  
do the work required.

## ANOTHER AGREEMENT.

The latest news from China is to the  
effect that the foreign ministers have  
agreed, and that the understanding now  
arrived at has met the approval of the  
Washington authorities. The probability  
is that the other governments  
have also approved, and that, provided  
the Chinese authorities now accept the  
terms, the peace negotiations may be  
considerably advanced before the end  
of the century.

It is the American policy that has  
prevailed. As to the punishments to be  
inflicted on the guilty princes, those  
are to be in accordance with Chinese  
customs, and as to the indemnities, the  
Chinese government is to admit its li-  
ability, and then the matter will be left  
to future negotiations, perhaps to the  
decision of The Hague arbitration court  
in case an agreement can be reached in  
no other way.

This is a humane and just way of

dealing with the Chinese difficulty. The  
foreigners in China, it is well known,  
are not entirely without spot and blem-  
ish. Those conversant with oriental  
affairs state freely that many for-  
eigners make themselves obnoxious to  
the natives. They have an undue ap-  
preciation of their own superiority and  
act as if they were the lords and mas-  
ters of the country instead of sojour-  
ners there. They treat Chinese customs,  
traditions and institutions with con-  
tempt. When to this is added the man-  
ifest intention of appropriating Chinese  
harbors and territory, and when rail-  
road builders destroy farms, every  
square inch of which is of value to the  
native population, it is no wonder that  
the efforts are made from time to time,  
to rid the country of the foreign element.

It is but right that all the facts be  
taken into consideration in this con-  
troversy, and that if there are exten-  
uating circumstances, the culprits be  
given the full benefit of them. The ef-  
fect of such just and humane treat-  
ment will be more beneficial than the  
application of an eye-for-an-eye prin-  
ciple. And this view seems now to  
have prevailed among the plenipoten-  
tiaries of the powers. China's integrity  
will be preserved for the time being,  
while the crimes committed will be  
atoned for in accordance with the cus-  
toms of the country. The only danger  
in this is, that the Chinese people, see-  
ing their own government once more  
in the full enjoyment of power, will  
have the impression that the foreigners  
are beaten, and that the contempt for  
their power will thereby be increased.  
The lesson of the invasion and the  
rescue of the Peking legations may be-  
come lost upon the masses. Some pro-  
visions, it seems to us, will have to be  
made whereby a repetition of the out-  
rages is rendered improbable if not im-  
possible. Without some such arrange-  
ment the "war" may have to be fought  
over again, perhaps with less favor-  
able prospects than at present.

## KRUGER AND THE WAR.

Anti-British papers are inclined to  
see in recent exploits by Boers, espe-  
cially those under Dewet, evidences that  
the war in South Africa is far from  
ended. The probability, however, is  
that the sporadic fighting that is still  
reported, is part of the program, the  
other part of which is carried out by  
Paul Kruger in Europe. The Boer  
raids, probably, are intended to give  
emphasis to whatever plans the ex-  
president may propose at European  
courts. But with Germany refusing him  
a hearing, and the Holland premier in-  
timating that his government cannot  
at present ask Great Britain for ar-  
bitration, it is difficult to understand  
what object the Boers can hope to gain  
by continued guerrilla warfare. Even  
the capture of 400 British soldiers can  
avail nothing, since the Boers are no  
longer in a position to take care of  
them, and the Napoleonic method of  
disposing of cumbersome prisoners of  
war can no longer be applied.

When everything is considered, it ap-  
pears a reasonable conclusion that the  
war will be actually at an end, when-  
ever President Kruger feels convinced  
that his mission to Europe is a failure.  
That is his last effort for the dearly  
bought independence of his people.

In the interest of the Boers them-  
selves it can but be earnestly hoped  
that they will, before long, take this  
view of the situation. Prolonged re-  
sistance can have only one effect. It  
will furnish the British forces an op-  
portunity for retaliation, which will be  
all the more bitter the longer it is con-  
tinued. Such a struggle would mean  
the blotting out of the present genera-  
tion of Boers, amid untold suffering,  
for no matter how war is conducted, it  
means death and desolation to guilty  
and innocent alike.

It has been predicted that the war  
will be ended in four months, and that  
is not an unreasonable estimate. Much  
will depend on the statesmanship of  
Great Britain and the party that now  
holds the destiny of the country in its  
hands.

Now let the concert at Peking proceed  
without any more discords.

What more natural than that there  
should be a fight over the army bill?

The Duchess of Manchester's pet is a  
bull dog, but her husband is a Johnny  
Bull.

The schools will continue to be  
American and they will go on just the  
same.

A New York preacher says "It is haz-  
ardous to die rich." Not more so  
than to die poor.

It isn't every government that is  
confronted with a problem of how best  
to reduce its revenue.

The ministers at Peking have reached  
an agreement. Now they will begin  
to reach out for other things.

Chicago is experiencing a reign of  
lawlessness. Why doesn't she try Al-  
len's "Reign of Law" as an antidote?

The American saloon seems to be  
firmly established in Manila whether  
any of our institutions are or not.

In Victor, Colo., they exhibit the club  
that was thrown at and hit Gov.  
Roosevelt. An enterprising town is  
Victor.

Victoria has a better command of the  
Queen's English than the President has.  
She can write a speech opening parlia-  
ment in three sentences.

A contemporary is quite positive that  
Mr. Geoghegan did not understand his  
position in the late school election, and  
Mr. Geoghegan is equally positive that  
he did. This is a case where the con-  
temporary's all-knowledge is not to be  
relied upon.

Representative Kitchen, of North  
Carolina, has introduced in the House  
a resolution for an amendment to the  
Constitution to repeal the fifteenth  
amendment. He must be of the opinion  
that the civil war was fought "just  
for fun," and that the people "didn't  
mean it."

That was a very lively time that a  
prominent minister of the gospel and a  
leading lawyer of Williamson, W. Va.,  
had, the former being killed and the  
latter probably fatally wounded. The  
remarkable thing about the whole af-

fair is that in the midst of flying bul-  
lets no one but the participants were  
hit. It is almost a record.

A Cologne dispatch informs the world  
that Mr. Kruger walked in the rain  
when seeing the famous city. It has  
no importance except as showing that  
the sun doesn't shine for the old man  
these days.

When the powers left it to the Chi-  
nese to make the punishment of the  
leaders of the anti-Christian and anti-  
foreign movement as severe as possi-  
ble, they left it to those who in the  
matter of cruel and unusual punish-  
ments are masters of the art of gilding  
refined gold.

Holland will give Mr. Kruger a rous-  
ing welcome, but it is very doubtful if  
the phlegmatic Dutch can make it so  
enthusiastic as the mercurial French  
did. But it is fitting that the old home  
of the Boers should give their presi-  
dent a reception worthy of his fame;  
and in the eyes of European diplomats  
the reception will have no political sig-  
nificance.

Vernon White, of Attleboro, Mass.,  
holds the football championship for in-  
juries on the field. Here is a list of  
them:

1895—Left leg broken above knee  
joint.

1895—Left collar bone broken.

1895—Right ankle sprained.

1895—Nose broken twice.

1896—Back severely wrenched.

1897—Three fingers on left hand  
broken.

1897—Ankle broken.

1898—Rib broken.

1898—Wrist sprained.

1899—Left leg fractured and splint-  
ered.

1900—Head severely injured.

1900—Two ribs broken.

1900—Legs temporarily paralyzed, re-  
sulting from kick.

1900—The ribs previously fractured  
were rebroken.

If he had been injured in battle in  
that manner it would almost bankrupt  
the government to pay his pensions.

## THE CHINESE NEGOTIATIONS.

Chicago Record.

It is gratifying to learn now that the  
administration is acting with the ut-  
most caution in choosing between the  
Minister Conger's assent to the Ger-  
man program, which has been sound-  
ing other powers as to their will-  
ingness to adopt the more moderate  
policy advocated at Washington. There  
is at least some reason to believe that  
if this nation stands firm in its present  
position it will win Russia and France  
to its side, and in that event Great  
Britain and Germany probably would  
go with the majority rather than un-  
dertake the risks of independent action.  
For the present Secretary Hay will do  
well to maintain his attitude of pro-  
test against the excessive demands.

New York Mail and Express.

The report that Washington is con-  
sidering the withdrawal of Minister  
Conger, as London has withdrawn Sir  
Claude Macdonald, on the ground that  
he has failed to live up to the spirit of  
his instructions and has been carried  
away by an acute sense of the injuries  
of which he was the subject or eye-  
witness, into acquiescence in the most  
extreme demands of his colleagues, in-  
dicates the gravity of the situation.  
From the American standpoint, and  
throwing doubt on the statement that an  
agreement which will lead to a general  
settlement has been reached.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The United States has so far kept a  
straightforward and honorable course  
in the Chinese complications, and has  
avoided all the snares set for it by  
those powers that are anxious to get  
it committed to schemes against the  
political and territorial integrity of the  
Chinese empire. The only difference of  
opinion among intelligent and un-  
prejudiced Americans on that point.

New York Sun.

The terms given above are vindictive  
and worse, for they are impossible. It  
is not in the power of the empress  
regent to punish those in whose power  
she is. It is not possible for China to  
pay an indemnity that is beyond her  
resources. The Chinese government has  
held out for all along is a common-  
sense policy. Equity and common  
sense are, after all, only two different  
ways of saying the same thing. It is  
well for China and well for the world  
that the Chinese government should be  
its own mind and can be trusted to do  
the right thing. It is the one guar-  
antee that the whole affair will not be  
muddled.

San Francisco Chronicle.

There is a great deal of talk about  
the "open door" in China, but most of  
those who indulge in it when they use  
the phrase have no other desire in  
mind than that of finding a market for  
American European goods. So long as  
this is secured they will care very  
little whether the aforesaid goods go  
into the country through an open door  
or are boosted over a high-tariff wall.  
It is only the free trade doctrinaires  
who think the thing would be better  
if the trade door was kept wide open.  
There is a class of observers in free-  
trade England, however, who have  
reached a different conclusion, and do  
not hesitate to say that protection helps  
trade, and instance the fact that the  
Russian market is improving since it  
adopted the protective policy.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

In the December number of Gunton's  
Magazine the following special topics  
are treated: "Consequences of Rail-  
way Prosperity," H. T. Newcomb; "In-  
tegrity of Newspaper Discussion,"  
The Editor; "The Root of Evil in Japan,"  
A. Reply; "S. Yamaguchi, M. A., and  
"New York's Social and Political  
Duty." The review of the month takes  
in the national election, and foreign  
opinions on the election. General Mac-  
Arthur's Philippine report; the Chinese  
problem; political isolation the bane of  
the South; the truck-store system, and  
Cuba's constitutional convention.—The  
Gunton Co., Union Square, New York.

The too brief career of Francis Gil-  
bert Attwood has been carefully watch-  
ed by those interested in satirical and  
humorous art, and his death at an early  
age has left a vacancy without a suc-  
cessor. Mr. Attwood's best work was  
done in recording from month to month  
in dainty yet forceful vignettes  
what was the striking events of con-  
temporaneous history. Gathered together,  
they put in attractive form a pictorial  
history of ten years of the world's do-  
ings which is most unique. The col-  
lection makes a luxurious book and taste-  
fully bound in cloth and gold, and  
carefully printed on heavy paper.—Life  
Pub. Co., New York.

The opening article in the North  
American Review for December, "The  
American before published by Hon-  
ore de Balzac, in which he discusses the  
principles and the methods of "Modern  
Government." W. J. Bryan writes of the  
causes which produced the Republican  
victory in "The Election of 1900," and  
the effect which the result of the elec-  
tion may have upon the future of the  
country. Lord Charles Beresford, con-  
sidering the "Future of the Anglo-Sax-  
on Race," describes certain dangers

Great Cash Sale is Now on at

## Z. C. M. I. Gloak Dept.

It Continues till Saturday Night. We Give  
the Best and Most Seasonable Ladies'  
Goods at a Sweeping Reduction of

1-3 OFF.

Similar Bargains are Offered in our  
MILLINERY Department.

Special Sale in RUGS all this Week.

Z. C. M. I. T. G. WEBBER, Superintendent

which threaten that race at the present  
time, but comes to the conclusion that  
the vital force inherent in it will enable  
it to overcome the processes of decay  
which have been fatal to the dominant  
peoples of the past. Roosevelt Garibaldi,  
son of the famous Italian Liberator, de-  
scribes the relative position and pros-  
pects of the parties which, respectively,  
favor the "Monarchy and the Republic  
in Italy. Frederic Harrison endeavors  
to reach an estimate of the influence  
exercised upon the minds of men by  
"Christianity at the Grave of the Nine-  
teenth Century." Mark B. Dunning sets  
forth weighty reasons why the Senate  
should ratify "The Hay-Pauncefote  
Treaty." Major L. L. Seaman advo-  
cates the employment of "Native Troops  
for Our Colonial Possessions." Charles  
Whitely, apropos of the recent celebra-  
tion of the five hundredth anniversary  
of the birth of Gutenberg, discourses  
on "The Jubilee of the Printing Press."  
Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer concludes  
her article on "New York and Its His-  
torians." Menckere D. Conway con-  
tributes some "Memoirs of Max Muller."  
John P. Holland gives an account of  
"The Submarine Boat and Its Future."  
Elizabeth Cady Stanton, in an article  
entitled "Progress of the American Wom-  
an," makes a reply to Flora McDon-  
ald Thompson's suggestion in the No-  
vember number that the American wom-  
an has retrograded. Elizabeth Robins  
gives her impression of Sarah Bern-  
hardt's "Hamlet." Sir A. C. Lyall, in  
a paper of profound ability—the fourth  
in the series on "The Great Religions of  
the World," describes the beliefs and  
the outlook of Brahmanism. W. D.  
Howells inaugurates his new connection  
with the Review with a study of "The  
New Historical Romances," and Nora  
Hopfer, the Irish poetess, contributes  
two Christmas Carols—"The Eve of  
Mary" and "Carol of Mary and Mar-  
ianne."—New York.

## SALT LAKE THEATRE.

GEO. D. PYPER, MANAGER.

## Jubilee Testimonial

To the Veteran Actor.

## Phil. Margetts

## TOMORROW NIGHT.

Second act of  
"CHIMES OF NORMANDY,"  
By Salt Lake Opera Co.  
OLIO BY LOCAL ARTISTS.

The Serio-Comic Drama.

## "Old Phil's Birthday."

Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00.

## COMING ENGAGEMENT.

## GUMMINGS STOCK CO.

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## New Grand Theatre.

SEASON TICKETS  
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