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SALT LAKE CITY, - NOV. 26, 1901

A JUDICIAL PARADOX.

The disposition of the case against the drugist who was detected in the offense of selling liquor without a license, appears to be an ordinary one, as extremely logical and absurd. The evidence against the defendant is complete. The court declared that it showed the offender to have been "guilty of a violation of the law in intent and purpose." Yet he was found not guilty and discharged.

The reason assigned by the police justice for this acquittal in spite of the proofs of guilt, was that the methods employed by the police were not in accordance with the law. Yet he admitted that the police had acted in good faith, and he did not desire to criticize them. But it seems defective methods were employed similar to those that have been used, both in Europe and the United States, as the only means by which the offense could be fastened upon the violator of the law. A policeman in plain clothes bought the stuff so as to prove that it was intoxicating drink, and because of that method of securing evidence, the defendant was found not guilty of doing that of which the positive proof showed he was guilty, and which was so recognized and stated by the court.

Now, while it may be true that decisions of courts have been rendered against the employment of such detective methods in cases of unlawful liquor selling, there are many precedents justifying a conviction upon the evidence adduced. If the policeman violated the law in buying the liquor, which we do not admit for a moment, the common sense view of the matter would be that he should be prosecuted either as a principal or a participant.

But whatever would be proper in this case, it seems very clear that the accused who was pronounced guilty of a violation of the law in intent and purpose, ought to have been convicted and fined, taking the very expressions used by the court. The decisions of juries are often open to popular criticism, but in this case the decision of the court may be fairly pronounced inconsistent, when viewed either from a popular or a legal standpoint.

ORIGIN OF DISEASE GERMS.

While the attention of the public is being directed to the important subject of sanitation and disinfection, as means of preventing the spread of contagious diseases, it is proper to urge the city authorities to settle the dispute which has arisen concerning the place for a new crematory. The locality does not concern the great body of our citizens so much as its necessity. Garbage, dead animals and other offensive materials ought to be promptly gathered up wherever found, and carted to a crematory where they could be quickly consumed. We are behind the times in this matter. It ought to be attended to without delay. Let all disputes be settled about it at once.

In discussing the causes of the spread of contagious disorders, the secretary of the State Board of Health, in the address of that body to the public, speaks in this way of the origin of the germs which produce them:

"Contagious diseases are caused by specific poisonous germs or living organisms, so small as to be visible only by means of the microscope, which have their sole origin in a previous case of the disease. It must be strictly borne in mind that they cannot be generated or produced by any other means or agency. These germs, given off in the various secretions of the body, or in scales from the skin, if carried to the system of another person who is susceptible, will reproduce in him the disease, and in no other way can it be caused or generated."

A correspondent attempts to criticize these remarks, when taken in connection with the arguments that have been adduced for the establishment of a crematory, because of the danger arising from decaying garbage, which is "generally admitted to form a breeding place for disease." The critic does not seem to be able to understand why the "sole origin" of poisonous germs is in a previous case of disease, if decaying garbage forms a "breeding place" for them. The breeding idea, however, was not advanced in the address of the Board of Health.

There is no real conflict between the two ideas. The origin of a seed and its breeding place are two different things. A seed of grain or of a flower is produced from a plant of the kind which it reproduces. Its breeding place is in the soil, its origin in the preceding plant. The germs of disease, then, may thus originate in the body afflicted by the special disorder of which they are the product.

Each germ or seed brings forth of its kind. The germs of scarlet fever are introduced into a body susceptible to their action, which reproduce the same species, they are cast off in the excreta, or through the pores, and if not destroyed by disinfectants are nourished and made active in decaying matter, and so become potent when received into human systems that are in a condition for their fructification and reproduction.

We need the strictest precautions

against the spread of all forms of contagious disease, and the destruction of decaying animal and vegetable matter is one of the methods which should be employed. For if it is allowed to remain, polluting the atmosphere, its exhalations have the effect of rendering the human system susceptible to the action of disease germs, often carried by the same means to do their deadly work.

Thus though the origin of disease germs may be in the diseased body that produces them, they may find breeding places in foul matter that ought to be destroyed. But however this question may be viewed by different minds, there should be no dispute over the enforcement of such regulations as are instituted by law, for the promotion of the public health and the stamping out of contagious disorders.

THE ATHENS RIOTS.

Exception having been taken to a statement of the "News," that the nations first entrusted with the guardianship of the Scriptures, preserved them with a most remarkable tenacity, it is perhaps proper to say, that the intelligent readers of the "News" well know, that this carefulness did by no means result in the preservation of the original documents, penned by the sacred writers; nor in the absolute infallibility of the copies that were spread throughout the world. The copyists were not infallible, any more than printers and proof-readers are now. And therefore some variations in the texts resulted, some of which have not been corrected to this day. But the fact remains, nevertheless, that those nations exercised a carefulness in the preservation of the Scriptures, which was not displayed in the transmission to posterity of profane authors, and to this should be added another fact, that in the opinion of the ablest theological scholars, the texts as now extant, can be shown with little doubt to be substantially identical with the original manuscripts. This explanation is superfluous to readers acquainted with the history of Scripture criticism.

It is all the more remarkable that Greek university students of the present time should identify themselves with riots, because the Greek government takes steps for the translation of the Gospels into modern Greek. It seems difficult to explain except on the supposition that the old spirit of conservatism still survives among them. But perhaps the riots have some other cause. When there is violence in the air, conflicts are often started over the most insignificant trifles.

A PROTEST OF "FRIENDS."

The Society of Friends, commonly known as Quakers, in Western Indiana and Eastern Illinois, has issued an open letter to their "brethren of other denominations," calling upon them to "lift up their hearts to God and their voices to men to check this greed upon the public treasury," which is manifest in the growing spirit of militarism.

The Friends, as is well known, deny the lawfulness of war, whether defensive or offensive, and refuse to take any part in military affairs. They hold that the blood of the Saviour was the last drop that was necessary to be spilled for the human race, and that it is the duty of His followers to so testify, both by words and acts.

On this point opinions differ. The great majority of professed Christians cannot view all wars from this standpoint. They believe that "soldiers of the cross" can go wherever the service of the country calls them, and that they should be ready to lay down their lives on the altar of patriotism, particularly in the defense of home and families, or for the maintenance of liberty and the overthrow of tyranny under the heel of which fellow-beings may be ground to dust.

But although opinions are divided on the lawfulness of an appeal to arms, there can be no doubt that militarism, if permitted to become the ruling force of a nation, is a curse.

The open letter of the Friends calls attention to this fact. It quotes M. Drumont, the editor of the Libre Parole, on the effects of militarism in France, as follows:

"Compulsory military service, far from being a school of morals, is a school of dishonour, of dissipation, and of debauchery. I deem the universal military service one of the greatest, and it is sometimes one of the saddest sacrifices that our country calls upon us to bear. I know of few criminals more heinous than that of the young peasant taken from his field or his village and thrown for three years into the barracks. All these sons of the soil, who would in time have married some honest woman and given to France a new race of strong and wholesome men, return to their homes all more or less diseased—having lost all notions of God and respect for woman—having lost the taste for their former honest work by the wearisome and meaningless fatigues of the barracks."

Father Forbes, a Roman Catholic priest, is also quoted. He says:

"The family in France gives to the army a young man clean in mind and body; the army gives back that same young man steeped to the very lips in debauchery, suffering from disease and degrading vices."

The authors of the open letter, further, claim to know on good authority that the United States soldiers now engaged in military operations in the Philippines, are being subjected to the corrupting influences that seem to follow militarism everywhere. When the concomitants of wars are considered, it is impossible to deny that the Friends have a strong case. Total abstinence from militarism, it cannot be doubted, would be a radical and effective cure of all its evils.

And yet, the vanguard will have its devotees, as long as men and women admire and sustain them, in the work of their hands. And they will not always stop and consider whether they are engaged in a just cause or not.

IMPROVE THE RACE.

"The possible improvement of the Human Race," was the subject of a lecture by Mr. Francis Galton, delivered before the Anthropological Institute of London. A review of the address appears in the New York Evening Sun, and according to this, the lecturer held that the possibility of improving the race of a nation, depends more upon the power of increasing the productivity of the best stock than of re-

pressing the productivity of the worst. The latter, as is well known, has been suggested by some philosophers.

Mr. Galton, speaking of the English people, divided them into a number of classes, each with its "civic worth." Highest in the scale he placed those who work with their brains, and lowest, the loafers, degenerates, and criminals. Between these extremes he placed the rest of the working bees in the human hive. Then he went on to say:

"The brains of the British nation lie in the higher of our classes. If such people could be distinguished as children and procurable by money in order to be reared as Englishmen, it would be a cheap bargain for the nation to buy them at the rate of many hundreds or some thousands of pounds per head. * * * Some such 'talented' folk fall, but most succeed, and many succeed greatly. They found great industries, established vast undertakings, increased the wealth of multitudes and amassed large fortunes for themselves. Others, whether they be rich or poor, are the guides and light of the nation, raising its tone, enlightening its difficulties and imposing its ideals."

One trouble now is, Mr. Galton explains, that the intermarriages that take place in the classes of lowest civil worth, produce most undesirable results. He quoted Charles Booth on the condition of London's poor, as an illustration:

"Their life is the life of savages, with vicissitudes of extreme hardship and occasional excess. From them come the 'inferior' figures who slouch through the streets and play the beggar or the bully. They render no useful service, they create no wealth; most often they destroy it. They degrade what is better in the nation, and as individuals are perpetually incapable of improvement; * * * but I do not mean to say that there are not individuals of ever sort to be found in the mass. Those who are able to wash the mud mix and some gems in it."

The lecturer had some practical suggestions on the subject. In the first place he advocated the segregation of habitual criminals and denying them the opportunity of producing offspring. In the second place he thought marriages in the higher classes should be encouraged. Dowries, he thought, should be given to them to whom moderate sums of money are important. They should be assured of help during the early years of married life. Healthy homes should also be placed within their reach.

He further suggested early marriages, because he had noticed that, as a rule, large and thriving families were the offspring of mothers who married young. Healthy homes conducted to fertility, and towns sterilized ruin vigor. Those who left the country for the town might produce large families, but these dwindled away in succeeding generations. He thought it no absurd idea that outside influences would be beneficial in inducing early marriage and marriages of the best. "In a community deeply impressed with the desire of encouraging marriages between persons of equally high ability, the social pressure," he said, "directed to produce the desired end would be so great as to insure a notable amount of success."

These are practical suggestions, and they are timely. There is a very general complaint, that the family is on the decline, and that the race itself is degenerating. But very few remedies of a practical nature are offered. The question of the improvement of the race is too important to be left to chance, when the laws of heredity and the influence of surroundings are understood. We take care of stock, for its improvement; we take infinite pains with plants, but the human race is more or less neglected. Moral degenerates are left free to propagate their kind. Murderers are sometimes let loose on society to become the fathers and mothers of murderers, while noble women, by circumstances for which society alone is responsible, are prevented from filling the measure of their creation. No wonder if the human race is not progressing very fast toward perfection! The question is one of the greatest importance. It should concern not only anthropologists and philanthropists, but also legislators and statesmen.

There is no international war nor prospect of it, yet the Nations in Kansas are fighting.

The demand for reciprocity is said to come chiefly from the West. A sort of voice crying in the wilderness.

If the Colombian troops and Cuban rebels would only cut through the isthmus instead of through each others' ranks!

In calling upon Congress to cede the arid lands to the states, the West is engaged in the laudable task of seeking the promised land.

And now the brigands have issued an ultimatum to Diplomatic Agent Dickinson. Issuing ultimatums seems to be a game at which two can play.

Is it any more immoral to "corner" the wheat market and shove up the price of wheat, than it is to "trust" the grain mills and shove up the price of flour?

Chicago university has expelled a young woman for marrying before graduation. The young lady evidently preferred the married state to any other degree.

Secretary Hay has just received a contribution of \$18,665 to the conscience fund. The man who made it seems to have had a sort of when the Devil was sick conscience.

How this free air of America militates religious aspirations. Almost any day in our city a devout Catholic father may be seen paying parochial visits on an orange colored wheel.

It is solemnly announced that after January 1, 1902, the leading railroads will issue no more passes. Next the dairymen will announce that they will put no more water in their milk.

A Kansas City girl named Blizanti is suing a man of that town for damages, "heavy damages." A young woman with that kind of a name should have no trouble in "raising the wind."

American hostesses who marry "bastard" European counts and the like, would do well to follow Queen Wilhelmina's example and refuse to pay their husbands' debts. With these dile-

Europeans it is American money, and not American girls that are at a premium.

There is a demand for the establishment of a department of commerce. The department store comes as near filling this demand as anything yet evolved by the mind of man.

Miss Blanche Walsh, the actress, has the strange practice of carrying her mother's ashes with her wherever she goes. This is rather an improvement of having a skeleton in the closet accompanying one on his travels.

A Washington correspondent quotes President Roosevelt as saying: "I am getting more advice these days than any living man, and most of it is bad." If we may add a drop to his already overflowing cup, we would advise the President not to take the advice.

"Secretary Gage takes a rosy, but sensible view of the exports of gold which have recently been made from New York," says the Boston Herald. Of course this is the yellow rage view and not the pink red or white one.

How the spirit of Walker must want to be incorporated again when it hears of the revolution in Colombia and the fighting on the isthmus! It was a brave, heroic spirit, one that loved the storm of battle as the petrel loves the storms of old ocean.

A United States commissioner has just been burned in effigy at Toft, I. T. If the "infuriated mobs" that burn negroes at the stake would adopt the burning in effigy policy, what an advance towards civilization and humanity it would be!

Did you hear the music of the heavenly "Gates" Utah is forging to the front in every department of art and industry. Her musicians are not behind in the glorious march of human progress. The latest product of musical genius, which is likely to astonish the world, is the granddaughter of President Brigham Young, whose voice is phenomenal, and whose culture has raised it to a high as near perfection as is attained by any but those of the very first class. The Desert News congratulates Miss "Lulu" Gates on the grand success that has attended her opening recital in this city. We look for her triumph wherever she appears. The parents and friends of this "Mormon" sweet singer may well be proud of her advancement.

GOLD EXPORTS.

Springfield Republican.

One of the big German steamers sailing from New York will take aboard the largest amount of gold ever shipped from that port by a single vessel; if we mistake not, it will also be the largest amount ever sent out in a single day, and it just about equals the shipments made in a whole week during the fortnight in which the disastrous raids on the United States treasury's gold reserve culminated in January, 1895, when the Morgan-Belmont syndicate was brought to the aid of the government. But these present shipments of course are due to very different causes and reflect in no sort of degree distrust or disturbing conditions or prospects in relation to the financial or monetary situation. The treasury is now fairly gorged with gold, and the country can readily spare a lot of it.

Boston Herald.

It isn't every country on the face of the globe that could export \$500,000 of gold in a day for foreign accommodation without experiencing considerable embarrassment. The United States seems to be equal to the ordeal, however.

Milwaukee Wisconsin.

The gold goes to Paris and to Berlin; one million to the former and six millions to the latter. The financial crisis in Germany is severe, and the rates of interest are high, and therefore gold will naturally flow from New York in order to earn a high rate of interest. The United States can spare it from its gold hoards without any detriment to our business. Of the \$750,000 exported, the sub-treasury afforded \$2,500,000 from the redemption of 4 per cent bonds of 1925. The secretary is constantly redeeming these bonds with our national debt, so that it cannot be converted into long-time bonds and that creates an easier money market, and more confidence in the wise management of our finances by the secretary of our treasury.

A few facts in connection with this matter are significant. Secretary Gage's report, "Statistical Abstract of 1899," pages 41 and 55, shows that since 1893 the coinage of gold in this country has outstripped the production one hundred and two million and thirty-five thousand dollars. It is further shown by the report of the mint that the coinage of the world during that time has raised the amount of production nearly eight hundred million dollars. The production of the world since 1873 has not nearly kept pace with this increase of trade or population.

New York Evening Post.

The exportation of seven millions of gold by one steamer has caused some perturbation in Wall Street, not among bankers, but in the minds of stock speculators. The banker keeps his eye on imports and exports, and on the rate of change, of which international trade is the sure index in the long run. He knows, or ought to know, how much gold is coming out of our mines and how much is brought in at the Pacific coast. So the banker, if he understands his own trade, need never be taken by surprise when gold is exported, and need never be alarmed by the amount taken from us at any one time.

San Francisco Chronicle.

All there is of it is that we are parting with our excess to poorer countries. It will probably begin to come back before long. If the call from Europe continues there will be an increased pressure to sell bonds to the treasury in order to get more gold to ship, and as better terms are offered we can buy in more of them, thus reducing our treasury surplus and paying off more of our national debt, so that it cannot be converted into long-time bonds and keep us in debt for another generation. We have gold to spare, and if it can find a market in Europe at high prices the people will get some of the advantage as long as we have bonds to buy in and surplus in the treasury to purchase them with.

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you may suffer from Headaches caused by eye defects. You may see all right, your eyes may not pain you yet, because of a something lacking which properly adjusted glasses ALONE can supply, you continue to suffer. We can relieve you.

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Full stock Chinese and Japanese Fancy Goods, Chinaware, Silks, Robes, Embroideries, Toys, Cloisonne Ware, Bamboo Furniture, Novelties, Etc.
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Z. C. M. I. has more new specialties this week in affording

BIG PROFITS TO PURCHASERS

FOR THE LADIES we have a splendid line of Corsets that will be closed out at unusually low sale prices. We also have lovely Washable Kid Gloves at special bargain figures. Besides, we offer at unprecedentedly reduced prices a magnificent assortment of Leather Goods suitable for Holiday Presents. Then we have special reductions on Flannel Waists, Children's Dresses, Children's Bonnets, Ladies' Tailor-made Suits, Wrappers, etc. All these profit-giving offers continue during the

WEEK COMMENCING MONDAY, NOV. 25.

Here are a few sample offerings that will attract the attention of good buyers from the fact of their especially good values at insignificant cost:

Fine Leather Goods

At fifty cents on the dollar of the regular market price this season. We are enabled to do this because in making purchases for Fall Goods we came across a rare wholesale bargain offer, and took it. The advantage gained goes to our patrons, who will get them for—

50c on the Dollar.

Chatelaine Bags, Card Cases, Ladies' and Gents' Pocket Books, Hand Bags, Music Rolls, Bill Books, Etc. These are in magnificent variety and the best and neatest styles. Going at Half Price, they are rare bargains, giving the purchaser an unusual advantage for self or for suitable Xmas Presents at the very least cost. A glance at these goods and the prices asked is convincing.

High Grade Corsets

At greatly reduced figures this week. We have a complete line of the celebrated Ladies' High-Grade P. D. Corsets in white, black and drab, all styles and prices, at—

One-third Off.

This means a
\$2.25 value for—\$1.50.
\$3.50 value for—\$2.35.
\$5.25 value for—\$3.50.
\$7.50 value for—\$5.00.
\$10.00 value for—\$6.65.
\$12.50 value for—\$8.35.
C. B. Ladies' White Corsets, \$1.00 value for—70c.
C. B. Ladies' Corsets in White and black, \$1.75 value for—\$1.20.

KID GLOVES.

We have the very choicest line of Ladies' Washable Kid Gloves ever shown in this city, and offer them during this week at a lower figure than ever before known here. These gloves are in all colors, and are warranted to remain soft and pliable after washing. They have no dread of soap and water, but are bright and new after its thorough use. For this week they will go at the special price of—

\$1.50 Per Pair.

Our Cloak Dept.

Also added to its sale offerings SPECIAL REDUCTIONS ON FLANNEL WAISTS, SPECIAL REDUCTIONS ON CHILDREN'S DRESSES, ON WRAPPERS, SPECIAL REDUCTIONS ON TAILOR-MADE SUITS.

Besides other bargain opportunities, it will be of special profit to patrons to come this week.

50 PER CENT REDUCTION

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The Chinese Cuckoo Walk and Rattle Ball.
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This brand of Body Brussels is superior to any manufactured, in design, coloring and quality. The name "Bigelow Lowell" is woven in the back of the goods at the repeat of each figure, for the protection of the purchaser. These carpets are sold by first-class dealers.

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2 yards wide, Pure Bleached ALL LINEN Satin Table Damask, Poppy design, Irish make, regular retail value, \$1.55, goes this week per yard.....	\$1.48
Extra fine quality, full Bleached, Table Linen, Irish manufacture, 2 yards wide, regular retail value, \$2.25, goes this week per yard.....	\$1.70
A Special Make and Fine Quality Pure Irish Linen, Satin Table Damask, 2 yards wide, regular retail value, \$2.50, goes this week per yard.....	\$1.87
Hand Loom Irish Double Damask Table Linen, 2 yards wide, the choicest of quality and design, regular retail value, \$2.75, goes this week per yard.....	\$2.15

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