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SALT LAKE CITY, - JUNE 3, 1907.

NO SUNDAY RACES.

We notice with a great deal of satisfaction that Sunday races in this city have been prohibited. Chief Sheets has notified the management that such amusements are "not a good thing," whatever that may mean, and as a consequence, they are called off.

It is certain that public sentiment in this city is against the desecration of the Sabbath, whether by open saloons or other dens of iniquity, or by amusements, which are prohibited by law. This sentiment found expression last year when the report that now proposed to inaugurate races on Sunday, opened for matinees for the first time in the history of this city. The management knew perfectly well that the proposed innovation was against both law and public sentiment, but it no doubt counted on the indifference of the police department, perhaps even on more substantial support; this time, however, there was some miscommunication somewhere, for the Chief declared against the outrage. It was "not a good thing."

This is very satisfactory as far as it goes. But, if it takes no more than the expressed opinion of the Chief of Police to stop the desecration of the Sabbath with regard to racing, why, in the name of all that is crooked, cannot the same mighty force be brought to bear upon the proprietors and managers of other unlawful amusements, to close on Sundays, as the law requires and public sentiment demands? The discrimination in favor of saloons, and certain theaters is inexplicable in view of the facility with which law resorts can be closed by a simple dictum of the Chief. Why are not all the law-defying establishments closed?

We believe the time will yet come when conservative citizens will have to come together to save the City from misrule. Years ago the Deseret News made a comparison between the time when the city affairs were administered honestly and the following period of graft. What we said at that time, is interesting reading now:

From the day of its founding until now, the government of this city has been honest and economical to a degree which has made it remarkable, not to say a model, among American cities. Associated with this honesty and economy has been a degree of good order rarely equaled in a city of a similar size, embracing such a variety of population as has existed here for many years. It is granted that the liquor traffic and the salaried class at times flourished to an extent which overstepped the limits of good order, but this was owing to the aid and encouragement of the city officials. But as a rule immorality and vice have been compelled to hide themselves within extremely narrow limits.

Taxation has been very low, ridiculously low, many people have said. The highest rate ever fixed for city rate was, we believe, seven and a half mills, and that at a low valuation. Usually the rate has not exceeded five mills, and that has always been on a low valuation, until since the event of a low valuation, two or three years ago. Salaries have also been low, never higher than business establishments pay for similar service.

These desirable conditions, regard for the welfare of all classes of citizens and for public morality, do not obtain under the administration that now is responsible for the affairs of the City. Things are likely to go on from bad to worse, until the citizens are aroused to another storm of protest, such as that which swept away the city government, that permitted the community to be flooded with vice, and wrecked the finances some years ago. We hope the awakening will come before the wreck is complete.

JAPAN'S NAVY AND OURS.

An interesting thought is expressed in an article in Harper's Weekly by W. S. Moriwether, when he says that if Japan means to force us upon this country, she must do so before the completion of the Panama canal, for when that waterway is out she must be infinitely more powerful than she is now, to wage a successful war with the United States.

There is no present probability that the Japanese contemplate an attack upon our island dependencies, but since the possibility of a conflict are freely discussed at times in European papers, it is not here, it is interesting to know something about the situation as it is.

Morwether holds that the Philippines and the Hawaiian Islands are to this country today what Malta was to France at the time of Napoleon. "I had rather," said Napoleon, "see the English on the heights of Montmartre than occupying Malta." The English occupied Malta and he died a British captive at St. Helena. And there is no well informed military or navy officer who doubts but that Japan could now seize both the Philippine Islands and the Hawaiian Islands, and possession of them would have an immeasurable advantage, as their loss would deprive this country of bases of supplies, coaling stations, and that dry dock which was recently towed to Manila. With those islands seized, Japan would have an immense advantage.

The author quoted does not believe in the great superiority of the Japanese navy. The victories won in the war with Russia, he asserts, were not due to Japanese excellence but to the absence of preparation, tactics, and skillful gunnery on the Russian side. He quotes one observant eye-

witness as having said: "If Japan ever goes against a first-rate naval power, she will find the difference. It was not so much what the Japs did as what the Russians didn't do."

The conclusion to be drawn from these observations is that the most necessary work the United States has on hand just now is the completion of the Panama canal. If that waterway is the great factor for the preservation of peace it is thought to be, it is worth while putting into the work for its speedy completion some of the millions that otherwise would be needed for warships and guns. The money is better spent in a canal that will carry the world's commerce and increase in value as the volume of commerce grows, than in ships that will last only a few years and then become worthless.

THIRD TERM TALK.

The discussion of a third term will not down, notwithstanding the statements made by President Roosevelt and his close friends. The Sacramento Bee, for instance, insists that, although the matter must be left entirely to the judgment and conscience of the President, his refusal to serve again would be a serious mistake. The Bee further expresses the belief that, "unless the delegations to the next Republican National Convention from the Pacific Coast are jugged in the interest of Taft, Fairbanks or some other candidate, they will be sold for Roosevelt."

The Troy Press, on the other hand, expresses the sentiments of a great many, when it says: "The reasons presented against third termism are of a commanding character, and would influence millions of voters to oppose it at the polls. It is especially presented, it is independent of partisan or personal considerations. The Republic is based upon the theory of the ability of the people to govern themselves. This would not be true if it were indispensable to keep one man in the Presidency; if the selection of any other person among eighty millions of people would put in jeopardy the common welfare."

Without entering into the discussion of this subject upon which the voters of the country may have to make up their minds in a not distant future, we may be permitted to point out that when Washington declined a third term, he did so because he was weary of the burdens of a responsible office, and perhaps also of the jealousy that sent its venomous shafts against him. He expressed his sentiments one day to his cabinet, when he declared "that he had never repented but once the having slipped the moment of resigning his office, and that was every moment since, that . . . he had rather be on his farm than to be made emperor of the world, and yet they were charging him with wanting to be a king." With such feelings during his second term, it is not strange that he should refuse a third. But Washington, as far as known, did not regard a third term as a menace to liberty.

Jefferson also became weary of the responsible office. He, however, had more to say about the inexperience of a third term. He expressed the hope that the precedent of Washington would become the established rule. "A few more precedents," he said, "will oppose the obstacle of habit to any one after a while who shall endeavor to extend his term. Perhaps it may beget a disposition to establish it by an amendment to the Constitution."

The amendment has not been forthcoming, but in 1875 a resolution passed Congress, as follows: "Resolved, That in the opinion of this House the precedent established by Washington and other Presidents of the United States, in refusing from the presidential office after their second term, has become by universal concurrence a part of our republican system of government, and that any departure from this time-honored custom would be unwise and unpatriotic and fraught with peril to our free institutions."

This resolution was adopted by a vote of 233 to 18, and silenced the friends of President Grant who clamored for a third term for him.

UNREST IN INDIA.

The unrest in India about which some reports have reached the outside world, are declared to be the result of a national movement that has gathered strength for years. The object of it is the independence of the country. It seeks to protect home industries in order to make the people industrially independent. It also aims at the education of the children and the improvement of social conditions generally.

As a result of this agitation for national independence, the natives have started several banks, insurance companies, trust companies, co-operative societies, factories, and stores all over the country. It is said that the leaders of this movement are gathering around them people of all classes and creeds. Hindus, Mohammedans and Christians are uniting on the demand that India be given home rule in the full sense of that term. They demand that the administration of the country's affairs be entrusted to the people, and that legislation and the power of taxation be delegated to an Indian parliament. They hope that the time is approaching when the new India will be recognized among the nations of the world.

According to this representation the unrest is not an isolated phenomenon that will pass and leave no trace of its brief existence. It is part of a movement that has a history and that will make more history. It was given a strong impetus when Bengal was divided against the protests of the public. On that occasion public indignation meetings were held, attended by thousands who saw in the order of the government a menace to the country. The ancient custom of "Rakhi," which consists in tying a piece of silk thread around the wrist of a friend, as a sign of life-long devotion, was revived, and men embraced one another.

VALUE OF IMMIGRATION.

Those who are wont to see only one side of the immigration question may derive some benefit from perusing the address of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor before the National Association of Manufacturers at their meeting in New York a few days ago. He dwelt upon the industrial development of the country, and the part capital and brain had played in the results obtained. But he did not forget that without the brawn and muscle of the laboring classes no such achieve-

ments would have been possible. In this connection he pointed to the advantages drawn from immigration. He claimed that:

"Twenty-one million willing workers have come to the United States to co-operate in our industries during the last century, and more than one-half of the persons thus engaged in our manufacturing and mechanical industries are of alien birth or natives of alien parentage. The census of 1900 shows that over 30 per cent of the persons so engaged in that year were of foreign birth, and in addition twenty-five per cent were natives of foreign parentage, so large has been the drift that we have made upon other nations in building up our great manufacturing industries. Another consideration should not be lost sight of. Not only have we attracted this large and useful supply of labor, but with them have come hundreds of new industries from other countries, which their skill has planted and their industry has developed. Our census shows that those sections of our country which contain the largest percentage of foreign birth are found to contain also the largest percentage of manufacturing industries. An interesting study of immigration justifies me in saying that the evils are temporary and local, while the benefits are permanent and national. Had the anti-foreign spirit of the North not prevailed half a century ago, our great manufacturing and commercial development would have been driven to other lands."

It is customary to talk about the competition of foreign labor and the drain upon the resources of the country as a result of the money that is annually sent back to Old-world relatives and friends. But that is only one side of the story. The other is well told by Secretary Strauss.

Behold, the June bride cometh.

After all the great problem play is chess.

Is Tenneyson's "Talking Oak" only a fake after all?

At some of the resorts the rule, "Pay as you go" has been adopted.

Why doesn't the dove of peace spread its wings over the nature faker fight and still the combat?

The Irish are standing pat in their rejection of the Birrell bill.

It's rather odd that they do not have any green bugs in the Emerald Isle.

Perhaps San Francisco's sea of troubles is owing to the proximity of the Pacific.

"Let well enough alone," says the stand-patter. "Let swell enough alone," replies the dude.

Ground for the Alaska-Yukon exposition has been broken. To break ice would be more appropriate.

Receiver Hately has petitioned for authority to sell Dowd's estate. His followers were sold long ago.

The reason Governor Hughes attracts so much attention is that he attends strictly to his business.

The planing mill men have gone on strike. It should be an easy matter to smooth any differences they may have.

Boston wants a design for a monument to Silence. Why not get the plans for some deaf and dumb institute?

It is no wonder that Haywood fell sick. Even the public is getting sick of the seemingly endless attempt to secure a jury.

Texas has secured a verdict for more than a million and a half dollars against the Waters-Pierce Oil company. The formality of collecting it prevents it from being a quick asset.

A fashion journal says that "for the summer of 1907, flannels will be not only the most comfortable, but the correct thing." The indications are that they will be particularly comfortable.

According to Thomas Edison, we only know "one seven-billionth of one per cent about anything." How does the wizard know that this is so? Every body knows people who think they know it all.

"I would rather that the people wished me Presidents in their hearts than that I be made President," says Uncle Joe. A beautiful sentiment, but not politics. It is first cousin to the "I would rather be right than President" of Clay, who uttered it after several trials to be President.

AMERICA AND MEXICO.

Louisville Herald.
Nazatlan is an important seaport at the mouth of the river of the same name running into the Gulf of California. There is a railroad in course of construction from that point to the westward, skirting Pacific waters. The completion of this road will be of the highest importance to the Republic of Mexico as well as to the United States. The work of grading the road bed is under way at all important points of the line, which will be 1,000 miles in length. A Los Angeles firm has the contract for building the road. In less than two years the port of Nazatlan will be connected with the United States and with important railroad lines east and north.

WHERE BRAIN-STORMS DON'T GO

Law Notes.
In these days of "unwritten law" and "brain storms" the following language used recently by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court in affirming a conviction of murder is worth noting: "Indulgent as the law of Pennsylvania is in favor of the accused, it has never tolerated, nor is likely to tolerate, a doctrine of transitory frenzy as a defense to murder." From which we take it that the great original brain-storm was in fact in the New York before getting into action.

THROUGH FIGHT TO LIBERTY.

Wall Street Journal.
"Through fight to liberty" was the blousing cry of a revolutionary device borne up on the banner of the Anarchist group in the May day parade in New York city. It looked dreadful, but an inspired effort of the 300 or 350 men and women who marched behind this banner did not give the impression of anything very imposing. They looked anything but revolutionary, and in fact did not appear capable of any more than a determined fight for any cause. Far more formidable than this group of avowed Anarchists marching unopposed through the streets of New York are those Anarchists who neither know themselves nor are known to be such, and yet who, though possessing power and wealth, are really undermining the principles of obedience to law, which

is the main dependence of wealth and power. There is much anarchy of a subtle, secret, debasing kind that works through corruption and by clever schemes for swaying law and defying public opinion. This kind of anarchy is dangerous, indeed, but fortunately there is much less of it than there was three or four years ago.

OPPOSITION TO MILITARISM.

San Francisco Chronicle.
There is very serious unrest in France, as indeed in all European countries, but the mercenary nature of the French makes the pot boil there rather more violently than elsewhere. The greatest cause of complaint seems to be the increasing burden of military armaments which perhaps more hardly in France than elsewhere on account of the supposed necessity of maintaining armaments able to cope with those of her neighbors. While, however, there is more show of disturbance in France than in other countries, public order is probably really more secure in that country than in any other country in Europe. No other people in the world are so thrifty as the French, and in no other country is there so large a number of people directly interested in the stability of the National Government. The enormous national debt of France is due almost entirely to her own armaments, and the best security for the maintenance of order is in the creditor peasantry which will not permit its savings to be imperiled.

JUST FOR FUN.

Not to be Expected.
The "bus was going along at a good speed, when an elderly gentleman of ample proportions threw his dignity by the winds by falling into the road in trying to alight while the vehicle was in motion. Away went the bus, while the conductor watched the injured passenger ruefully rubbing his bruised parts. Presently the wounded one dashed after the bus with frantic speed.

"Didn't you see me fall, conductor?" he shouted.

"Yes, sir. I never seed the like of it before."

"Stop!" ejaculated the conductor. "Ow was I to know you wanted to get on and do it again?"—Trit Bits.

Martial Rights.

"You have alienated my wife's affections," said the visitor, and there was a glint in his eye.

"And you said the man addressed, with a covert sneer, 'you propose to seek financial salve?'"

"Salve nothing," replied the visitor. "I came merely to offer sympathy, and to remind that if my home is broken up by the bull pup is my personal property, and don't you forget it."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Feared for the Worst.
An old negro living in Carrollton was taken ill recently and called in a physician of his race to prescribe for him. But the old man did not seem to be getting any better, and finally a white physician was called. Soon after arriving Dr. S. felt the doctor's pulse and examined his tongue. "Did your artery doctor take your temperature?" he asked. "I don't know, sah," the patient answered, feebly. "I haven't passed anything but my watch as yet, boss."—Argonaut.

Sarcasm.
Two men were coming into Denver from a near by town on a local train the other day. The train stopped every five minutes, and one of the men became impatient. Finally, when the train halted for the engine to get up steam, the man's impatience overflowed. "Now, what do you think of this train?" he said to the other.

"It isn't making much progress," replied his friend.

"Progress, I should say not," said the impatient man. "It would be a fierce job to take a moving picture of this train."—Denver Post.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

McClure's Magazine for June contains important and entertaining reading. Ellen Terry contributes her "Memories of Childhood," that give stories of her childhood, and her debut, and pictures of the actors and the English stage of 50 years ago. Samuel Hopkins Adams presents in "McClure's Pure Milk," a graphic account of life saving by a municipal supply of plain, pure milk. In his "Reminiscences," Carl Schurz describes the defeat of Chancellorsville and puts the blame where it belongs. "My Airship to the North Pole," by the arctic explorer, Walter Wellman, tells about his airship and the dash he will make to the north pole this summer. C. D. Conally reaches a climax in his "Fight of the Copper Kings." Besides his five striking articles, the June McClure's has six brilliant and entertaining stories. There are also two artistic poems. The illustrations vie with the text in excellence.—44-60 East Twenty-third street, New York.

Malaria, a study of its causes, characteristics, prevention and cure by Dr. W. R. C. Lawson, is the opening paper in Health-Culture for June. It presents some new views on the causes of this complaint and indicates practical methods of prevention and cure. "The Acquiring of Grace," by M. J. M. Bond, shows how to secure graceful motion by a cultivation of the feet and ankles. "Summer Hygiene" is considered, editorially showing that the summer time should be the season for the acquiring of health and strength, and not rest in debility. "Living in Tents," shows what to do and how to do it, for securing in the most profitable vacation. Rev. J. J. Lansing describes graphically "Life in a Camp in the Big Woods in Maine." "The Boy's Bodily Development" shows how to develop every muscle in the body without strain or injury. Julia Colman continues her criticism of the Salt Lake habit. "Our Daily Bread" gives directions for the making of a healthful appetizing bread by the combination of whole wheat flour and flaked oats.—47 Ascension St., Nassau, N. J.

The Woman's Home Companion for June is forehanded with an article on "The Woman of Millions—How She Could Spend Her Money." William H. Allen, of the New York Association for the Improvement of the Poor, was asked to tell women with millions just what they could do for the poor. The result is an able and thorough practical article. In the same number Dr. Edward Everett Hale has an editorial discussing in his kindly genial manner just what women should do about good government. Charles Edward Hooper, who is contributing a series of illustrated articles on building the home, describes the practical side of the house and what should be considered by prospective home builders as well as the beautiful. Another building article of timely interest is "A \$500 Bungalow Built on a Steel Frame Principle," by W. G. Massarene. The double-page feature of the month is a series of photographs illustrating the personal apartments of Queen Alexandra at Buckingham palace. The fiction is particularly strong, and includes serial stories by Josephine Dackham Beeson and Herbert D. Ward and short stories by Zona Gale, Mary Roberts Rinehart and W. L. Wilson. In the department on child labor, contributed each month by the national child labor committee, is a severe arraignment of child labor conditions in Pennsylvania written by Scott Nearing, secretary of the Pennsylvania child labor committee. Mr. Nearing says that Pennsylvania with a twelfth of the population has a sixth of the child labor of the country.—Madison Square, New York.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.
GEORGE D. PYPER, Manager.
Five Nights and Matinee Beginning
TONIGHT.
Charles Frohman Presents
MAUDE ADAMS
In "PETER PAN" by J. M. Barrie.
Prices 25c to \$2.50. Some good seats left in First Balcony for Tonight. No phone orders taken.
Next Attraction: Saturday matinee and night. Rose Coghlan in "Mrs. Warren's Profession."

Orpheum Theatre
The Superb Orpheum Stock Company Present the Masterpiece of Henry Arthur Jones
THE DANCING GIRL!
A Strong and a Magnificent Cast.
Under the Management of Roy Clements.
Produced Under the Stage Direction of David Miles.
Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays.
At the Same Old Popular Prices.

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TONIGHT!
And All This Week.
Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays.
2:30 P. M.
The Frankfield Steok Company
Presenting
"Hearts of the Blue Ridge"
A Story of the North Carolina Hills.
POPULAR PRICES ALWAYS.
NEXT ATTRACTION:
"EAST LYNNE."

LYRIC THEATRE
Sullivan & Conlaine, Lessees.
THIS WEEK!
Albini, the Great Magician and
Clements.
Stroud & Thatcher.
The Pendletons.
Joe Goodwin.
Bessie Allen.
Moving Pictures.
Evenings, 2 big shows, 7:30 and 9:15. Matinees Daily Except Sunday.

BEESLEY MUSIC CO.
SALE OF MUSIC
ALL THE WEEK.
Watch Our Window Daily Demonstration
10c, 12c, 15c.

BATHING CAPS.
We have a brand new line. The kind that will keep the salt water out of your hair when bathing in the lake.
You can't afford to go without one.
Look in our window.
GODBE-PITTS DRUG CO.
Where you get the A. D. S. Prescriptions.
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News from the Soda Fountain
If you feel tired or thirsty visit our fountain and be refreshed. Sparkling Soda Water, or Ice-cream and Soda, in all the popular flavors—refreshing invigorating, thirst-quenching—served in the daintiest manner possible. Try one.
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Pineules
For Backache, Rheumatism and the Kid. Sold by Z.C.M.I. Drug Dept., 112-4 Main.

Clean-Up Sale!
We are determined to rid our stocks of all odd lots and accumulations by actually cutting prices to exceptionally low figures during the week. In addition our entire line of Ladies' and Misses' Cloth Suits will be sold at Half Price.
The Genuine Half Price Suit Sale.
All this week our entire line of ladies' and misses' Cloth Suits in eton, jumper, pony, English cut-away and jacket effects. A fine line of novelty checks, plaids and mixtures and a splendid assortment in the plain panamas, serges and chevrons. A price range of from \$15.00 to \$30.00. All at a genuine cut of
HALF PRICE.
No approvals. No exchanges. Alterations extra.
Covert Jackets Half Price.
A Covert Jacket will be indispensable during the cool summer evenings. We are showing a nice line of this season's jackets, all new models, sizes 34 to 42, ranging in price from \$8.00 to \$21.50, all this week
Half Price
Silks and Dress Goods.
A lot of short ends of colored Wash Silks, formerly sold for 50c and 65c a yard, will be closed out during clean-up sale at, per yard **25c**
All wool French challies, in satin stripes, Persians and polka dots, sold regularly at 50c and 65c a yard, during this clean-up sale will be sold at, per yard **37c**
A line of pure Mohair waistings, white ground with dark colored stripes and figures, sold regularly at \$1.00 per yard, during this clean-up sale will be sold at, per yard **65c**
Silk Dept. Reductions.
Broken lines in seasonable Wash Fabrics—we have made the prices so low that all of them will be disposed of during the week.
Remnants.—We have a great many short lengths of fabrics and designs, and these will be sold during this Clean-up sale at **Half Price**
A choice and seasonable line to select from, including many of the most popular fabrics for summer wear.
MERCERIZED SUITINGS, in checks, fancies and plain, ranging in price from 25c to 50c per yard, during Clean-up sale **Half Price**
COTTON TAFFETA, in navy blue only, regular price 20c a yard, during Clean-up sale **10c**
COLORFUL DIMITIES, regularly sold at 15c per yard, during Clean-up sale **10c**
AGR. SILK OMBRA SUITINGS, in six different colors, regular 30c a yard, during Clean-up sale **12c**
HANLEY SERGE, regularly sold at 25c per yard, during Clean-up sale **12c**
INVISIBLE CHECK SUITINGS, in wool finish, regular price 30c, Clean-up sale price **15c**
COTTON POIS DE SOIE, regularly sold at 25c, Clean-up sale price **20c**
YUJI YAMA, Japanese Kimono goods, regular price 25c, Clean-up sale price **20c**
ARNOLD EMBROIDERED LINEN, regularly sold at 40c, Clean-up sale price **30c**
ARNOLD EMBROIDERED LINEN, regularly sold at 40c, Clean-up sale price **20c**
WOOL FINISHED BATISTES, in checks and figures, regular price 65c, Clean-up sale price **50c**
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OUR DRUG STORE IS AT 112-114 MAIN STREET.

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36 MAIN STREET.
Childrens Suits.
50c Buster Brown, Sailor and Double Breast, Red Blue, Brown, Gray, Checks and Plaids. \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$5.50, \$6.00. 50c
LESS All week we will sell each suit fifty cents less. **LESS**
Big Sale on Ladies Waist Fabric Petticoats.
Straw Hats 75c to \$2.00. School Felt Hats 75c.
Summer Underwear. Men's Balbriggan Shirts or Drawers, 30c, 40c, 50c, 60c, 75c.
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