Mr. McCall was asked if he agreed th Elias Wright, sponsor for the with Eliza Wright, sponsor for the Massachusetts Forefeiture law of 1861. Massachusetts Foresetture law of 1861.
that a life insurance company's reserve should be the absolute property of policyholders. The witness replied that he did not; he thought Mr. Vright's view en extreme one. His own view, Mr. M.Cail said, was that a charge against the reserve on a surrendered policy was legitimate. The policy holder who surrenders a not'evirender a contract, said Mr. MoCail, and it was only just that a charge be reade against his reserve toward the expense the company would have in writing a new policy.

In reply to a question, Mr. McCail said that the New York Life Insurance company did not make a reduction in favor of German subjects in order to Keep its hold on German husiness.

Lawyer McKeen said to him:
"It has been alleged that there was a discrimination in favor of Spanish soldiers against American soldiers during the war."
"I can appear that

"I can answer that by saying that the New York Life did not issue a policy to a single Spanish soldier dur-ing the war."

Mr. McCall said the New York Life Insurance company began to make loans to its own policyholders in 1892.

"You know it is against the law for companies to make loans against their own policies?" asked Mr. McKeen.
"I never heard that before," repited Mr. McKell.

Senator Tully asked how general this Fractise is among the companies.

Mr. McCall said:

Mr. McCall said:

"We have been forced into it lately and there is really no difference between loans upon policies and surrender values except that in the latter case the policy does not continue in force."

Rufus Welles Weeks, actuary and second vice president of the New York Life Insurance company, succeeded McCall as a witness.

After explaining much in fietall of tables and technical management, Mr. McKeen brought out that the company paid agents more for deferred dividend policies which are easier to write, according to the witnesses than they paid for writing the annual dividend policy. After much questioning by Senator Armstrong, witness said that was because the deferred dividend policy was more to be desired by the company bemore to be desired by the company be-clause it furnished a fund to carry on

Mr. McKeen asked him about the declaration made by the New York Life Insurance company in its return Life Insurance company in its return to the Prussian government which showed the dividend on the deferred dividend policies, and asked an explanation of greatly increased payments in the facal year of the tentine. Mr. Weeks said there was very little connection between the final allotment and the interim allotment. The share of the surplus each policy had earned was not added until the end of the period.

Interim dividends are simply ndded to satisfy the Prussian govern-

ment?"
"Yes," said Mr. Weeks.
President John A. McCall of the New
York Life Insurance company testifled before the insurance investigating
committee today that the New York
Life Insurance company's expenses for
legal services from June 1, 1909 to Aug.
31, 1905, were \$1,103,920. Of this amount
Mr. McCall said Andrew Hamilton received \$476,927.

dr. McCall said Antico Ceived \$476,927.

In states where Mr. Hamilton looked after legislation, Mr. McCall said he was expected to deal with the men who could produce the results.

ROUMANIA AND GREECE.

Former Will Denounce Commercial

Bucharest, Oct. 4 .- As a sequel of the breaking off of diplomatic relations between Roumania and Greece, it was semi-officially announced today that Roumania will denounce the commer-cial convention with Greece, withdraw the recognition bitherto accorded to the Greek communities, increase the tolls on Grecian vessels entering Rou-manian ports and tax property held by Greeks in Roumania.

A BIG FLURRY IN CALL MONEY.

New York, Oct. 4.-There was a furry in call money on the stock exchange this afternoon. Shortly before 2 o'clock the rate rose to 656 per cent. After 2 o'clock call money advanced to 7% per cent and then fell back again

After 2 o'clock call money advanced to 71% per cent, and then fell back again to 61% per cent.

to 616 per cent.

FRIDAY'S CONCERT.

ine Program for the One by Miss Anderson and Tabernacle Choir,

The ticket sale for the Judith Anderson-Tabernacle choir concert on Friday night is proceeding very satisfacterity and indications point to good patronage. The program is, as "News" readers have already noted, an excelient one and will give Miss Anderson numble opportunity to prove to the pub-ile that her voice is a rare and strong one. Prof. Stephens expects that many out of town visitors will be in Sal Lake on Friday to attend the concert.

WEATHER REPORT

Record at the local office of the weather bureau for the 24 hours ending at 6 a. m.

Harometer reading at 6 a. m., 25.681 inches, temegrature at 6 a. m., 50 des grees; maximum, 78; minimum, 61 mean, 63, which is 9 degrees above normal. PORECAST TILL 6 2'. M. THURSDAY Local forecast for Salt Lake City and

Vicinity: Fair tonight and Thursday... WEATHER CONDITIONS.

Precipitation occurred over portions of Oregon. Washington, British Columbia. Texas, Montana, Georgia, Alabama, Tensnesse, South Carolina, Florida and Virginia. It was raiting this morning at Portland, Spokane and Texas.

The general harometric conditions affecting the weather in this locality have changed but sightly and continued fair weather is indicated.

Temperature changes were generally and

TODAY'S TEMPERATURES.

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GOOD ROADS MEN ARE IN SESSION.

Meet in Assembly Hall to Discuss Highways and, Bridges Question in Utah.

SOME COBBLE STONE FACTS.

Gov. Cutler on Practiculity vs Theory -Other Speakers-Present Conditions and Future Needs.

Every dirt road should have a topping of sand or gravel.

An unsprinkled dirt read is good only for a few weeks in spring. It is a nuisance all winter and all summer. Every county should secure a good road engineer, instead of trying to go t alone in making roads.

A good road requires as much of a plan as a good house or a good monument.

Wooden bridges have had their day, Concrete structures are costless for repairs and hence are a great Im-

County reads are of three classesnain roads, neighborhood roads, and laterat roads. Each requires its own particular treatment in being proper-

ly made to stand the traffic-Sprinkling is not so much to lay the dust in summer as to protect the road bed from breaking up and becoming

The people of Utah allow themselves to be taxed to the extent of tens of thousands of dollars every year, which is spent by men who have never given

s spent by men who have never given oad making a thought. Many road supervisors spend a great leal of time tearing down efforts of the nen before them to suit personal ideas road making. A antform system and plan for Utah

bighways should be adopted, and op-erated by all counties alike.

The men in charge of the roads, and not the general public must lead the upward movement in road making.

These were some of the leading ideas which were advanced in the series of papers read before the Good Roads convention this morning. This afternoon and this evening two mare sessions will be held in which valuable papers will be read by men who have given much thought to the problems of road making. The speeches this morning were by President Anderson, Governor by President Auderson, Governor Cutler, Prof. J. W. Jensen of the B. Y. College at Logan the B. Y. College at Logan, and County Commissioner Wilson, of Sandy, A speech prepared by County Commissioner H. C. Larsen of Seyler county was road by President Anderson.

CALL TO ORDER. It was it o'clock when Mr. Anderson called the convention to order. The small attendance caused him to remark that he did not believe this movement was one which would be worked out through a popular demonstration of sentiment, but through the county com-missioners and those instrumental in the spending of money for good roads. He then called on Gov. Cutler, who read meach welcoming the delegates to Lake and wishing them success

Its full text appears obsewhere.

PROF, JENSEN TALES. Prof. Jensen followed on the subject of "The necessity for scientific engineering and in the laying out and building of roads." He held that the system of of roads." He ned that the space of allowing each county commissioner or road supervisor to go as he pleased was wrong, and resulted in the wante of money. The frequent election of men to the head of the department caused frequent changes of plans, which was also detrimental. He recommended a frequent changes of plans, which was also detrimental. He recommended a system of road improvements which would be consecutively followed up, and would be general over the state. "There never was a graver error, he declared that the notion that giving a man the tools and money, is all that is necessary for him to make a good road. Men have been put in charge of roads because of political pull or because they would work for the smallest pay. I believe that some county authorities would prefer to spend several hundred dollars in carrying out their own crude ideas than to pay \$10 to a competent road engineer." Mr. Jensen closed by recommending a system of instruction in the public schools covering the points of good road building.

GOV. CUTLER'S SPEECH.

GOV. CUTLER'S SPEECH.

GOV. CUTLER'S SPEECH.

Gov. Cutler spoke as follows: "When I see a gathering of representative men as this. I am glad that there are some good roads leading into the state, and from all parts of the state to the capital city, to bring together men of ideas and experience, who can help us solve the problems that confront us. These problems are many, and not the least important of them is the securing of good highways throughout the state. Many of you will remember that on a former occasion. I spoke of the great need of improtement in the roads, and pledged my influence and aid to the movement for securing this betterment. I am still ready to render all the aid possible in this direction.

SPECIAL KNOWLEDGE.

SPECIAL KNOWLEDGE.

"This is a day of special and technical knowledge. Each man who would succeed in any chosen line of effort, must make himself a specialist in that line, and master all possible details pertaining to it. Knowledge obtained in tife schools and in the field of experie, is being used more and more time, in advancing our material the time, in advancing our material in-create and increasing our physical comfort and well-being. A manifest inty, therefore, attaches to the man or he woman who attains to any eminence a a line of research and industry. The crowledge acquired and the skill gain-ed by any such person is, in a way, public property, to be used for the good of the public. It is not a light to be hidden under a bushel, or a talent to be wrapped in a napkin.

THEORETICAL PROBLEMS.

'In days past, men's minds were tur-"In days past, men's minds were turn ed largely to the propounding and solution of theoretical and speculative problems; valuable, often, in themselves but not immediately available for the benefit and advancement of manking in the matters of prosperity and physical comfort. Beautiful theories an speculations were often advanced and larguaged, concepting which men could iscussed, concerning which men coul irgus and dispute for a lifetime, an at he but little nearer a solution of th heoretical question involved, and n learer material wealth, conventence, o

"After the best minds in the world had been ingaged for centuries on these ourely theoretical problems, wastin much of their energy and intellectuality there arose men who turned their attention to problems more nearly affecting man's present condition as a physical being with bodily wants to be looked after and provided for. Whereas in the past these wants had been in a measure ignored, as being too gross for consideration in commarks on with the control of the control of

ment of the mind, men of the practical school of philosophy brought them into prominence, and made the supplying of physical needs a matter of system. atle study and consideration. Lord Bacon, the great English philosopher, was among the first to take up the practical, or inductive, philosophy, in contradistinction to the speculative chilosophy of preceding schools.

MODERN SCIENCE. "His work may be said to mark the beginning of modern science, with its tendency toward practicality and experiment. Instead of studying away from nature, he urged that nature he sought after, and carefully observed and studied; not only that men might know more of things around them, but that they might apply more thoroughly than before, natural principles to their than before, natural principles to their own condition and surroundings. This own condition and surroundings. This idea, enlarged by succeeding philosophers, has led to the development, through painstaking effort and experimentation, of distinct and accurate departments of physical science, the principles of which are being applied to the betterment of men's surroundings and the betterment of the surroundings and the betterment of the surroundings and the betterment of the surroundings and the surroundings and the surrounding surround ings, and the increase of their material

FOR MAN'S BENEFIT.

"I can not better illustrate my mean-ing, and lead up to the thought I wish to convey, than by naming some strik-ing instance of the application of the truths of science to man's benefit. The principles of the sciences of physics and chemistry are being applied to travel, and the transmission of power and intelligence. It is within the memory of many of us here, when elecmemory of many of us here, when electricity first came to be applied to the propelling of cars, the running of machinery, and the transmission of the human voice. But the laws by which these things are done had been discovered by centuries of patient research and experiment. Indeed, this one department alone of the science of physics, is broad enough to receive all physics, is broad enough to require all he attention of the brightest minds. or its development and application.

The use of the sciences of chemis-

"The use of the sciences of chemistry, biology, etc., in the work of the farmer, is also of recent date. And how, in place of the old haphazard work in agriculture, we have the scientific study of the soil and of the principles of fertilization, crop rotation, etc., and the measingation of injurious and beneficial forms of lasect and other animal life, and their influence on the growth of crops. The laws of mathematics and physics, applied to the work of the architect and builder, are assisting in the solution of some of the vexed problems confronting workers in these lines. the statistics of some of the vexed prob-leans confronting workers in these lines. The exact sustaining power of ma-terials used to building and their re-sistance to the elements form an in-dispensable part of the science of architecture; and stone and other ma-terials are submitted to a rigid scien-tific test, to ascertain their adapta-bility to a certain purpose. officy to a certain purpose

ABOUT ROAD BUILDING.

ABOUT ROAD BUILDING.
"I mention these things, in order that you may fully realize the drift of modern science toward the solution of practical problems, and be prepared the more fully to seek the application of these principles to the work of road building. Their application is of inclusing. Their application is of inclusing. Their application is of inclusing. The which has hereatone been largely guess-work and experimentation, is now reaching the stage of exact science, and these scientific demonstrations are now so far advanced, that there need be no doubt as to their correct and advantageous application. Included, for a number of years their applithere need be no doubt as to their cor-rect and advantageous application. In-deed, for a number of years their appli-cation has been common and most ef-fectual. Road-building has developed into one of the most exact and scienti-fic of industrial operations.

DIFFERENT SYSTEMS.

"If time permitted, I should think it not out of place to refer briefly to the gradual and somewhat slow steps by which this science has been devel-ored, and the men who have had most to do with its development; but I am forbidden by lack of time to treat of detail. I can merely say that us men have developed systems gree of detail. I can merely say that various men have developed systems of road construction, and have worked out their theories on distinct and practical lines. Two of the men most prominently consected with the development of a true system of road construction, were Teiford and Macadam. Both reduced the work of road-building to an exact science, with reference to materials, grades, drainage, etc. and the theories they established are in use even more in the present day than was the case during their lives. If the principles they advocated were carried out perfectly, the loss of energy in drawing heavy loads on public highways, would be reduced to a minimum. They prescribed just how deep each layer of material should be, what grade should be established in order to encounter the least possible resistance, and the means by which drainage could best be secured. We have the results of their research as a guide to us in our work, and we shall guide to us in our work, and we shall be wise to make use of all the knowledge they have transmitted to us.

SHOULD BE MUCH CARE. SHOULD BE MUCH CARE.

'I need not say to you that we should proceed to the construction of our roads with as much care and though? as we would bestow on the building of enduring edifices and monuments. There should be as much care in the choice of materials, and their adaptability to the locality in which the roads are to be built, as in the erection of any other structure. Fromer attenof any other structure. Froper atten-tion should also be given to the placing of the materials, in order that they may of the materials, in order that they may best serve the especial purpose to which they are adapted. Economy of effort should be secured, by the avoid-since of heavy grades and natural obstacles. Thought should be given to convenience and to the durability of the materials used, in order that waste of effort may be avoided, and the best possible results secured. In short, the correct scientific principles discovered and applied by others, should be followed by us in the construction of our roads. These ideas have doubtless occurred to you many times. Indeed, I do not lay claim to any originality in presenting them. But it often happens that the presentation of the same ideas from different points of view, results in a deeper sense of their importance. leeper sense of their importance,

ROADS AND BRIDGES. "And now I wish to repeat and em-

Hood's Sarsaparilla Has won success far beyond the effect of advertising only.

The secret of its wonderful popular-Ity is explained by its-unapproachable Based upon a prescription which

cured people considered incurable,

Hood's Sarsaparilla Unites the best-known vegetable remedies, by such a combination, proportion and process as to have curative power peculiar to itself.

Its cures of scrofula, eczema, psoriasis, and every kind of humor, as well as catarrh and rheumatism -- prove

Hood's Sarsaparilla the best blood purifier ever produced. Its cures of dyspepsia, loss of appetite and that tired feeling make it the

restorer the world has ever known. Hood's Sarsaparilla Is a thoroughly good medicine. Begin to take it TODAY. Get HOOD'S.

phasize the statement I made on a former occasion, with reference to the permanency that should be sought for in the building of our roads and bridges. This is not a time for expedients of makeshifts. In its early history, the state was not in a position to construct roads and bridges on as thorough a plan as would have been desirable. Lack of money, and the necessity of covering a large amount of territory, rendered it impossible for the early settlers of Utah to make the best of roads. Therefore we find the state threaded with roads and the streams crossed with bridges which are not at all adapted to our present condition, and do not fill the requirements of permanency and convenience. But that time is past. While we shall is under the necessity of using those temporary roads and bridges for some time to come, there is absolutely no reason for our building any more of that kind. Every road that is now undertaken, and every bridge that is planned, should be carried through on strictly sejentific principles. is now undertaken, and every bridge that is planned, should be carried through on strictly scientific principles, and built to meet the demands of the and built to meet the demands of the people for many years to come. No shoddy material should be used, on unsatisfactory principles of construction should be followed. Solidity and permanency should be the aim in all this construction. The economy will thus be secured, and we shall have no processes to analogize for the work we

ccasion to apologize for the work we have done.

FOR THE FUTURE. "As practical men of affairs, we are under a heavy responsibility to the state in the matters entrusted to us by state in the matters entrusted to us by it. We shall be recreant to the trust reposed in us, if we do not give to the state the best that is in our power. There should be no temporizing with the situation. "Build for the future," is a motto we may follow with advantage to the state of the s tage to ourselves and our children.

Present cost will be comparatively small, when we take into consideration the economy of effort and the saving in repairs, through making our roads and bridges what we desire them to be,

"I therefore welcome you, gentlemen, to our city and state, and invite you to partake of our hospitality. We shall be pleased to assist you in every possible way in the work of the convention, and appreciate your counsels and sugdeliberations of this convention will be of great benefit to us in the work that

OTHER ADDRESSES.

The speeches which followed him were "Road Sprinkling," by Mr. Wilson, and the paper by Mr. Larsen on "Building and Use of Dirt Roads."

At 12 o'clock a recess was taken until

this afternoon, when the convention was resumed.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Owing to pressure on our columns, News advertisers are requested to hand in their advertisements for the Saturday News as early as possible to secure insertion in all editions.

Classified advertisements cannot be assured publication in all the Editions, and in proper classification, unless received in this office before noon on Saturdays.

WARD ENTERTAINMENTS

Forest Dale-Tomorrow night in th-Forest Dale meetinghouse a farewell party will be given in honor of Elder David C. Ure, who leaves on Monday next for Great Britain. All friends of the departing missionary are cordially invited to be present. The following program will be rendered:

Selection Members of the Choir Reading O. S. Squires
Piano solo Marian Cannon
Humorous reading Wm. A. Morton
Solo Edna Carter Solo Edna Carter Barn yard imitations. Sidney Chalker Solo Miss Edna Evans Solo Miss Edna E Recitation, Evening Thoughts of Saint Stanley Taylor

Mrs. Louie Glauque, Miss Florence M. Poulton. Remarks...... Miss Ivy Evans

AFTERNOON EXCHANGE.

This afternoon's sales on the mining exchange were: Grand Central, 200 at 3.50. Lower Mammoth, 1,300 at 30; 500 at

31, buyers, 30, Star Con., 1,500 at 18; 2,100 at 17½; 100 at 17%; 500 at 17½; 400 at 17½; 500 at 16¾, sellers, 30; 500 at 17½; 500 at 17⅓s, seller, 30.

CANNON BALL IN A CHURCH. The interesting relic shown in the picture is preserved in the little village church of Tookholes, Lancashire, England. This cannon ball came



through the tower of the church during a battle fought in the immediate neighborhood between Roundheads and Royalists. When the war was over it was picked up and put on a handsome

UTAH, IDAHO, THE WORLD.

Three new maps, just issued, Utah and Idahe on one side, the World on the reverse side, including population of countries and towns according to the 1900 census, with a brief sketch of every country in the world. Size 27x314 inches, value 75 cents; sent to any address for 25c. Address Descret News Book Store, Salt Lake City, Utah. greatest stomach tonic and strength-

FAIR CROWDS INCREASING DAILY

(Continued from Page 1.)

over, first prize to J. L. Mitchell, Coal-Boar, one year old and under, first orize to same. Sow two years old and over, first prize

Sow with pigs, first prize to same.

BOARD MEETING TODAY. Passes Resolutions of Respect to Late Henry Dinwoodey.

The directors of the D. A. & M. society met this afternoon and passed resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Henry Dinwoodey, a charter member of the society. The board also voted its hearty thanks to Applegate & Co., horsemen, for their donation of \$100, and to George T. Odell for his contribution of \$50.

FAIR NOTES.

The Bamberger Coal company has an extended exhibit of various kinds of coal in all sizes, with the representation of the Ice King in all his frosty giories depicted above.

A feature in the Manufacturers' building is two cakes of artificial ice in which are frozen sprays of roses and and small boxes of caudy. It is attracting curious comment.

The grendarmes, or military guards at the fair, are doing efficient service in preventing boys and men from climbing the fence, in the effort to commit thefts of portable articles.

The street railway management has stationed flagmen at the four railway crossings on the fair grounds line, so that the cars going to and from the fair will not have to stop and wait until the conductors walk ahead and see that no trains are approaching. This saves a good deal of time,

CONDITION CRITICAL.

Secretary Cox Suffers Relapse During Recovery From Typhoid Fever.

Secy. J. E. Cox of the D. A. & M. soclety is critically !!! again with typhoid fever. His physician, Dr. Douglas, is giving the case special attention.

It is understood that Mr. Cox's illness is largely due to anxiety and overwork in the preparation for the fair. He was succeeding a veteran, W. J. Bateman, and everything was new to him. He knew that the public was looking forward to the fair to be the best in the history of the D. A. & M. society, and he felt that all of his capabillties were called for in pushing the work. So he labored hard and long: work. So he labored hard and long: and he was, in addition, a member of the state board of horticulture. In the midst of his work and worries he broke down with typhoid fever and became a very sick man. Finally after a long, hard struggle, he commenced to recover. And now comes the relapse

TOILET

SPECIALLY

PRICED.

lotel Scap. 1c

Witch Hazel 3c

Clorida 12c

box of 312c

3c

Rum,

ARTICLES.

which threatens his life. While his condition is very grave today there are still hopes for his a ment recovery.

-NEW YORK CLOSING STOCKS

What are you reading

Advertisement for?

Bother with small

Now you're at it Try the regular

"Want Ad" pages.

That's where the

Are You

Getting

Your

Share?

Has your business

Advertising is a vone

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Are You

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Spare time to

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Wednesday, Oct. 4, 1905.
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DIED.

MICHELSON.—In this city, Oct. 1, 1905, Martha Lucile Michelson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Michelson, aged 2 years, 1 month and 13 days.
Funeral services Thursday at 2:30 p. m. from the Thirty-first ward meetinghouse. Friends are invited and may view the remains on day of funeral at the residence, 1070 south Ninth East street, from 2 to 3 p. m. Interment in city cemetery.

CHRISTENSEN.—At Carey Blaine Co., Idaho, Sept. 24, the infant daughter of C. Peter and Mary Ann Christensen; born June 10, 1905.

SIMPSON.—In this city, Oct. 4, 1905, Stella Louisa Simpson, daughter of Mr. and Lorenzo Simpson, aged 13 years, 2 months, 24 days.

Funeral services Friday at 10 a. m. from the Sixteenth ward meetinghouse. Friends may view the remains on day of funeral at the residence, 38 north Fifth West street from 8:30 to 9:30 a. m. Interment at Bountiful cemetery.

REMEMBER THIS.

No matter how budly decayed or how soft your teeth are so long as the roots are solid in the Alvaolar Process; it is possible to build them up with PORCE-LAIN ENAMEL, and it will outlast any other dental work you can get. Dr. Loy B. Duncan, DENTIST,

Over Walker Bros. Dry Goods Store, S. L. Both 'Phones.

DRY GOODS STORE

Spool Silks, 2c Kid Curlers. 3c Hair Pins. 3c

BEST

NOTIONS,

CHEAP.

Shoe Lages, 10

Hooks and Eyes

Safety Pins. 3c

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAIN VALUES

THROUGHOUT THIS STORE FOR

THURSDAY AND FRII

Taking into consideration the fact that our regular prices are invariably the lowest in the city, these extra inducements for Thursday and Friday make it the stern duty of all visitors, as well as home people to lay in a supply of these inimitable bargain offerings.

Big Sale of Mill Ends in

OUTING FLANNELS.

2 to 10 Yard Lengths.

Here's a snap in fine, extra qual-ity outing flannels in light and me-dium colors—Mill remnants at about half-price—Instead of 12½c per yard off the bolt, we will sell them for Thursday and Friday in the remnant lengths at, per yard

SUITS.

Suit of Cheviot Mix-ture 27 inch nobby jacket, braid and col-

ored cloth strap trim-med-Navy, brown and

double \$9.00

Novelty grey and brown

tweed mixture-tailor stitched—skirt kilted flare, bought to sell for \$17.50

WAISTS.

Sateen full tucked fronts 69c

Embroidered front sateens, beau-tiful for S1.25
Brilliantiane walsts,

embroidered fronts, ex

All-over Lace Waists,

Jap stik lined \$3.95

\$2.75

2 Days Specials on LACE CURTAINS, Up to \$1.75 Values.

5 patterns of handsome design Nottingham lace eurtains 3 yards long and full widths, regular prices from \$1.25 to \$1.75 per pair.

> We Give the Celebrated Green Trading Stamps Free With All Purchases. ASK FOR THEM.

A SILK SALE NEVER BEFORE EQUALLED.

Regular S5c Taffeta 59c

waists, linings, etc.

This silk is a superior quality of Taffeta with a rich rustling chiffon finish, and comes in all colors and black-greatest value ever offered for full dresses, pettlcoats,

DRESS COODS SPECIAL 50C

About 50 pieces of new fall and winter Dress Fabrics put in this special offer that will positive-Fabrics put in this special offer that will positively prove a rare bargain value—plain Melrose in black and oblors, fancy plaids, noveity mixtures, shadow checks, fancy striped Mohairs, Cravenettes, etc., etc., 33 to 42 inches wide and all most desirable fabrics for skirts and dresses, and regularly sold at 55c per yard, a saving of 15c per yard on a full dress pattern is quite an item. Don't you think so? Dress Braids.

10c, 12 1-2c and 15c Grades. A handsome collection of stylish and pretty braids in all colors and combinations

-special for Thursday and Friday only. 7 cts.

PETTICOATS,

WRAPPERSAND

DRESSING

SACQUES.

CORSET SPECIAL.

Celebrated G. D. Round Hip Corsets, medium bust, come in white, pink and blue. Regular 50c Corsets, sizes 18, 29 and 20 only, now to be sold 396

GREAT TWO DAYS SPECIAL VALUES IN

CLOAK AND SUIT DEPARTMENT.

COATS.

Child's Ederdown Coats, sold as high as \$3.50 ... \$1.10 Child's White Bear

Skin coats, sold \$3.95 for \$4.75.\$3.95 Child's heavy Cheviot coat, all colors, 6 to 14 \$3 25 years\$3.25

Child's extra quality Zibeline Long Coats, worth double, ages 6 to 4 years, all \$3.95

Ladies Kersey Short Jackets, all colors, all sizes, sold up to \$2.98 Ladies' Kersey Cloth

Coats, 54 inches long, worth \$6.75

facques and Kimonas, colors and cuffs, braid and strap trimmed, all sizes, very 40c

Sateen and Spun lass Petticoats, 4

special 49c

SKIRTS. Melton cloth, Novelty Mixtures and Chevist, black, navy, brown and mixtures. Variety styles sold up as high \$2.25 as \$4.00

Australian Opposum Fur scarfs, Isabella & Sable Shades, \$3.95 very special

Brown French Coney fur scarfs, also finished with tabs and chenille fringe, also finished

fringe, also finished with 8 fauffy yards long, very special ... \$9.50

Triple accorded placted skirt of extra quality, black and pays serge, dressy and serviceable. \$4.45

Convention With Latter.