

DESERET EVENING NEWS

Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

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Salt Lake City, Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, - NOV. 8, 1901.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

To the Officers and Members of the
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day
Saints:

Dear Brethren and Sisters—Agreeable
with the decision of the Council of
Apostles at their regular meeting Thurs-
day, Oct. 17, we hereby call a general
conference of the Church of Jesus
Christ of Latter-day Saints to be held
in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, on
Sunday, the 10th of November, next, at
10 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of vot-
ing upon the Church authorities.

JOSEPH F. SMITH,
JOHN R. WINDER,
ANTHON H. LUND,
First Presidency.

THE ORDER OF VOTING.

In voting upon the question of sus-
taining the General Authorities of the
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day
Saints, is now constituted, at the
special general conference on Sunday,
November 10, 1901, it is desirable that
the different quorums of the Melchisedec
and Aaronic Priesthoods shall take
their respective places in the assembly,
according to the order which has been
observed on previous similar occasions.
The brethren will therefore please con-
form to this arrangement, and occupy
the seats that will be designated in the
afternoon on the floor of the Tabernacle.
The gallery and other parts not occu-
pied by the Priesthood, will be open to
members of the Church and to the gen-
eral public. The votes will be taken by
quorums, and then by the body of the
Church in Conference assembled.

JOSEPH F. SMITH,
JOHN R. WINDER,
ANTHON H. LUND,
First Presidency.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The General Authorities of the Church
will be presented to the special Confer-
ence in the afternoon of Sunday, Novem-
ber 10. The services of the day will
commence at 10 a. m. and be open to
the general public. At 2 p. m. the sev-
eral quorums of the Priesthood will
take their places as will be designated
by signs placed for their direction.

The Presidency, Apostles, First Seven
Presidents of Seventies and Presiding
Bishopric, will occupy their usual
places. On the left of the stand, fac-
ing east, the Patriarchs will be seated
in that portion of the space they can
occupy. On the right, the Presidents
of Stakes and their counselors and High
Counselors will sit. The High Priests
below on the right, and in as many of
the front rows of the center seats to
the right of the center aisle as they
may need. Behind them the Elders.
On the left of the center aisle the Sev-
enties.

On the left of the stand below, the
Bishops will take their places and their
counselors will sit with them as far as
practicable, and fill the vacant seats at
the left of the stand above, not occu-
pied by the Patriarchs. The east end
of the floor of the Tabernacle will be
occupied by the Lesser Priesthood; that
is, ordained Priests, Teachers and Dea-
cons.

Each organization will vote in its or-
der, as follows: 1, First Presidency; 2,
Apostles; 3, Patriarchs; 4, Presidencies
of Stakes and High Counselors; 5, High
Priests; 6, Seventies; 7, Elders; 8, Bish-
ops and their counselors; 9, Lesser
Priesthood; 10, members. All those
who hold the Priesthood, being mem-
bers will vote also with the body of the
Church.

The several orders of the Priesthood
are to enter the building, in the after-
noon, by the east doors, and move
quietly to the places assigned them, ex-
cepting those occupying the stands and
the seats to the right and left of the
stands above, who will enter by the
west doors. The members will enter by
the doors on the sides of the building
and occupy the seats under the galler-
ies, or by the gallery doors and take
seats in the gallery. Rows will be
stretched along the side aisles on the
floor of the building so that only those
who hold the Priesthood may take the
seats reserved for the several quorums.

It is desired that the brethren will
learn beforehand where they are to sit
according to the plan desired so that
there may be no confusion.

The Tabernacle should be filled at the
morning services of the Conference. The
ward meetings will be held in the
evening as usual, as the Conference will
be closed with the afternoon service.

HOME MEDICAL TUITION.

We give place today to a letter from
an esteemed correspondent who, with
many other people, thinks there are too
many doctors. He gives some statisti-
cal support to his opinion, and also to
show that there is no need of the
school of medicine proposed as a de-
partment of the State University, and
contemplated for the U. Y. Academy at
Provo. However well taken his point
about the large proportion of doctors
to the population may be, it does not
appear to us to puncture the plan for

medical instruction in our home insti-
tutions, particularly as the writer is
himself a medical student at an eastern
establishment, and expects to make an
addition of one at least to the already
overcrowded ranks of the profession.

A knowledge of medicine and surgery
certainly cannot be injurious to any
sane person, and seeing that there will
surely be many young men in these
parts ambitious to acquire it, it will be
much better for them to take a two or
three years' course here and a year's
finishing course elsewhere, than to
spend four or more years away from
home.

The tuition for nurses that he thinks
a necessity, would doubtless be a fea-
ture of the department now advocated
for our home institutions. The move-
ment started in this direction will not,
in our opinion, be greatly impeded by
the ideas advanced in the communica-
tion which appears in another part of
this issue of the "News."

COST OF AN ELECTION.

The election in New York is by the
Times of that city estimated to have
cost in all \$2,500,000. That is to say,
that vast sum, it is said, actually
changed hands on account of the munici-
pal election.

The bureau of elections disbursed
something like \$700,000. The recording
of every vote was done at an estimated
cost of \$1.11 apiece. To this should be
added what candidates and parties
spent to ascertain the will of the peo-
ple. Tammany's bill for posters, car-
toons and literature alone is estimated
at \$250,000, with \$100,000 more for the
big banners stretched over every avail-
able street and another \$100,000 for clerk
hire and other incidental expenses, and
the expenditures on behalf of the fusion
ticket are believed to have run
up to about two-thirds of that spent by
Tammany.

It is sometimes argued that popular
government is much cheaper than oth-
er forms, and it appears so, when the
enormous salaries of kings, emperors,
princes and so on, are compared to
those of officials popularly elected. But
popular government costs much more
than is needed to pay salaries. Still, in
the long run it is cheaper, because in-
finitely better than other forms of gov-
ernment. It is a well established prin-
ciple that goods of the best quality are
cheaper, though more expensive, than
bad articles that are too dear at any
price.

FRANCE IN TURKEY.

The dispatches concerning the French
invasion of Turkish territory are now
of a reassuring nature. It seems that
all the powers consulted have approved
of the step taken, and that the Sultan
has signified his willingness to comply
with all the demands made.

This is the outcome that has been
hoped for. Still, for years the theory
has been held that any forcible inter-
ference with Turkish affairs would kin-
dle the war flame all over Europe, and
fears were naturally felt that this
theory would prove but too sound.

If the French enterprise this time
is carried out to a finish without dis-
turbance the peace of the world, a whole
new lesson will be given the diplo-
mats that have been silent spectators
to a series of atrocities without parallel
in modern history. And the effect of
that lesson will be, that, whenever
those atrocities are repeated, be it in
Armenia or Macedonia, public opinion
will exert a tremendous pressure upon
the European governments to put a
stop to them forever. The public will
no longer believe that the peace of
the world demands passive consent to
the perpetration of unspeakable out-
rages at the very threshold of civiliza-
tion.

In all probability the demonstration
of this fact was needed just now. The
Turkish empire is in a condition of
ferment. Macedonia will not be quiet,
until it is free from Turkish rule.
Bulgaria is in a state of unrest. The
condition may become critical at any
moment and call for strong interven-
tion. And when the time comes, there
will no longer be any fear for a general
European war. France has paved the
way and commenced a procedure which
is likely to become frequent in the fu-
ture. It is a change for the better.

The incident, however, is by no
means closed. Between the promise to
pay and the actual payment is, in
Turkey, a long step, and much may yet
happen, before the French squadron
can return in peace.

TO THE BEYOND IN FLAMES.

In the account of the death of Li
Hung Chang, it is stated that paper ef-
figies of horses were burned in the
courtyard, for the purpose of carrying
the immortal part of the great states-
man to happy regions beyond the veil,
and that the flames told the crowd of
officials in the street outside that the
end had come.

The ceremony will strike western
readers as most singular. The flames of
those burning paper horses tell the
world with sufficient force, of the gulf
of superstition that separates the Chi-
nese millions from the rest of civilized
mankind. Can this gulf be bridged
over?

The Chinese people are not religious-
ly inclined, but they are superstitious to
childishness, no matter what their
station in life may be, and no matter
how highly educated they may be.
And this trait governs their acts both
in life and death. It explains many of
their peculiarities, some of their vir-
tues and not a few of their vices. It ac-
counts for much of their hostility to
people of other races.

As an instance of their superstitious
practices it can be mentioned that an
imperial edict has been issued, calling
upon all of the civil and military offi-
cials in Peking to assemble at the
Board of Rites the eleventh of this
month, and there drive away the drag-
on which will at the time attempt to de-
stroy the sun. For this purpose the
Imperial Equipage department will pro-
vide gongs and drums that a sufficient
noise may be made to accomplish the
purpose. All these preparations are due
to the fact that there is to be an eclipse
of the sun on that date. It is almost
incredible that students of astronomy
who are so far advanced that they can
predict with accuracy an eclipse of the
sun, still hold to the belief that it is
caused by a dragon that can be driven

away by noise, but that seems to be
the fact. Such appears to be the Chi-
nese idea of running the universe.

The Chinese imagination peoples the
earth and air with innumerable invis-
ible beings, hostile to man. The "ce-
lestials" do not worship them, it is said,
but they spend much time in trying to
outwit and deceive them. Hence they
become adepts in deceit, and feel no
compunction at prevaricating in order
to gain a desired end. They believe, we
are told, that these evil beings cannot
turn a corner conveniently, but always
move in a straight line. Hence, in
Chinese houses one window is never
placed opposite another, lest the spirits
should find it easy to pass through. No
one thinks of building a house in line
with another. It is always set a
little in advance, or a little
to the rear, so as to break the straight
line. There is not a straight road from
one village to another, but circuitous
paths. The roads are, further, as bad
as possible, so as not to induce the evil
spirits to travel on them. Dead bodies
are generally buried in "lucky places,"
which may be found in the back yard,
or in the field, or anywhere, and all
the country is therefore dotted with
graves. The tombs are sacred, because
the Chinese venerate their ancestors.

When these facts are considered, it
is easily understood why the strangers
that come to China are cordially hat-
ed and despised. They build railroads
as straight as arrows, from one city to
another, and care not if they desecrate
the graves that may be in their way.
By symmetry in buildings and streets,
they break the charm of irregularity
and facilitate the work of the evil
spirits. Foreign improvements run
contrary to Chinese superstitions in
every direction, and when they are
forced upon the people, such outbreaks
as the Boxer rebellion are the result.
Even such men as Li Hung Chang
have not always influence enough to
keep the storm within proper limits.

What China first of all needs is popu-
lar education. Neither western religion
nor western trade can be forced upon
the masses, until they shall have been
taught the follies of superstition. The
school will eventually become the con-
necting link between that country and
the rest of the world. But perhaps it
must needs pass under foreign domina-
tion before the school can be estab-
lished. That really appears to be the
case.

ENERGY IN COAL.

What modern contrivances have done,
by way of increasing man's capacity
for work, is well shown in an article in
Cassier's Magazine, on the energy in the
world's coal output. It is shown there
that the total quantity of coal taken
from the mines of the world in one
year may be estimated at 700,000,000
tons. What that means as an addition
to the producing capacity of mankind
is stated thus:

"Assuming that the combustion of one
pound of coal produces available energy
equal to the work of one horse for one
hour, and that a horse-power is equal
to the power of seven men, it is found
that this represents an energy the
equivalent of 9,800,000,000 hours of
work for one man, and allowing ten
hours to each day and three hundred
working days to the year, this is found
to be equal to the work of 3,000 mil-
lions of men during one year. This is
about double the entire population of
the globe, and it follows that the utili-
zation of the energy of combustion is
equivalent to an increase of the work-
ing capacity of this population
to the extent of an addition of
two able-bodied men for every man,
woman, and child; and practically it
amounts to much more than this, for
these additional 3,000 million stalwart
laborers make no demands upon the
food products of the world; they need
no clothing, no matter what the zone of
their employment, and in faithfulness,
loyalty, general docility and ease of
management they are beyond compare."

And yet, man has but commenced to
harness the forces of nature for his
service. As he progresses in this direc-
tion, the product of labor will be still
more multiplied. There are fair pros-
pects of arriving finally at the ideal
condition, in which the laborer shall have
as much time for rest and recreation
as he has for toil.

And now the preserve manufacturers
have combined. Heaven preserve us.

One of the causes for thanksgiving
this year is that the Schley investiga-
tion is over.

Russia is determined to hold Man-
churia. In eastern Asia Russia's deter-
mination generally "goes."

The Duke of Argyll, brother-in-law of
King Edward, has published a volume
of poems. Here is a case where he who
reads runs.

Turkey has cheerfully conceded all of
France's demands. It is a habit of
Turkey's to concede everything and
pay nothing.

The pamphlet containing the dis-
cusses at the October General Confer-
ence, will be out in about a week. Or-
ders received will be filled as soon as
possible.

At the Chicago horse show, which
opened Monday, a pony with a pink
mane was exhibited. This must be the
famous "horse of another color," of
which so much has been said and
written.

Berlin had a municipal election Wed-
nesday but the press of that city was
much more interested in the result in
New York, which shows how much
pleasanter it is to point out and criti-
cize the failings of others than our own.

A Missouri Major, who has been in
politics for some decades, describes the
Roosevelt handshake as the most mag-
netic grasp he has ever had. It does
seem to have a great attraction for of-
fice seekers, but they should remember
that there is a negative to all mag-
netism.

Mr. Carnegie has given half a million
dollars with which to found a technical
school in the south of Scotland. It is
rather a new departure, his munificence
in the past having taken shape in
the form of libraries. He is pre-em-
inently a practical man and his philan-
thropy is of the practical kind. What-
ever benefits and elevates man is prac-
tical. And the founding of libraries and
technical institutes benefits and ele-
vates man.

The story of the treatment of the
Congo natives by the officers of the

Congo Free State, as told by Edgar
Canisus, an American recently in the
employ of the State, is both shocking
and humiliating. It is simply a story
of unwarranted outrage and bloodshed.
The march of civilization in the lands
of the barbarian and savage is but the
progress of a Jugernaut car. Instead
of being a path of peace it is a trail of
blood. The short and simple annals of
the extermination of the savages is a
woeful tale, one to make civilization
blush, mankind to weep.

The manner in which the Schley in-
vestigation was conducted was in the
highest degree creditable to the mem-
bers of the court and the counsel. Ad-
miral Dewey made an ideal presiding
officer, and his prompt and impartial
rulings, and his demand for facts, show
the qualities that made him so success-
ful in handling the very delicate situa-
tion that arose in the Philippines after
the battle of Manila bay. His tact,
good judgment, and straight seeing are
most admirable. While the American
people may regret that it was necessary
to have the Schley investigation, they
may well be proud of the manner in
which it was conducted.

The proceedings in the Schley court
of inquiry, including the arguments of
counsel, are finished. The public now
awaits the findings of the court which
will probably not be determined for
some weeks. That which caused Ad-
miral Schley to ask for an investigation
was the wanton and malicious at-
tack of Edgar S. Maclay in the third
volume of his "History of the Navy."
There the admiral was called "coward"
and "califf," accused of "turning tail
to the enemy" and the like. All such
charges have been most completely
disproved. Judge-Advocate Lemly him-
self paying a high tribute to Schley's
personal bravery. He did this from
his own personal knowledge and not
from the evidence adduced, which was
all to the same effect. The investiga-
tion has dispelled a vast mass of rumor,
insinuation, and recrimination. In the public mind Admiral
Schley not only stands forth fully vindi-
cated but upon a higher, nobler plane
than before. Even if he shall be found
to have been somewhat slow and hesi-
tating, the people will say that these
are minor and insignificant matters
and do not militate against him.

THAT FRENCH SQUADRON.

Boston Transcript.
France appears confident that the sul-
tan will promptly come down the road
the French fleet reaches Smyrna,
but suppose he does not? The reopening
of that bag of terrors, the Eastern ques-
tion, may follow the French debt-col-
lecting expedition, for there are powers
in Europe that while perfectly willing
the sultan should be made to pay cash,
would not endure for a moment even
the suggestion of the conversion of
French occupation of Smyrna into per-
manent possession.

Springfield Republican.

The sultan can hardly afford to stand
out against the French fleet, whatever
his defense in the case may be, and
the matter will probably be settled be-
fore Admiral Cailliard opens fire upon
Smyrna, or sequesters the revenues of
the Smyrna custom-house. Being ab-
solutely without support from any of
the powers, a stubborn attitude by
Turkey even to the point of hostilities,
would be unheard of in the present
generation.

MINISTER WU.

Kansas City Star.
Within a year the Chinese exclusion
act must come before Congress. It has
proved unfair in some of its details at
least and these have contributed to the
ill feeling of China toward the United
States. Wu, better than any other Chi-
nese envoy, could work for the desired
modification of the wording of the act.
It is probable that the United States
will have more dealings with China
within the next few years than ever
before. The present minister is excep-
tionally well fitted to carry on negotia-
tions with the state department.

Chicago Record-Herald.

But whoever the new minister may
be he will not efface the memory of
the great service which Wu Ting Fang
performed for the United States, Ja-
pan and Europe when he opened up
communications with the besieged le-
gations at Peking. The message from
Minister Conger meant all the differ-
ence between life and an uncertainty
that was next to death, and it was
made possible only by the efforts of
China's representative at Washing-
ton.

THANKSGIVING.

Baltimore Sun.
The United States has abundant rea-
sons for thanksgiving in the material
prosperity of the nation. Our indus-
tries are prospering in exceeding great
measure. The products of American
industrial skill and a ready sale in
the markets of the world. There are
few unemployed—the workingman
sharing to a notable degree in the
prosperity of the country. Drouth has de-
creased to some extent the productivity
of the farms of the West and South-
west, but it is probable that while the
farmers of those States will not have
as much to sell as in a "good year,"
they will get better prices and thus
be compensated for the smaller har-
vests. Since last Thanksgiving day
the United States has made a new re-
cord in the export of its agricultural
and manufactured products. Europe
is more dependent upon our farms and
factories than ever before. While a
state of war exists in the Philippines,
peace prevails at home and our rela-
tions with other nations are of a friend-
ly character.

Chicago Record-Herald.

There is one cause of national
thanksgiving arising out of the assas-
nation of a President "so loved and
honored" as William McKinley to which
his successor could not refer, but which
the people should remember when they
give thanks "to the Giver of all good
for the countless blessings of our na-
tional life." Greater cause for thank-
sgiving than peace and plenty, than na-
tional prosperity and intellectual up-
lift is to be found in the fact that
the republic can come through the
shock and horror of such a calamity
as the murder of its chief magistrate
without a far or tremor in the insti-
tution of popular government at which
the anarchist's crime was aimed.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The November number of the Young
Woman's Journal opens with an ex-
cellent biographical sketch of President
Lorenzo Snow, accompanied by a full
page portrait of the departed leader.
This is followed by a paper on "Thank-
sgiving Day," by Hon. B. H. Roberts.
Kate Thomas contributes a poem on
the same subject. "How Shall we
Furnish Our Homes" is the subject of
a handsomely illustrated article by
George Young Kerr. Then there is a
short story "The Goblins and Others,"
by Kate Thomas, and Professor Paul
continues his essay on "Philosophy of
the Beautiful." The remainder of the
list of contents is made up as follows:

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"Work," Mary C. Connelly; "Her Com-
ing Home," Susa Talmage; "Judge
Not," Sarah Ahlstrom; "Nature Stud-
ies for Young Mothers," Sara Whalen;
"Lessons in Cookery," Leah Dunford
Widdow; editorial, "A Page for Of-
ficers," and "Guide Department."—Con-
stitution Building, Salt Lake City.

The November Magazine number of
the Great Round World gives impor-
tant news in a condensed form. It also
condenses a number of current maga-
zine articles, for the benefit of the busy
reader. Editorial comment by papers
all over the country is culled and con-
sidered. There is, besides, an article
from Arthur J. Brown on "Why China
Hates the Foreigner."

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Recently of Paris, France, has opened
his school of the
French Language and Literature
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