

## DESERET EVENING NEWS

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For the Chief Editor's office No. 74.

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"MORMON" VOTES IN IDAHO.

A number of Idaho papers are much

stirred up over the anti-"Mormon" ef-  
forts of the Boise Statesman. That pa-  
per, which has long been a Republican  
organ, appears to be in league with  
prominent Democrats who have failed  
to obtain enough of the "Mormon" vote  
as they call it to accomplish their pur-  
poses, and the effect of the combination  
seems likely to divide the Republican  
party in that State to the advantage  
of the opposite party. This naturally  
arouses the straight Republicans in  
Idaho and is of course also to many  
genuine Democrats. The utterances of  
Mr. Calvin Cobb of the Statesman be-  
fore the Senate committee on privileges  
and elections, have served to add fuel  
to the flame against his paper. He is  
thus reported:"Council for the prosecution exam-  
ined Cobb in relation to the influence  
the Mormons are alleged to have at-  
tempted to bring to bear for the reten-  
tion of Senator Smoot. This was shown,  
said Cobb, by a delegation of the Idaho  
legislature which called upon W. E.  
Borah, candidate for the senate, asking  
what would be his attitude as senator if  
the case of Senator Smoot should come  
up.""Council for the defense opposed the  
introduction of this testimony on the  
ground that what Borah told Cobb was  
incompetent. Mr. Taylor explained that  
he wanted to show that Borah declined  
to commit himself in regard to Smoot  
and on that account was not elected to  
the senate."The Ogden Standard, referring to this  
testimony adds:"Cobb claimed that Heyburn gave  
the required promises and received the  
vote of the Mormon members of the  
legislature and was elected, while W. E.  
Borah refused to make any promises  
and was not elected. The effort of Cobb  
was apparently to make it appear that  
Heyburn was elected at the dictation  
of the Mormon Church authorities."These assertions have provoked much  
unfavorable comment from newspapers  
of both parties in Idaho, and Mr. Cobb  
has caused considerable excitement,  
though not in "Mormon" circles. Our  
people have been accustomed to so  
much misrepresentation that Cobb's  
calumnations count for very little to  
them. The facts in the Senatorial elec-  
tion case do not appear to have been  
brought out in the examination before  
the committee. That body has listened  
to a great deal of hearsay talk  
on the subject of the "Mormon"  
Church and politics, but it has so far  
amounted to little more.On the Idaho part of it the Poncha-  
ville Tribune makes this succinct and ir-  
refutable statement, showing that the  
bit of testimony referred to "rather over-  
shot the mark":"There were eleven Mormon mem-  
bers in the last legislature who were  
Republicans. On the final ballot in the  
caucus which nominated Senator Hey-  
burn, four Mormons voted for Heyburn  
and seven Mormons for Borah.""This does not seem to indicate that  
Mr. Borah was not satisfactory to the  
Mormon people.""The Mormons who voted for Hey-  
burn were Hunt and Jensen of Ban-  
nock, and Clark and Keech of Bear  
Lake.""The Mormons who voted for Borah  
were Day of Cassia, Heath and Moore  
of Fremont, Owen and Steel of Binge-  
ham and Preston and McNeal of  
Owenside."That ought to be sufficient for un-  
biased people to satisfy them that the  
stories told by Cobb and the contin-  
ual pretenses of his paper are base-  
less and absurd.The utmost that has been adduced in  
the way of evidence of "Mormon" in-  
fluence in Idaho politics is the activity  
of some prominent "Mormons" at elec-  
tion times. This is admitted, but it  
has been in evidence on both sides of  
the contest. And why should a vigor-  
ous politician be barred from taking  
part in public affairs because he is a  
"Mormon"? And why should the con-  
clusion be jumped at that he is under  
instructions from his Church, no matter  
which party he belongs to or to which  
candidates he favors? The Poncha-  
ville Tribune makes these sensible remarks  
on this subject:"In reviewing Idaho elections during  
the past year, however, we have yet to  
see any instance where all this 'bid  
for votes' and 'disturbance' has appar-  
ently affected the vote of the Mormon  
people. Election results in Mormon coun-  
ties have not shown any peculiarities  
which have not appeared in the non-  
Mormon counties. In fact the Mormon  
voters in Idaho seem to have beenswayed by the same influences as the  
non-Mormon voters of the state.""We would suggest to political lead-  
ers—that they stop their visits to  
Salt Lake during a political campaign  
and stop their ears to the claims of  
politicians who are members of the  
Mormon Church and who make prom-  
ises of Church influence. Treat the  
Mormon Church just as you do the  
Methodist church, the Catholic church  
or the Presbyterian church."The Poncha-ville Advance, which is on  
the other side of the political fence, has  
this to say on the same subject:"But action by the party against the  
Mormons in any way will open the way  
for action along other lines that may  
never have an ending. The Democrats  
of Poncha-ville know that Mormon reli-  
gious teachings are not the only religious  
teachings against whom they have a  
grievance. In fact if the question were  
answered by the Democrats of this  
town, it would be found that nine-  
tenths of them would not think a Mor-  
mon at all if asked to name the religious  
officials they had the greatest cause for  
complaint against.""Action of this character is distinctly  
undemocratic. The Democratic party  
has always stood for the largest person-  
al freedom possible, consistent with the  
general good. If it is the fact that it is  
least strictly in mind there will be lit-  
tle danger that the Democrats will  
make the mistake of deliberately driv-  
ing several thousand votes from the  
party."The Statesman, however, keeps up its  
venomous, irrational and baseless at-  
tacks on the "Mormon" Church, as it  
did in the matter of the assessorship, in  
which it was so ignominiously defeated.  
In response to the false witness before  
the Senate committee, Hon. W. E.  
Borah has the following in that paper  
of Sunday last:"Editor Statesman: This communi-  
cation will be unnecessary were it not  
for the statement of Mr. Calvin Cobb  
before the investigating committee at  
Washington. I cannot in silence per-  
mit other people to interpret affairs of  
vital concern to myself and especially  
when such interpretation reflects upon  
men who at one time made known their  
confidence in me by giving me their  
support for a high office. The truth  
should be stated regardless of whom it  
affects and regardless of what line the-  
ories require before it.""The charge that I was defeated or  
that Senator Heyburn was elected  
through the influence of the Mormon  
Church is unreasonable to those who  
are at all familiar with the facts. The  
Mormon members of the legislature  
were not there at the close just as  
loyal and immovable as men could be.  
Not only that, but they were in the  
meeting which was held after the  
caucus determined in favor of Senator  
Heyburn.""Besides, when the break-up came and  
Judge Stansbury and Senator Smoot re-  
turned from the contest, more Mormon  
votes came to me than to Heyburn. But  
they say that I did not receive enough  
Mormon votes and that the division  
was made so as to let me out. enough  
Mormon votes to let me to conceal the  
situation. Well, I did not receive  
enough Mormon votes, either. It oc-  
curs to me that they divided up so as  
to let me out. If I had received the  
Mormon votes which I thought I had  
received, I would have received, I  
would have been elected easily enough.  
I am not charging bad faith or anything  
of that kind, but simply explaining  
what ought to be apparent, that this  
idea of the Mormons either electing  
Senator Heyburn or defeating me, or  
that there was any other cause for their  
division than that which divided the  
Gentile vote is ridiculous. To those  
who saw the bitter controversy all day  
before the last caucus between the  
Mormon members of the legislature  
and their friends and the earnestness  
which prevailed on both sides, the idea  
that they had a secret understanding  
as to a certain division is so unreason-  
able that only those who are ignorant  
of the facts would give credence to such  
a proposition.""The members of the legislature who  
talked with me about Senator Smoot  
being seated did not exact any pledge  
to vote for him. They seemed to feel  
that the charges against him would  
prove groundless, and if so, they were  
deaf of knowing whether I was in  
a frame of mind as to give him a  
fair hearing or whether I would be  
in favor of ousting a member simply  
because he was a Mormon. I stated to  
them in substance that of course I  
could make no pledges as to what I  
would do in the matter of seating Sen-  
ator Smoot, that I would have to hear  
the facts and pass upon them as the  
facts appeared, but that they ought to  
be satisfied, judging from my attitude  
upon the "Mormon" question since 1892,  
that Senator Smoot would get a fair  
hearing. They stated that that was all  
they wanted and that they did not ex-  
pect any pledges and expressed them-  
selves as being entirely satisfied. I am  
satisfied those men voted for me in the  
legislature. So, you see, no theory or upon  
no state of facts can it be asserted  
that facts be given from which a fair  
inference can be drawn to the effect  
that I lost votes by reason of a refusal  
to make a pledge in regard to Sen-  
ator Smoot holding his seat. Judge Price  
is just as familiar with these facts as  
I am and I have reason to believe he  
would agree with me in all these mat-  
ters."I am utterly tired and disgusted with  
this constantly finding the charges on  
the Senatorial election. I had my indi-  
vidual friends and enemies, as it were,  
in the "Mormon" membership, and I  
suppose I have them yet, but I am able  
to distinguish between some men's indi-  
vidual dislikes and the opposition of an  
organization, and other men would be  
also if they did not have an object and  
purpose in view."Immediately after the election, one of  
the staff of the Portland Oregonian un-  
dertook to give the reason why I was  
defeated, and I have been informed  
that he secured his persons largely  
from Mr. Cobb. In fact Mr. Cobb has  
so stated, and from the article I would  
have judged that to be true without  
his statement. In that article it was  
stated that I was defeated because of  
my separation from the party in 1896  
and for the further reason, as I remem-  
ber that I favored a revision of the  
tariff. That article was written imme-  
diately the affair was over, and when  
all those facts with reference to mat-  
ters touching the "Mormon" members  
were just as well known and much  
fresher in the minds of those connected  
with the affair than now, and yet there  
was no thought of changing it to "Mor-  
mon" influence.""Now, the whole truth of the matter  
in a nutshell is simply this, that the  
combined influence of Senator Hey-  
burn, Judge Stansbury and George L.  
Shoup was sufficient to elect Senator  
Heyburn. There is no mystery about  
it, nothing very surprising and cer-  
tainly there was nothing surprising  
about it to me. They were all men  
with a strong following with years of  
service in the party behind them, and  
would have undoubtedly accomplished any  
feat if there had not been a Mormon  
in the State of Idaho. They did what  
they had a right to do and what they  
set out to do, and so far as I am indi-  
vidually concerned, I would like to have  
this matter passed up once and for all.  
It cannot be used and it shall not be  
used so far as I am concerned, to fur-  
ther effect a disturbance in the Repub-  
lican party or to create any faction or  
factional feeling."That is a manly, fair and convincing  
resumé of the Senatorial case, and  
places it in a light that clears away the  
clouds of suspicion which the States-man has cast around it. The "Mormon"  
residents of Idaho have just the same  
political rights as their neighbors have,  
and any attempt by either party, or  
faction, or class of politicians in Idaho  
to deprive them of those rights, will be  
followed by disaster to those who en-  
gage in it, even though they might  
gain some temporary advantage by  
their folly."

"DEFINITELY ANNOUNCED?"

An Ogden paper states, editorially,  
that:"The Deseret News definitely an-  
nounces that a sub-committee of the  
Senate will visit Utah, to take testi-  
mony in the matter of the protest  
against Senator Reed Smoot's retention  
of his seat."This is followed by some editorial re-  
flections based upon the alleged definite  
announcement. Without commenting  
at all on the views expressed by our  
Ogden contemporary, we simply explain  
that the announcement was in a dis-  
patch from Washington, D. C., and ap-  
peared as such in this paper. The De-  
seret News has not "definitely announ-  
ced" anything of the kind, except in the  
manner here explained. We give the  
news as it comes to us, but do not  
vouch for the correctness of statements  
which are at best but matters of opin-  
ion. A sub-committee may come here;  
and possibly it may not. The question  
cannot be considered as settled until it  
is "definitely announced" by the Sen-  
ate. That body did not give the com-  
mittee authority to sit during the con-  
gressional recess, and therefore, power  
to send the sub-committee, if it is ar-  
ranged for, will have to be specially  
conferred by senatorial action. When  
that is given, it will be definitely an-  
nounced by the Deseret News.

AS TO IMMIGRATION.

Restriction of immigration seems still  
to be a promising field for ambitious  
politicians. The educational test does  
not seem to satisfy all parties.Among the propositions recently  
made to restrict immigration is one  
that is rather peculiar. Representative  
Adams of Pennsylvania proposes that  
a law be framed, providing that no  
more than \$9,000 aliens of any one na-  
tionality shall be permitted to enter the  
United States during any fiscal year;  
provided this restriction is not made to  
apply to domiciled residents of the Do-  
minion of Canada and the republics of  
Mexico and Cuba, nor to aliens not  
seeking domicile who come over as  
business representatives of foreign  
commercial or mercantile houses. After  
the full quota allowed to any one nation  
has been admitted during the limit pre-  
scribed, the bill provides that all other  
citizens or subjects of that nation who  
may present themselves shall be re-  
fused admission and returned to the  
place from which they came.It is claimed that under such a law \$40-  
600 would have been excluded last year,  
and that this exclusion would have  
affected Italy, Russia, and Austria-  
Hungary. It is safe to predict, how-  
ever, that this law will not be adopted.  
It is too complicated. It strikes at the  
financial interests of the mighty trans-  
portation companies. It would simply  
mean that thousands of the prohibited  
class would register under some other  
nationality than their own. It would  
therefore be useless.It is by no means sure that it would  
be desirable to exclude thousands of  
able-bodied, enterprising immigrants,  
as long as there is ample room for  
labor on the unredempted soil of the  
country. A more rational plan is to  
establish an information bureau at the  
ports of entry, where immigrants can  
receive authentic information concern-  
ing the opportunities the country of-  
fers for settlers in the great farming  
states. Wisely directed efforts at guid-  
ing the new arrivals right, when they  
come here, will show better results than  
all rules by which good immigrants can  
be excluded.In France they make Curie sauce of  
radium.Again the weather clerk is on his  
good behavior.President Leubet has found that all  
roads lead to Rome.Borrowing to set aside a sinking fund  
may be termed haute finance.In Colorado General Bell is regarded  
as anything but a liberty bell.A standing menace is not nearly so  
dangerous as a speeding automobile.The men who stole six miles of cop-  
per telephone wire didn't steal trash.Long skirts are said to be unsanitary.  
That may be, but they are stylish, and  
style "goes."General Bell deports all men whose  
deportment does not comport with his  
ideas of deportment.Judge Powers didn't linger longer in  
Washington because he prefers to Lin-  
ger longer at home.The Sphinx is to be completely re-  
stored. Then will it break its long  
silence and speak?It is proposed to place electric lights  
on the State road from here to Mur-  
ray. Let there be light!Fort Arthur is said to have been made  
impenetrable. Time and the Japanese  
will prove whether it has.Splendid advice that of President  
Smith—not to talk too much. "Give  
every man thy ear, but few thy voice."The Czar is becoming Americanized.  
He wants no intervention and proposes  
to fight it out on that line if it takes all  
summer.It cannot be said that talk is cheap  
in Mr. Bryan's case until it is known  
how much he paid for that Chicago  
hall.

Today the Senate elections committee

listened to an Abbott's story. It may  
yet want to hear a monk's tale, some-  
thing from Touraine.In the land fraud cases now on trial  
in San Francisco, the government at-  
torney asserts that Diamond wrote the  
letters to himself. If so, a clear case of  
Diamond cut Diamond.The University of Chicago is under-  
taking to raise a hundred thousand dol-  
lars in behalf of the divinity school  
building. Has the hand of President  
Harper lost its cunning that such a  
bagatelle sum should be sought?At a meeting of the Philobiblician club  
in Philadelphia a few evenings ago Dr.  
George McClellan, demonstrator of  
anatomy at the Pennsylvania Academy  
of Fine Arts, in the course of a lecture  
on "The Relation of Anatomy to Art,"  
said: "The perfect form of a man is  
much prettier than that of a woman."  
But it was scarcely good form to say  
so.If the rumor proves true, that an Am-  
erican missionary has been murdered in  
Persia by a fanatic Mohammedan, there  
will be trouble between this country  
and that of the Shah, unless a mission-  
ary in Persia is worth much less than  
Miss Stone was. The Persian authori-  
ties are said to refuse to take the nec-  
essary steps for the vindication of jus-  
tice in the matter. Is there no Ameri-  
can war ship handy to give emphasis  
to a friendly argument?The information that the Mayor has  
accessed to the request of slot-machine  
owners, for permission to run their ma-  
chines under license and the supervi-  
sion of the Chief of Police, may be all  
right; that remains to be seen. But  
the order that the license fees shall be  
collected by that officer we think is all  
wrong, and we believe his honor will  
see that himself when he reflects fur-  
ther. The police are not license col-  
lectors, and the duty should be imposed  
upon the proper city officer.Thomas Carlyle once took Richard  
Monckton Milnes to task for not secur-  
ing government aid for Tennyson.  
"Richard Milnes," said Carlyle, slowly,  
withdrawing his pipe from his mouth,  
"when are you going to get that pension  
for Alfred Tennyson?" Milnes replied  
that it was not an easy matter. His  
constituents, he said, probably knew  
nothing of Tennyson or his poetry, and  
might think it a piece of jobbery from  
which some relative of Milnes was to  
benefit. "Richard Milnes," replied  
Carlyle, "on the day of judgment when  
the Lord asks you why you didn't get  
that pension for Alfred Tennyson it will  
not do to lay the blame on your consti-  
tuents; it is you that will be damned."

CARNegie's HERO FUND.

New York Evening Post.

Mr. Carnegie's "Hero Fund" seems  
to be based on the idea that society  
does not adequately reward those who  
put life and limb at hazard in its ser-  
vice. He feels, apparently, that the  
knowledge that the surviving family of  
one who had not counted his life  
dear would be provided for, would on  
the one hand stimulate to acts of hero-  
ism, and on the other, relieve American society  
of the charge of ingratitude. Carefully  
hedged about by conditions as the gift  
necessarily is, it is a striking indication  
of the growing humanitarianism of Mr.  
Carnegie's benefactions. His library  
gifts he has habitually characterized  
as business investments, refusing to ac-  
cept any sentimental interpretation of  
his unexampled liberality.

St. Paul Globe.

To the unthinking, the establishment  
by Mr. Andrew Carnegie of a "hero  
fund" is a magnificent tribute to hu-  
manity and an encouragement to the  
development and exaltation of its no-  
blest traits. "Wherever a noble deed  
is wrought," where the model is to be  
struck and there the annuity paid.  
Widows and children of those who  
have deserved well of their kind are  
not to be left unregarded or consigned  
to the coldness of charity. The men  
themselves in whom these fine quali-  
ties have sprung into sudden and  
vivid flower are to have honors and  
emoluments and revenues in case of  
need. Mr. Carnegie makes himself a  
sort of improvement upon Providence,  
who is so often apparently neglectful of  
the material fortunes of the good and  
brave. And there is a chorus of ap-  
proval from the sentimentalists.

Worcester Gazette.

The action of Mr. Carnegie in getting  
away to a safe distance before an-  
nouncing his gift is characteristic of  
the man. He is painfully modest about  
his charity, it is said, and dislikes any  
mention of his good deeds in his pres-  
ence. He has the true spirit of the ge-  
niver, in wishing to keep his own per-  
sonality as much as possible in the  
background. The contrast between the  
respect in which the names of Carneg-  
ie and Rockefeller is held, is an excel-  
lent test of the true worth of the men  
in the estimation of the public. And all  
things considered, the public is the  
most unbiased judge of any man or his  
deeds.

Boston Transcript.

Mr. Carnegie has contributed five  
thousand dollars toward the expenses  
of the International Peace Congress to  
be held in Boston next autumn. He was  
present at the meeting in Washington  
at which the work for arranging the  
congress was organized; and he hearti-  
ly favored the choice of Boston as the  
place for the congress, and has co-op-  
erated warmly with the Boston com-  
mittee. His interest in the cause of the  
world's peace and better order finds  
constant expression. His gift of a mil-  
lion and a half for a building at The  
Hague for the permanent tribunal was  
a gift which filled every American  
with pride and gratitude; but that is  
transcended by this great new gift,  
which so nobly and humanely enforces  
the lesson that peace hath her heroes no  
less renowned than war.

Los Angeles Times.

Details need not be pointed out.  
Ways and means will readily suggest  
themselves to an intelligent mind by  
which the sum total of human misery  
might be immeasurably relieved by  
the judicious use of sums so vast as  
those which Mr. Carnegie can bestow  
annually without decreasing the prin-  
ciple of his immense fortune. If the  
wealthy men of the world, in the dis-  
bursement of their wealth, were more  
generally guided by a desire to benefit  
their fellow-men, and less by a desire  
to perpetuate the memory of themselves  
and their benefactions, there would be  
a great deal more of practical philan-  
thropy in the world, a vast increment  
of happiness, and a corresponding de-  
crease of human suffering, discontent,  
and crime.

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white and colored, with cuffs attached and detached. We offer  
them at

**50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.00**

Men's and Boys' double black  
and white stripe work shirts at—  
**45 cents.**

Men's Negligee shirts, assorted  
colors, from—  
**50c to \$1.25**

Men's Night shirts in white  
and colored.

Men's white laundered shirts,  
from—  
**50c to \$1.25**

We can save you 25 per cent on  
all kinds of underwear.

Approved Knit Garments—  
**\$1.00**

**CUTLER BROS. CO.,** 36 Main St., Salt Lake City.

**Banks' MILLINERY.**

116 Main St.

## YOU WILL ALWAYS FIND BARGAINS IN OUR STORE.

The rule is to reduce prices on all Trimmed Hats  
not Sold within two weeks after  
their first appearance.

MANY EXCELLENT NUMBERS COME UNDER  
THIS HEAD THIS WEEK.

**BANKS, 116 S. Main.**

Brokers House of

**JOHN C. CUTLER, JR.,**  
(Established 1893)  
Investment  
Bank and Sugar Stocks,  
Commercial Stocks and Bonds,  
Bought and Sold.

WEL, 127-B, 86 MAIN ST.

**EDWARD L. BURTON**  
11 B. First South St.  
BANK STOCKS,  
SUGAR STOCKS  
And Other High Grade Investments  
Bought and Sold