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SALT LAKE CITY, - SEPT. 25, 1906

CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The Seventy-seventh semi-annual general conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will assemble in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, on Friday, October 5, 1906, at 10 a. m. A full attendance of the officers and members is hereby requested.

On account of the general conference being held on the first Sunday in October, it is suggested that the last Sunday in September be observed as fast day in the Salt Lake, Ensign, Liberty, Pioneer, Jordan and Granite stakes. By order of

THE FIRST PRESIDENCY.

TWO WEAPONS OF FALSEHOOD.

The Pioneer, published at Magrath, Alberta, Canada, has an excellent article, with a fine photograph of the late Elder Charles O. Card, giving particulars of his life and death. The historical portion of it was taken from the Alberta Star, and shows how highly the deceased pioneer of Alberta was esteemed by the people of that region. The Pioneer also copies from a Calgary paper called the Eye Opener, an editorial "Applaud the Mormons," most of which we think worthy of reproduction in our columns, as follows:

"It is a mistake for the Mormons of the great settlement to the south of us to be constantly defending their position as a sect. They need no defending either by themselves or anyone else. As an industrious, law-abiding people, they stand very near the top. The peculiarities of their belief are no more curious or odd than some of our own. Polygamy is non-existent; except, perhaps, among a few of the old stagers who had a plurality of wives when the polygamy law came into force, and did not think it fair to the ladies to discard them altogether. Their town is Cardston, not Dismalton. . . . There has not been a single instance of a man wedding more than one wife in this settlement since it was founded. This Mormons are Rooseveltian in their scorn of race suicide, and this respect being more true to nature and to their God than the Gentiles who deride them. Their industry has made a garden out of far-southern Alberta. Crime is almost unknown and that new court house they are going to have at Cardston will most likely be used for dances. They are a great people and those who still persist in associating Mormonism with polygamy are merely victims of their own ignorance and doers of a grave injustice to a prosperous colony of good men and women."

We regard the foregoing as applicable to conditions in Southern Idaho. Our friends there need not feel under the necessity of noticing the vile attacks made upon them by the political defamers of their religion and their moral status. The defense of the Alberta "Mormons" by the Calgary paper fits the case of the Idaho Saints. This is pretty well understood by the great body of their fellow-citizens in that State, but there are some people, no doubt, who are deceived as to their true character by the infamous untruths promulgated from the political stump by the Duboisites, who seek to obtain political advantage by berating and if possible disfranchising the "Mormon" people.

Coupled with the "polygamy" pretense is the alarm raised about the danger of "Mormon" domination through the alleged dictation in political matters, of their Church leaders. This string has been harped upon so long that notwithstanding it has been proved utterly discordant with the truth, it strikes a chord in the minds of some uninformed individuals, and they are led to look upon their "Mormon" neighbors with aversion, if not with fear. If the constant din on this subject was ignored by sensible people, for it is without any foundation in fact, it would soon die away. Or if people affected by it would investigate fully, they would find its utter stupidity, or villainy, or both, and the disturbance would ultimately cease.

The two weapons of attack upon the "Mormons" are old and dull-edged. They are brandished unceasingly, it is true, but they only glitter in the sunshine or gleam in the dark, without striking anything in particular. The first was of some force before the Church adopted the rule against further plural marriages, but since then it has only been beating away at the air. The other is entirely without effect, except to deceive. That which it is supposed to aim at has no actual existence. It never did have in the form pretended by its assailants. At the present time it is a matter of mere fiction.

Assuming that the leading authorities of the Church direct the "rank and file," as their opponents please to call them, as to how they should vote, there appears to be some ground for the attacks verbally made against the mingling of religious authority and political action. But that assumption is altogether vain and baseless and unsupported by anything in the nature of proof. The argument is that "if" an individual or individuals, by virtue of ecclesiastical position presume to dictate in civil affairs, as to how to dominate the minds and actions of citizens in the exercise of the elective franchise, that power should be stricken from the hands of those priestly masters, or the slaves who submit to such tyranny should be deprived of the rights that belong to free citizens. That is very specious, but turns entirely upon the "if" of the argument.

That "if," however, is entirely hypothetical. No evidence is ever offered that could be accepted in any court or analytical mind, that such oppression, coercion, intimidation or force is either claimed or exercised by the authorities of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

The request has been repeatedly made upon the anti-Mormon cranks and willful slanderers who perpetually repeat their sophistries and groundless charges, to bring out actual instances of such dictation and give the names of individuals who have been ordered, or required, or compelled to vote for or against any party or candidate by the Church authorities. If this ecclesiastical interference had any substantial existence, some substantial evidence of it would be adduced.

If anything of the kind could be brought forward, it would show that something had been done in conflict with the doctrine and genius of the system commonly called "Mormonism." The free agency and liberty of all human beings is a fundamental of that faith. It encourages free thought and the free expression of the will of the individual, with due consideration for the views and acts of others. The independence of all intelligent beings is proclaimed by the Church as revealed from the Most High.

The so-called "Mormon" Church does not and cannot, as an organized body, dictate the political action of its members, for it takes the whole body to form the policy of the Church and its members are divided in their political preferences and affiliations. It is of no use to pretend to the contrary, for the facts and figures prove these conditions. If by the term "Church dictation" is meant the domination of Church members by Church leaders, that is equally stupid and baseless, and also entertain different political opinions, and neither the votaries of one party or the supporters of another make any claim to the right of dictation as to the politics of anybody, either as Church members or otherwise.

As to "counsel" or "advice" or "persuasion," men of influence in the Church are extremely reluctant, even when approached by people who desire to learn their opinions in political matters, and therefore do not attempt to exercise undue influence over them and particularly avoid speaking ex cathedra. Indeed, the highest authorities of the Church decline peremptorily to express their views on these matters, for fear that they may be open to the charge which is so untruthfully made against them.

The Deseret News is of the opinion that every man, no matter what may be his ecclesiastical status, has an equal right with all other citizens to express his opinions on living questions of any kind that affect the public welfare, and to use the influence which he has as a citizen to bring about the uplifting of mankind. This paper does not take the ground that either the Church as a body or its leaders in their sacerdotal capacity, should attempt to coerce the minds or acts of any human beings, to impose penalties upon them for declining to submit to such dictation, or to pose as political masters in any manner or in any sense of the term.

Every member of this Church is free to join with and support any political party or creed and to vote for any candidate that he chooses to aid, and is not under any obligation to submit to arbitrary control in such matters from any source under the sun. This is the truth before God and the world, and all rational people should understand it, and close their ears to the tumult of falsehood and folly raised by the most unscrupulous of political adventurers that ever cursed any nation or community.

OUR INTERESTS IN CUBA.

If the Cubans prove themselves unable to settle their own differences and re-establish order, the United States government will undoubtedly interfere in order to safeguard American interests. These are no small considerations. A writer in Appleton's magazine gives some idea of the extent to which Americans are financially interested in the island. The Cuban loan of \$25,000,000 was taken in New York, and the army vouchers by which the soldiers of the Cuban war of liberation were paid, were held by Americans, principally. The total of American capital actually in banking in Cuba is about \$4,625,000. American capital controls a railroad trunk-line service from one end of the island to the other. In the eastern end of the island the new Cuba Eastern railway, in which \$3,000,000 has been invested, and the Guantanamo railway, credited with \$1,000,000, are also in American control. Americans own about half the entire railroad capital of Cuba. Americans also control electric transportation, and the telegraph and telephone lines.

American investments in industrial enterprises are also considerable. According to the article already quoted, sugar plantations owned by American capital range from 10,000 to 175,000 acres in area. The American interest in the total sugar product is about 23 per cent and represents about \$30,000,000 in capital. The Tobacco trust, which owns 225,000 acres in Pinar del Rio and factories in Havana, is said to have an investment of nearly \$40,000,000. American investments in fruit lands amount to about \$2,500,000. The copper and iron mines near Santiago and Daiquiri, owned by American companies, represent about \$2,000,000.

There are probably 1,125,000 head of cattle, representing \$40,000,000, and an estimated American interest of \$30,000,000. About 4,300,000 acres of land in the island are owned by Americans. The total American holdings are given at about \$160,000,000 in value. Americans have invested, undoubtedly, on the strength of the Platt amendment to the Cuban constitution, by which the American government was authorized to maintain law and order in the island as well as defend the new republic against foreign foes. The time has come for the Cuban people to prove themselves worthy of self-government. If they fail when put to the test, the authority conferred by the Platt amendment will be exercised. This, however, does not necessarily mean annexation. It means the extinguishing of the flames of rebellion and

the maintenance of the government chosen by the people. Secretary Taft does not seem to be sanguine about a peaceful settlement of the trouble. The attitude of this country will necessarily be determined by the course of events from now on.

ENGLAND INVADED.

As a result of recent military maneuvers, England has been conquered by an army supposed to have come over from Ireland. The "war" lasted only a little over two days, and it was watched with absorbing interest by foreign military attaches, as well as by English commanders.

General Arthur Paget led the invasion. Colonel Scott-Ker commanded the defending forces. The "war," says a dispatch, was hardly begun before the Irish army forced the British commander to evacuate his position on South Downs and fall back on the hills behind him. General Paget had distributed his men unknown to the British, after many hours spent in crawling and creeping over a difficult country, and placed them in position for a great overwhelming rush upon the defenders. Until they broke into view hardly a round of ammunition had been fired. South Downs confronted them and their scouts reported that the British commander had detached a division and a cavalry brigade with heavy guns and howitzers to check their advance, but General Paget massed a strong division of Infantry, artillery and other troops in a long line and launched them against the hills on which the British guns were in position. The British were completely outnumbered and Colonel Scott-Ker was forced to retire.

The account goes on to say that the defenders fell back on Chilgrove Hill, where they hoped to repel the invaders. The latter made their appearance on the dawn of the second day. "On came line after line, relentless as fate. In vain the guns stormed at them with shot and shell; in vain the rifles poured out streams of seeming lead. Nothing could stop the advance which General Paget had so well ordered and determined."

And this, it is to be presumed, was all arranged for the purpose of giving the British the impression that England would be in danger of losing its independence, should a foreign army chose to cross the Channel with hostile intentions. It was, no doubt, a spectacle arranged in the interest of a militarism that is continually agitating for the enlargement of the army and compulsory military service. A war drama staged for the purpose of demonstrating Great Britain's strength in a defense against foreign foes, would have had a different denouement.

The British people should take that kind of ocular demonstrations at their worth. In the first place, no foreign force could land a considerable force in England, as long as the powerful British fleet guards the coasts. In the second place, such a force would very quickly meet with resistance from an entire people defending their homes, and not merely from a few regular soldiers. To suppose that England can be conquered in reality, as in a play-war, is preposterous. Great Britain is about the only European nation that has not fallen down to worship the idol that Bismarck's blood-and-iron policy forced upon the world. The British people who have always had the foremost place in the ranks of the nations should continue to hold out against the pressure to retrograde. For the day of the triumph of war lords cannot last much longer. Peace must prevail. It is too late in the day to force upon a free people the chains under which so many nations groan, and which they are trying to break.

General Freyre Andrade has a "my policy" for reconstruction in Cuba.

Negroes killing Georgia officers from ambush is nothing less than a black hand outrage.

How different is glory from offices! There is usually enough of the former to go round but never of the latter.

A Cincinnati dog catcher died the other day of the rabies. He seems to have caught the rabies instead of the dog.

Governor-General Ide says that the Philippines are improving. Few places offer a greater chance for improvement.

The peace terms are said to be against the Cuban government. In Cuba everything seems to be against the government.

In Chicago breathes there the man with soul so dead who never to himself hath said, this is my own, my native Stensland?

Stensland says that he wants to show the people that he is not the black sheep that he has been painted. Of course he isn't; in fact he isn't a sheep at all, only a scapegoat.

Theodore Stensland says his father wants it understood that his heart goes out first of all to the depositors. But before his heart went out to the depositors his heart went out to their deposits.

The Cook county, Ill., W. C. T. U. is using popular patent medicines as illuminants to show that they are composed chiefly of alcohol. It is about the best use to which they have ever been put.

A decision by the federal district court holds that Indians leading a civilized life may have the privileges of other citizens. Among these privileges is that of buying whisky. "For the noble redman it is the chief charm of civilization."

Secretary Taft is thoroughly disgusted with the petty methods employed by the government leaders in Cuba to obstruct the efforts of the American commissioners to bring about a settlement of the present difficulties. He should remember that Cuba is a petty republic and so be patient.

The race trouble in and around Atlanta, Ga., is a reminder that this country's great and growing problem, is not tariff or imperialism, but the

negro question. It will take the best statesmanship that the country can produce to handle it successfully. When race prejudice shall have ceased to be then the race problem will have been solved, but not before.

General Andrade thinks that the way for Cuba out of her present troubles is a period of reconstruction under American supervision. Possibly. But the great obstacle in the way of such a remedy is the fact that the Cubans are not schooled in constitutional methods of government, and when confronted with problems in government they are but too ready to resort to revolution. Before they can successfully govern themselves they must abandon the idea that their hope of solution of difficulties lies in an appeal to arms. Until they do this they must not expect successfully to govern their island.

"TAXING THE LIGHT OF STARS."

The Century. Nearly all the great free art of Europe now in this country is accessible—and sooner or later will be permanently accessible—to the public and to multitudes of Gardner or Mr. Morjan or John Doe for bringing a work of art into this country is as though one should tax the light of the stars. The senator or representative from the interior who does not see the interest which this country, nay, his own state, has in our acquisition of the best purveyors of foreign pictures, ought to have his eyes opened by a trip to Europe, where the value—even the money value—of art to a country, in its education, in its manufactures, in its happiness, has long been jealously recognized. The reader of these lines can help to hasten the better day by gently insisting that in the coming effort for free art his representatives at Washington shall take the enlightened and not the antiquated view.

MILLIONAIRES MUST DIE.

North American Review. One cannot phase attention to the accumulation of great riches is the necessity of dying. A millionaire recently deceased never used the word "death," and always resented its utterance in his presence. We know another man, quite as rich in worldly goods, who suffers from the same dislike to have a degree even more intense. A standing order maintains in his household that all obituary notices be clipped from newspapers before they reach his eye. It is not because he is fearful of consequences in the hereafter, for he sincerely believes himself to be a good man, and if his name were given the consensus of opinion would be that he has lived a better life than the majority of human beings. Having this conviction, and being satisfied further that he can rely upon the justice at least of the One in Whomself he himself created, he feels no apprehension of an untoward fate. He simply cannot bear the thought of dying. He loves to live to do good.

THE END OF AN AGE.

"You are young and I am old," Tolstoy is quoted as saying to an interviewer, "but as you grow older you will find, as I have found, that day follows day, and there does not seem much change in you, till suddenly you hear people speaking of you as an old man. It is the same with an age in history: day follows day, and there does not seem to be much change, till suddenly it is found that the age is becoming old. It is finished; it is out of date. The present movement in Russia is not a riot; it is not even a revolution—it is the end of an age."

ANTI-AMERICAN FEELING.

Cleveland Plain Dealer. Mexico celebrated her anniversary of independence and simultaneously the rumors of ardent anti-American feeling were put to rest. No one, except a few visionaries on both sides of the line, credited the startling reports sent from the border provinces of forthcoming massacres, assassinations and reigns of terror. These revolutionary tactics were scheduled to begin early Sept. 16 but the reports from the republic indicate that the country never passed a quieter holiday.

JUST FOR FUN.

The Popular Poet.

"He's a popular poet." "Dear me! Why I thought he hadn't written anything for years."

"He hasn't; that's why he's so popular!"—Chicago Journal.

"Fohgie yoh enemies," said Uncle Eben, "but don't let dat stop you fum havin' 'em put under bonds to keep de peace."—Washington Star.

Mrs. Sayle—"Mrs. Cashe has a great deal of embonpoint." Mrs. Parvum—"Then if she has a good deal of it, I know she got it cheap."—Baltimore American.

Mrs. Hornbeck (in the midst of her reading)—"Mercy sakes alive! Here is an item about a surgeon, over at Big-berville, removin' an epithelioma from a man's lip."

Farmer Hornbeck—"Well, I sh'd judge it was about time for people to quit usin' such long words when it requires a doctor to git 'em out."—Puck.

Art student (engaging room)—"What is that?" Landlady—"That is a picture of our church done in wool by my daughter, sir. She's subject to art, too."—Punch.

"If you don't settle this bill," said the collector, "I had forced his way into the author's attic. I will seize these manuscripts that you have piled around here." "And what then?" "I'll sell them!" "Go ahead old man. If you make good I'll hire you as my business agent."—Chicago Record-Herald.

The man who likes to follow the hounds was lauding the horse and ridiculing the automobile. "There is no sport in a cumbersome machine," he bawled. "Give me the blooded horse. Why, with a horse I can take the fence every time. The motorist laughed. "Take the fence, eh? Why that is nothing. With an automobile you can take the fence, the gate, the tree, the pump, and the barn all in two or three seconds."—Chicago Daily News.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The September number of Will Carleton's Magazine Everywhere commenced Vol. 19 of that excellent publication. The number opens with a poem by Will Carleton, entitled, "The Child Thief." "Penniless on Broadway" is a good little sketch by Ernest H. Hawthorne. There are several other features, short stories, poems, and brief paragraphs. In an editorial article the opinion is expressed that Mexico will sooner or later become a part of the United States—1075 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The September number of the National Geographic Magazine opens with an article on "The Deserts of Nevada and the Death Valley," by Robert H. Chapman. This has several interesting illustrations. "Civics in the United States" is another interesting paper by Hon. Eki Hickel, Charge d'Affaires of Japan. Other features of this number are: "The Forests of Canada," by Sir Wilfrid Laurier; "The Vast Timber Belts of Canada," "Animal Wealth of the United States," by Hon. Francis E. Warren; "Cultivation of

Marine and Fresh-Water Animals in Japan," by K. Mitsukuri; "The Lumber Business of the Government," Geographic Literature." The numerous illustrations that accompany the various papers are excellent.—Hubbard Memorial Hall, Washington, D. C.

The following is the list of contents of Ainslie's for October: "A Maid and Her Money," novelette, Alice Duer Miller; "Knowledge," poem, Carolyn Wells; "Audrey Craven," serial, May Sinclair; "The Rest of a Stormy Petrel," short story, Francis Metcalfe; "The Forgotten Upper Ten Thousand," essay, Weymer Jay Mills; "The Desert," poem, John Curtis Underwood; "A Race Card," short story, W. A. Fraser; "Age," poem, Charlotte Becker; "When She Was an Orlagan Boy," short story, Marion Hill; "The Changing Years," short story, Joseph C. Lincoln; "The Wives of Women," poem, Anna Marbie; "Monsieur," short story, T. W. Hanshaw; "The Unforgetting," poem, Theodosia Garrison; "One Day Together," short story, Anne O'Hagan; "Credo," poem, Edwin Warren Gayol; "The Mrs. Gaskell Girl," short story, Constance Smedley and Pearl Humphrey; "Visions of an Optimist," essay, Margaret Sutton Briscoe; "The Very Bottom of Her Parse," short story, Anna Warner; "Plays and Players," Channing Pollock; "To Goldenrod," poem, Minnie Ferris Hausenstein; and "For Book Lovers," Archibald Lowery Sessions. The cover design is a very pretty autumn picture, by Thomas Mitchell Pierce. Seventh avenue and Fifteenth street, New York.

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