

Walker's Walker's Walker's Walker's

Dress goods—are you interested?

Monday morning dawns with the reduction of every yard of dress goods in our entire department—it will inaugurate the greatest dress goods sale ever attempted in the west, it will mean the offering of an entire stock, the equal of which has never been seen in Salt Lake City—at an average of less than half prices.

A late season for us owing to the many alterations and changes in our building makes it obviously impossible to clear out stock through ordinary selling, before another season will be upon us—so before the season is farther advanced and while these goods are in demand, we're going to throw the entire stock on the market—without a single exception, at reductions ranging one third off—one half off, three fourths off and some at even four fifths off regular retail prices.

It will be a memorable event in the dress goods realm, another Walker master stroke—another event to bring us new laurels and make us more friends.

Positively—during this week—not a sample given—no exchanges—no approvals—as every yard of dress goods reduced—prices so low—must be quick selling and bona fide sales. Absolutely no credits will be made.

If you are interested in dress goods, read—you'll save many times the cost of making in every pattern you select.

It happen's Monday

Entire stock of all wool Albatross in street and evening shades worth 65c the yard—Sale price..... 39c

Entire stock of all wool batistes in street and evening shades—worth 65c the yard—Sale price..... 39c

Entire stock of skirt, suit and waist lengths—left from the season's selling—including plain colors in newest weaves, up to 7 yard lengths—at one third the regular prices—like this for example.

75c kinds, at the yard..... 25c

\$1.00 kinds, at the yard..... 33c

\$1.50 kinds, at the yard..... 50c

Entire stock of broken lines of black goods, including the very newest weaves and styles of black dress fabrics—to go at exactly half regular prices—for example.

\$1.00 kinds—at the yard..... 50c

\$2.00 kinds—at the yard..... \$1.00

Entire stock of black dress goods—complete assortment of weaves for this season—representing the world's leading and most reliable makers, such as Priestleys, and others of equal importance—to go at a reduction of..... 20 per cent

Entire stock of this season's exclusive monotone fancies—most beautiful stripes, designs and colorings. To go at a reduction of..... 33 1/2 per cent

Entire stock of exclusive pattern suits in solid color effects—in wide Wales and Van Dyke styles—a remarkable line of dress goods to offer at a reduction of..... 25 per cent

Scan this list—it will surprise you—beautiful, extreme, exclusive pattern for evening gowns at way less than half prices—see them in our windows, an "opening" display at closing prices.

- One tan voile blue bordure—worth \$55.00, the pattern..... \$9.90
One pastel Oriental bordure—worth \$65.00 the pattern..... \$11.00
One copper shade Persian bordure—worth \$75.00 the pattern..... \$19.00
One duck shade Persian bordure—worth \$75.00 the pattern..... \$19.00
One brown shade Paisley bordure—worth \$60.00 the pattern..... \$11.00
One cameo velvet applique bordure—worth \$100.00 the pattern..... \$39.00
One brown Pekin velvet—worth \$125.00 the pattern..... \$44.00
One reseda chiffon velvet—worth \$85.00 the pattern..... \$32.50
One canard chiffon Pekin—worth \$125.00 the pattern..... \$44.00
One navy and green—worth \$80.00 the pattern..... \$33.00
One sapphire and black—worth \$80.00 the pattern..... \$27.50
One duck shade—worth \$80.00 the pattern..... \$14.90
One olive Pekin—worth \$85.00 the pattern..... \$21.00

Sale starts Monday morning at 8:30—lasts all week.

There'll be no samples, no approvals, no exchanges and no reserves during this great sale, in our elegantly carpeted, perfectly lighted silk and dress goods section—east aisle—Main store.

Now for the quotations

Entire stock of all wool plain color serges and Panamas worth 65c the yard..... 39c

Entire stock of broken lines of new fall goods—latest colorings—solid shades and fancies—latest weaves—big sellers—Up to \$2.50 yard qualities—Sale price..... 69c

Entire stock of skirt and dress lengths—in 4 to 7 yard lengths—left from the season's selling—latest dark color fancies, beautiful up-to-date, strictly high grade materials—to close at one third the actual values—for example.

\$1.50 kinds—the yard..... 50c

\$2.00 kinds—at the yard..... 66c

\$2.25 kinds—at the yard..... 75c

\$3.00 kinds—at the yard..... \$1.00

Entire stock of colored dress goods—complete in assortment of up-to-date weaves and colors—all 1908 materials—to go at a reduction of..... 20 per cent

Entire stock of cream goods—including every up-to-date cream weave, to go at a reduction of..... 20 per cent

Entire stock of exclusive pattern suits in two color effects—exclusively new—to go at a reduction of..... 40 per cent

One silk item—a wonder—during this great dress goods sale, 2000 yards of beautiful fancy silks, valued up to \$2.25 the yard—Sale price..... 69c

Get your silk waist Monday.

SMOKE NUISANCE IS BEING SOLVED

Chicago's Crusade is Now Accomplishing Desired Results in This Line.

SKYSCRAPERS SINK THE CITY

Weight of Huge Buildings Causes Ground to be Depressed to a Surprisingly Marked Degree.

Special Correspondence.

Chicago Oct. 28.—The crusade against the smoke nuisance in the big cities of the country has advanced one step nearer success as a result of the final determination of the Illinois Central railroad to accede to the demands of the people and electrify its lines within the City of Chicago. This action, following years of agitation on the part of the public recently brought to a climax by the women of Chicago and the newspapers, will not only do away with the clouds of smoke that now obscure the lake front but will have far-reaching results in other directions. Engineers in this city have compiled interesting figures on the growing use of electricity as motive power. According to these figures the use of electric power is being doubled every five years and if the present rate of increase is maintained by 1920, it will equal or exceed the power mechanically applied. This will result in enormous economies, it is said, due to the substitution of a few large and efficient boilers and engines working all the time at nearly full capacity for a greater number of individual engines and plants. The railroads are at present among the largest consumers of fuel. It is estimated that electric operation, exclusive of the use of water power, would reduce their consumption of coal to less than one half of that now required for operation with steam locomotives. But a more important result is the opportunity for cheap water-power development. Electricity can now be generated by water-power at convenient points and carried wherever needed by long distance transmission lines. If the coal of the country is rapidly being exhausted, the government authorities in the use and the value of water as a source of power cannot but increase tremendously as the years go by. At present but a few per cent of the water-power of the country is being utilized. It is estimated that there is immediately available for use over 30,000,000 horse-power, or as much as in a certain day in all the steam boilers of the country.

CHICAGO SINKING.

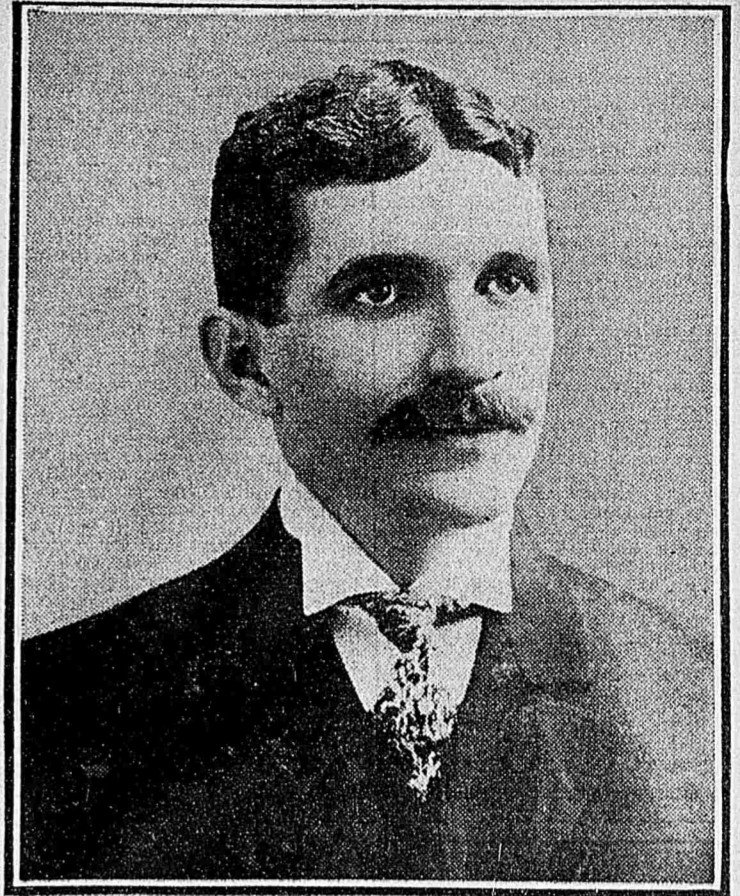
Considerable sinking has marked the phenomenal rise of Chicago, the building of skyscrapers having both compressed the earth and drained it of water, which depressed it some more. Official notice had to be taken of this in the height of streets, car tracks now being laid in the loop district in the rehabilitation of traction lines, the buildings having carried the sidewalks down several inches and some day they will have to be raised to original grade. The big buildings constructed a decade ago were put on what is known as "floating foundations"—that is, piling driven into the ground at various depths, but not nearly so far as the bed rock. These buildings have settled steadily, and it is believed that they will continue to do so for some time. In the second place, the ground beneath Chicago is being robbed steadily of the water it ordinarily would contain. Every building with deep basements in its excavation draws a part of the water from the ground. Where the new type of concrete legs extending sometimes 120 feet into the earth, is adopted, every well driven into the earth draws a large part of the moisture from the soil. When water is removed from the soil with nothing given to take its place, and with a tremendous pressure on the upper surface, a compression results. The weight of all the skyscrapers in the downtown district can be realized from the fact that the Commercial National building, the "Trust Palace," 19 stories, contains 500,000 tons of steel and the stone and terra-cotta walls and floors add approximately 2,000,000 tons more. There are half a dozen such structures. This building covers 23,000 square feet, which must bear this enormous weight. Although in its case 30 caissons 110 feet deep to solid rock afford a firmer foundation than the now demolished City hall had in the piling under it.

WHERE THE NICKELS GO.

The \$18,775,769 of nickels paid to Chicago traction lines have been analyzed by the board of supervising engineers and the component parts of each prove to be:
Paid in wages to employees..... \$2,24
Paid for material supplies..... 42.24
For other expenses incident to the maintenance, operation and management of the railways..... 1.14
Paid for taxes..... .12
Total..... \$5.90
The average profit of 4 1/2 mills for each passenger, at a cent fare, is taken to show that 3 cent fares even in the biggest cities are not yet possible. The average cost of hauling each passenger is put at 2 1/2 cents, to which must be added the fact that \$72,123,199 passengers were carried for revenue on transfers or free, as in the case of police or firemen. The city's proportion of the street car earnings amounted in six months to \$1,556,807. The street car companies' shares being \$1,273,752, the division being 55 per cent to the city and 45 per cent to the companies. The reconstruction fund completed has required material in some enormous amounts, including 1,484,000 spikes and tie fasteners, 174,000 barrels cement, 4,750,000 granite blocks and 650,000 gallons of pitch—to say nothing of a printing press.

WHY UNCLE SAM FAILED.

The conspicuous failure of the United States to get a share of foreign trade, because manufacturers have failed to make the goods that other nations want, have failed to pack shipments properly and have refused to accept the terms on which other nations do business, seems likely to be brought to an end by the efforts of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association and their example. The first step has been taken, listening to unpleasant facts about the present failure of the Yankee to capture foreign trade, as related by competent authorities. Their first dose was administered by Prof. Frederick Starr, the ethnologist globe trotter who has specialized on the remotest corners of the globe. "I have been astounded at the insignificant part the



PANAMA'S PRESIDENT'S SON TO EXPLAIN TO ROOT.

Senor Obaldia, the son of the president of Panama, will come to Washington in the early winter, according to present indications, in order to give a full account to the state department of conditions in Panama since the recent election there. Senor Obaldia is well known in Washington and is speedily educated, having been a student not only in Panama, but in Washington and in Europe also. He speaks several languages fluently.

United States plays in foreign trade, and the reason seems to be that Americans have not shown ordinary common sense. Particularly they have blundered in trying to sell what is not wanted—as for instance, fountain pens in China where writing is done with brushes. The Germans, in this case, made an arm rest that was an innovation but just what was needed, and it swept China, thousands being sold. The Germans, and Japanese particularly, study the needs and customs of buying nations. The American who goes to South America or the Orient determined to make the people buy the goods he thinks they ought to buy will quite probably bankrupt, sure. Japan has established in the capital of every district commercial museums where exhibits are made of the goods wanted by foreign nations. The result is they know what trade to go for and they get it. In the case of the editor of the Hongkong Mail, he recently told Americans here the same sort of thing but in a diplomatic way.

WAYS TO MAKE MOVING EASIER

The Van Man is Always Hostile, But He May be Cajoled.

It is quite safe to say that fully one-third of New York changes residence between Sept. 1 and Oct. 15 each year, and equally safe to assert that one-half of the remainder follows suit, when the first of May comes around. Under any circumstances, moving is a trying event, and there doesn't appear to be any "best way" about it; but there are certain ways of lightening the burden. Careful preparation is half the battle. It is an unwritten law that an apartment shall be redecorated for each new tenant. For sanitary reason, if for no other, the householder should insist upon this. At this time of the year, especially when the cold and the damp are in the air, walls should have become thoroughly dry before the tenant takes possession. Colds and pneumonia lurk in fresh kalsomine, and the odor of fresh paint makes many genuinely ill. If the house be an old one, it should be subjected to thorough fumigation, to destroy any germs that may have been left behind. When circumstances permit, send frequently sent along, unless should be enlisted, for they are often the most economical in the end, when wear and tear upon nerves are taken into consideration. Movers are busy men who have to hurry in order to keep their van engagements. They have no time, even if they possessed inclination, to be careful, so it is a waste of breath to reason with them. Better forearm one's self by having all things so packed or covered that, with ordinary precaution, they may reasonably be expected to pass through the ordeal in safety. Books should always be packed together, and so closely that there is no danger of their "shuffling." Many people send them away loose, and are resentful when they turn up damaged. Dishes and bric-a-brac are safest when packed in barrels, each piece well wrapped in newspaper, for, as surely as two pieces touch, surface to surface, just so surely are they broken. Lamps and really choice pieces, such as statuary, should be packed separately in excelsior, which comes now especially for such purposes in convenient rolls of varying lengths and widths.

PROTECTING THE FURNITURE.

Highly polished furniture ought to be protected, either wrapped in oil quilts or flannel or corners tied up in strips of excelsior. Unless drawers and chests are exceptionally ponderous, drawers, with their contents, may be left in place, securely locked. The contents, however, should be completely filled them, or they will be sadly mangled. Easy chairs should be wrapped in paper, but they are likely to be scratched thus. Rugs, carpets and draperies, having been thoroughly cleaned and renovated, should be sent a day or so ahead of the other things. The pictures, too, might accompany them, or, if this is not practicable, at least they should be sent with the first vanload and put in place with the furniture arrives. It simplifies matters a good deal if the furnishings can be sent together, so that one room at a time may be put in order, but this is scarcely possible, because movers will hardly discriminate to that extent, bundling out, instead, whatever is first at hand to fill up the space in the van. However, if there is one person at the old apartment to direct what shall be sent and another at the new place to receive them, there need be very little confusion. Furniture that is not wrapped may be carried at once to the room in which it belongs. The men are willing to do this, providing everything is in readiness, so there is a delay. They will not, however, stand by while an argument goes on as to the most fitting place for a particular piece of mahogany. On the other hand, furniture that, once wrapped or that has to be rubbed up should be left in one room reserved for the time being for the purpose and there made ready. For the day or two of transition, when not everything in any one room is in its place, most people find it convenient to have meals outside. In apartments, though, even the matter of eating is little upset by the moving.

FREE Let Me Cure Your Catarrh

Trials Package of My Combined Treatment Mailed Free. No More Coughing and Spitting or Foul Sickening Breath. Send Your Name Today.

Catarrh is not only dangerous, but it causes bad breath, ulceration, death and decay of bones, loss of thinking and reasoning power, loss of appetite, indigestion, dyspepsia, throat and consumption. It needs attention at once. Cure it with Gauss' Catarrh Cure. It is a quick, radical, permanent cure, because it rids the system of the poisonous germs that cause catarrh.



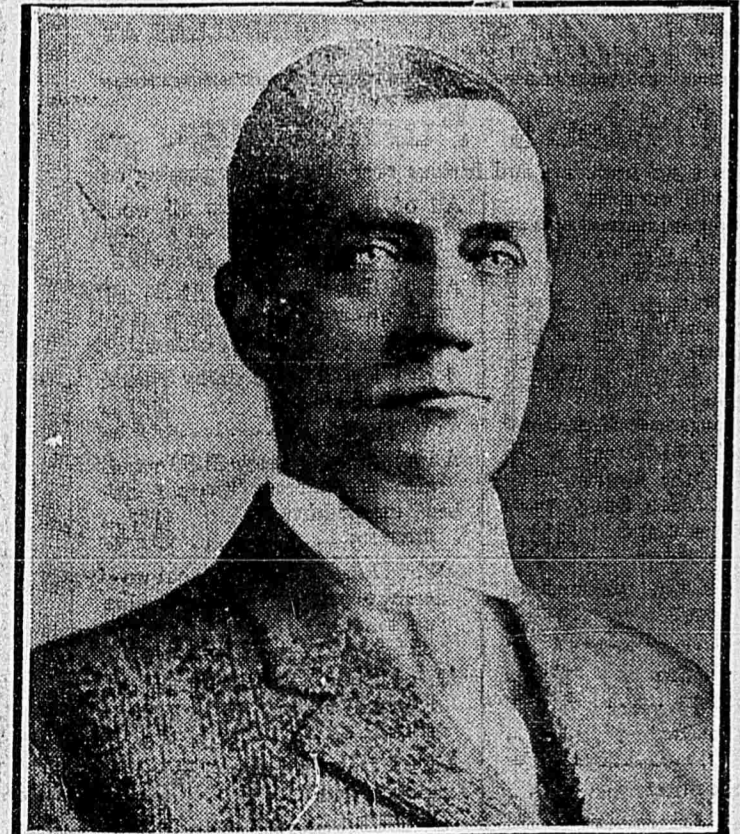
C. E. Gauss.

In order to prove to all who are suffering from this dangerous and loathsome disease that Gauss' Catarrh Cure will actually cure any case of catarrh quickly, no matter how long standing or how bad, I will send a trial package by mail free of all cost. Send us your name and address today and the treatment will be sent you by return mail. Try it! It will positively cure so that you will be welcomed instead of shunned by your friends. C. E. GAUSS, Marshall, Mich. Fill out coupon below.

FREE.

This coupon is good for one trial package of Gauss' Combined Catarrh Cure, mailed free in plain package. Simply fill in your name and address on dotted lines below and mail to: C. E. GAUSS, 4012 Main Street, Marshall, Mich.

A Reliable CATARRH Remedy Ely's Cream Balm. Ely's Cream Balm is quickly absorbed. Gives Relief at Once. It cleanses, soothes, heals and protects the diseased membrane resulting from Catarrh and drives away a Cold in the Head quickly. Restores the Senses of the Throat and Sineil. Full size 50 cts., at Drugists or by Mail. In Liquid form, 75 cents. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren Street, New York.



HON. JOHN G. CAPERS, INTERNAL REVENUE COMMISSIONER.

Hon. John G. Capers, the South Carolina lawyer, who gained the confidence of the national administration to the extent of being made internal revenue commissioner and, therefore, in charge of a vast section of the revenue producing machinery of the United States, was born in Anderson, S. C., in April, 1856. He was educated in Charleston, S. C., and graduated at law in Columbia, S. C., in 1887. He married Miss Lilla Trenholm in 1895. He joined the Republican party in 1896 and campaigned for McKinley and Roosevelt in 1900. His home is in Washington, D. C.

NEXT WEEK IN HISTORY.

- NOVEMBER 1. 1609—Sir Matthew Hale, eminent English judge, born; died 1676. 1770—Alexander Cruden, compiler of the Bible Concordance, died; born 1701. 1894—Alexander III, czar of Russia, died; born 1845. 1905—Attacks on the Jews at Odessa. NOVEMBER 2. 1767—Edward Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria and at one time commander of the forces in British America, born; died 1820. 1785—James Knox Polk, eleventh president, born; died 1849. 1841—Insurrection of natives at Kabul, India, and massacre of Europeans. 1892—Lieut. Frederick G. Schwatka, U. S. A., noted arctic explorer, died at Portland, Or.; born 1849. NOVEMBER 3. 1492—Columbus on his second voyage, reached Dominica. 1794—William Cullen Bryant, American poet and editor, author of "Thanatopsis," born; died 1878. 1830—John Estlin Cooke, American author, born; died 1888. 1903—The independence of the republic of Panama proclaimed. NOVEMBER 4. 1771—James Montgomery, Scotch poet, born; died 1854. 1847—Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, musical composer, died; born 1809. 1905—The czar granted the demands of Finland for autonomy in government. NOVEMBER 5. 1779—Washington Aliston, painter, born in Waccamaw, S. C.; died in Cambridge, Mass., 1842. 1854—Battle of Inkerman in the Crimea. 1891—Political revolution in Brazil; President Fonseca, successor to Emperor Dom Pedro, made dictator. 1905—William T. Richards, famous American marine artist, died at Newport, R. I.; born 1833. NOVEMBER 6. 1900—Presidential election. McKinley received 292 votes in the electoral college and 7,263,266 ballots at the polls. Bryan received 165 electoral votes and 6,415,887 ballots. 1907—Don Diego Barros Arana, eminent Chilean historian and educator, known as South America's "grand old man," died at Santiago, Chile; born 1830. NOVEMBER 7. 1492—Columbus explored the San Salvador river in Cuba. 1873—The Virginias massacre; 53 of the Cuban filibusters captured with the Virginias on Oct. 31 shot by the Spanish authorities. 1888—Cuban assembly organized. NOVEMBER 8. 1908—The average profit of 4 1/2 mills for each passenger, at a cent fare, is taken to show that 3 cent fares even in the biggest cities are not yet possible. The average cost of hauling each passenger is put at 2 1/2 cents, to which must be added the fact that \$72,123,199 passengers were carried for revenue on transfers or free, as in the case of police or firemen. The city's proportion of the street car earnings amounted in six months to \$1,556,807. The street car companies' shares being \$1,273,752, the division being 55 per cent to the city and 45 per cent to the companies. The reconstruction fund completed has required material in some enormous amounts, including 1,484,000 spikes and tie fasteners, 174,000 barrels cement, 4,750,000 granite blocks and 650,000 gallons of pitch—to say nothing of a printing press. WHY UNCLE SAM FAILED. The conspicuous failure of the United States to get a share of foreign trade, because manufacturers have failed to make the goods that other nations want, have failed to pack shipments properly and have refused to accept the terms on which other nations do business, seems likely to be brought to an end by the efforts of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association and their example. The first step has been taken, listening to unpleasant facts about the present failure of the Yankee to capture foreign trade, as related by competent authorities. Their first dose was administered by Prof. Frederick Starr, the ethnologist globe trotter who has specialized on the remotest corners of the globe. "I have been astounded at the insignificant part the

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature. SICK HEADACHE. Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Headaches, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Constipation, Pains in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.