

PATTERSON AT THEATER MEETING.

Colorado Senator Interests Large
Audience at Democratic
Rally.

REFERS TO THE SMOOT CASE.

Discussed it Briefly and Dispassion-
ately Directed a Part of His Re-
marks to "Mormon Democrats."

It was a large and recently a hard
thinking audience that gathered at the
Salt Lake Theater last night to hear
senator Thomas Patterson of Colorado
discuss the issues of the political cam-
paign from a Democratic viewpoint.
The gathering was made up principally
of men, though there were probably
more women in attendance at this rally
than any other far held in Salt Lake this
year. It is an observable fact that there
are fewer and fewer women at demon-
strations of this kind than formerly.
The reason may furnish food for
thought for political thinkers. But that
is an antidote from a report of
the meeting.

The building had the usual decora-
tions of flags, bunting, potted plants,
etc., and the band played stirring
music at the outset and at intervals dur-
ing the evening, while a quartet of
singers sang songs of the party.
The meeting was called
to order by State Chairman Bamberger,
who presented Judge Henderson as the
presiding officer for the evening. The
latter made a brief and encouraging
talk and then introduced as the first
speaker Hon. James H. Moyle, the
Democratic nominee for governor. Both
Judge Henderson and Mr. Moyle were
enthusiastically received as was Sena-
tor Patterson, who was later presented.
On the stage were many of the leaders
of the party in addition to Messrs.
Moyle, Bamberger and Henderson.
Among them were Judge Varian, Hon.
F. S. Richards, B. H. Roberts, Judge
Marble, National Committeeman
Perry, Samuel Newhouse, Judge King,
Judge Day, Hon. John T. Caine, George
H. Papp, Hon. David Evans, Mat,
Thomas, Judge Stewart, and many others.

Mr. Smythe, the well known irriga-
tion writer and speaker was also present
and will be heard from later.

The meeting was a protracted one,
but the speaking was closely fol-
lowed until the applause, which was not
as frequent as is frequently the case in
large gatherings, was nevertheless earn-
est. Senator Patterson's speech was
rather on the analytical or intellectual
order and at times quite as severe in
criticisms of Republicans as Senators
Fairbanks and Doolittle's were
against Democrats. As a preliminary
he referred feelingly to the late Presi-
dent George W. Cannon, with whom he
served in Congress. He said he had
learned to honor and respect him for
his honesty of purpose and evident con-
scientiousness in his political matters.
He also called attention to the splendid
character of the men who had been
founders of the party, and of their heroic
journey hither. In referring to Senator
Lawrence, he did so "as that senator of
senators; that man among men."

He created some amusement by say-
ing that he also knew Senators Kearns
and Smoot, but that it was not neces-
sary to give them a testimonial, as
they were both in. He had incidentally
heard, however, that they were not now
sleeping in the same political bed; that
Kearns had been kicked out and that
Smoot had stolen the covering.

AS THE "NEXT GOVERNOR."

When Chairman Henderson introduced
Mr. Moyle, it was as "the next gov-
ernor of Utah." His expression
caught the fancy of the crowd and Mr.
Moyle was given a warm welcome. He
did not speak long but what he said
was well received. In part his remarks
were as follows:

"To the Democrats of Salt Lake I
bring cheering news from the counties
I have visited, and that is that in all
parts of the state they are confident of
a great victory in the fall. I find ten-
tacles on the ranches getting less in
their beef, while the consumers of the
same beef are compelled to pay more.
Naturally people wonder how this can
be and the study of that question is
leading Democratic votes every day.
"The boasted Republican prosperity
is not blinding the farmers of Utah
this year. I found abundant crops
wherever I went in the state, but scarce
money and bank deposits decreasing.
From the wool men, who it would seem
should be linked to the Republican ad-
ministration, are not finding the pros-
perity in the Dingley bill they were
led to believe was there. Republican
policy dwell on the fact that under
Cleveland's administration the number
of sheep in the country decreased 10-
15,000. We can show where the num-
ber decreased 12,000,000 in one year un-
der the Dingley bill. Sheepmen are now
saying that the Dingley tariff was never

Is it worth while to know
that your clothes are of late
cut and from approved models
that they are honestly made and
of good material—in short, that
they are all right?

For years we have been sup-
plying clothing accompanied by
this assurance. Our old custom-
ers know it and depend upon it;
our new ones are learning it
with satisfaction. It's free, and
nothing that we sell goes with-
out it.

Suits,
\$10 up.

Siegel's
61-63-65 MAIN STREET.

A MATTER OF HEALTH



ROYAL
BAKING
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HAS NO SUBSTITUTE

TWENTY YEARS AGO TODAY.

(DO YOU REMEMBER?)

Gen. Butler, in a campaign speech at Pittsburgh, made a bitter attack upon capital, and its growing power over labor interests.

TEN YEARS AGO TODAY.

The Southern Pacific Overland train was held up en route from Ogden to San Francisco and \$1,000 looted from the express car.

FIVE YEARS AGO TODAY.

President McKinley issued a statement to the effect that the United States would not interfere in any way in Boer affairs.

an honest tariff, that it is full of loopholes for fraud, and hundreds of these men will vote the Democratic ticket."

The audience liked this assurance and approved of it in a hearty round of applause. When the demonstration had subsided Mr. Moyle continued: "In view of the conflict of interests in the state and of the still greater strife threatened it would seem wise for the voters of Utah to take that course that will lead to peace, union and harmony; that course which will permit all the people to work for the welfare of the state."

Further enthusiasm was aroused when Mr. Moyle said: "There is no interest in my candidacy except the interests of the people of Utah. If I am elected, and I am confident that I will be elected, I will be the governor. Every faculty and power I possess will be devoted to the best interests of the people of the State of Utah."

PATTERSON'S SPEECH.

The Differences that Divide Democrats and Republicans.

After Senator Patterson had been introduced to the audience and had caused no little merriment by his references to the differences between Senators Kearns and Smoot as indicated above, he became most earnest in his manner of address and said:

"The question as to whether Senator Smoot shall retain his seat in the senate is not a question of polygamy—it is conceded everywhere that Senator Smoot is not a polygamist—but it will be decided on the question whether or not there is in Utah a hierarchy that molds and controls the politics of the state. Whatever the result of the election in the nation or in the state, the question to be decided with reference to Senator Smoot is as to whether a hierarchy exists that is greater than the state, and greater than the laws of the nation. The political action of the people of Utah should be such as to give the lie to this charge against the Mormon Church. The Mormon Democrats should so conduct themselves that even a strong suspicion cannot exist in the minds of the American people that the Mormon Church does interfere with their conscientious political duty."

CALLS 'EM "STANDPATTERS"

Brief reference was made by the speaker to the fact that in Utah and Colorado women by reason of the equal suffrage were possessed of the same power at election time that man was, and that it was their right to exercise that privilege. He then said that the Republican party this year was a stand pat concern.

"This year, our friends, the Republicans, have gone to the poker table for their Shibboleth, 'stand pat.' In the game of poker a man stands pat when he thinks he has the best hand in the game. Sometimes the hand is called, 'stand pat' because it is discovered that the holder of the stand-pat hand was only bluffing, and when his bluff is called he loses everything on the table. "Seriously speaking, this stand-pat policy gives no promise of progress. According to it, everything is now complete. Business is as good as it can be. Morals are perfect. Nothing can be improved. All there is to do is to stand pat. This is pretty near stagnation, and stagnation means death."

Senator Patterson charged the Republican administration with being an enemy to the great middle west. He cited to prove this the policy of the Republican party on the silver question, on tariff and on reciprocity. The silver question was briefly discussed, and then the effect of the treaty of reciprocity with Cuba was set forth. The effect of the treaties with Cuba and the Philippines, he said, would be to admit sugar and tobacco at greatly reduced rates. The sugar would come in direct competition with the beet sugar of Utah and Colorado.

"The senators of the west," he said, "opposed these treaties not because they were opposed to the principle of reciprocity; but because they believed that if sugar came into the country in this way then lumber, nails, cutlery, agricultural implements, clothing and other necessities of life should come in in the same way."

ONE SIDED PICTURE.

"The plea of the Republicans was that this admission of the Cuban sugar at a low rate of duty would open up this market to the people and stimulate the sugar industry of the island. That was one sided of the picture. The other was that every pound of sugar brought in from Cuba would replace a pound of sugar produced by the farmers of the west. The fact is that the benefit of the reciprocal treaty inured to the sugar trust and not to the Cuban planter; neither did it inure to the benefit of the American consumer for the reason that the trust controlled the price."

"Do you ever think, my friends, of the menace to the beet sugar industry of Utah and the other states of the west contained in the lowering of the duty on sugar from the Philippine islands? Just think of it. In those islands there are 8,000,000 acres of sugar lands. Those lands are superior to the best sugar lands in Cuba. From those lands the natives can put sugar aboard the steamers for 90 cents a hundred pounds. The freight to this country is but 50 cents a hundred pounds, and with the present sugar duty and all other expenses added this Philippine

sugar comes into our country costing 13 cents a pound. With Filipinos and Chinese employed on the plantations after these sugar lands have been exploited by the sugar trust of this country this Philippine sugar can be placed in the barrel under the counters of American stores for 2 cents a pound. How will beet sugar that costs in the west 33 cents a pound compete with this product of the sugar trust and coolie labor? Already the sugar trust has its greedy eye fixed upon these lands and will succeed in getting possession of most of it."

ABOUT RECIPROCITY.

"The senators of the west stood like a stone wall against this Republican reciprocity. We were not opposed to tariff reduction. On the contrary, we were heartily in favor of it. What we did oppose was the singling out of one industry of the agricultural west and sacrificing that industry at the behest of the sugar trust. No hand was laid on the manufacturing industries of Massachusetts, New York or Ohio and we maintained that the interests of the farmers of the west were just as sacred as the interests of the men in the east who sold shoe pegs, saws and carpet tacks."

Dealing with the trust question, the speaker said that last spring practically all the trusts in the country were opposed to the election of Theodore Roosevelt to the presidency. They were in favor of Senator Hanna for the reason that he was considered safe. Now all the trusts favor the re-election of Roosevelt; the Morgans, Rockefellers and Schwabs all argue that the best interests of the country demand the election of Roosevelt, and they declare that Parker is not safe. What has brought about the change?

SENTIMENT CHANGED.

To account for the change of sentiment, Senator Patterson told how Roosevelt, when the time came to select a chairman of the Republican national committee, turned down all the party leaders and himself named Cortelyou. Cortelyou had been at the head of the department of commerce and labor. In that position he had access to the records of all the great industrial combines. For 600 days he had been collecting this information for the president. He was in a position to know officially how much money the trusts were exporting from the American people. He was the president's confidential man. With all the information collected from the trust magnates he was placed at the head of the Republican national committee and sent out to collect campaign contributions from the trusts. This was why, in Senator Patterson's judgment, every trust in the nation, 400 in all, was contributing freely to the re-election of Roosevelt, and why they now consider Parker unsafe.

TRUST TOLERANCE.

The speaker went even further and said that in his judgment the merger suit against the Northern Securities company was pushed simply to demonstrate the power of the president to the balance of the combinations. That done they were left to think over the matter till after election, and it was no wonder in view of the knowledge of their affairs they were satisfied Cortelyou possessed, and in view of the power under the Sherman anti-trust law they knew the administration possessed that they came royally to the support of Roosevelt.

"The best certificate of character Alton B. Parker ever received," said Senator Patterson, "and cheers," was when Morgan, Rockefeller, McCall and the other trust magnates denounced him as unsafe."

The Panama canal problem was discussed ably and interestingly and some of the acts in connection with it denounced as "national perfidy." The speaker finished amid cheers, and the great audience filed out to the strains of a national anthem as played by Field's band.

NOON LUNCHES

To Interest The Women.

A bright young business woman who lives in a big city says:

"This is reference to noon lunches for working women. I have had much trouble about my lunch, getting rather tired of the cold lunches I brought and which are not very appetizing by the time the noon hour comes. "I determined to try that food so had a local creamery deliver half a pint of cream to the office every day at noon and this with Grape-Nuts of which I kept a package in the office, I found added greatly to the meal. "Then gradually I ceased to use anything but the Grape-Nuts and cream and for the last four months have had nothing but this for lunch and am perfectly satisfied, am better and stronger in nerves, body and brain and enjoy the glow of perfect health."

"My lunch now costs me about 60 cents a day and I have gained 25 pounds. I hope some working girl who is bothered about what to have for lunch will profit by this." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Try Grape-Nuts 10 days and prove for yourself what a scientifically made food will do. "There's a reason." Get the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville," in each package.

CITY COUNCIL AND ASPHALT CLAIMS.

Will Go a Little Further in its
Investigation of the Proper-
ties Offered.

THE CANYON ROAD PAVING.

Resolution Authorizing Board of Pub-
lic Works to Go Ahead—Offer
For Warm Springs.

The city council will go a little further in its investigations of the asphalt claims which have been offered for sale and to that end the report of the special committee on asphalt recommending the purchase of the claims at this title for \$6,000 was laid over for one week. At the committee meeting on Wednesday evening all those who have submitted propositions on that matter to the council are expected to be present in behalf of their properties.

R. M. Pope submitted a proposition to sell to the city 150 acres of asphalt lands in Grand county for \$4,000. The land is 24 miles north of Westwater, the nearest railroad point, and is located at an elevation of 7,500 feet. It is estimated by him that the 150 acres contain 10,000,000 tons of asphalt. The matter will come before the special asphalt committee on Wednesday evening with the other asphalt propositions now under consideration.

ECHO OF HEALTH CARE.

When Mayor Morris' veto to the transfer of Heath Brothers' liquor license from the Salt Palace to the entrance to the fair grounds was read, President Hewlett ruled that it was out of order, as the mayor had no right to veto such a matter unless it involved the expenditure of the city's money. As the court has already decided in this case that the city council has no right to grant a transfer of a liquor license and the matter is already settled, there was no objection to the ruling of President Hewlett on the veto. Fernstrom called the council's attention to the fact that the revised ordinances of the city were rather unreliable as they gave the council the authority to transfer a license while the statutes of the state prohibit any such transfer.

CANYON ROAD PAVING.

Councilman Wells introduced a resolution authorizing the board of public works to at once advertise for bids for the paving of Canyon road from State to Second street. The resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote.

WANTS FRANCHISE EXTENDED.

A communication was received from General Manager A. V. Taylor of the Salt Lake Southern Railway company, formerly the Salt Lake and Suburban Railway company, asking that the time for the completion of its tracks upon Second and Third East streets be extended one year from Oct. 8, 1905. Mr. Taylor stated that the delay in completing the line was due to a change in the route and to the decision to extend the line a distance of 63 miles instead of 29 miles as at first intended. The company has expended about \$100,000 in work on the road and asks for an extension of time to complete the road. The streets and municipal laws committees will consider the matter.

LEASE ON WARM SPRINGS.

W. M. Wantland petitioned the council for a lease on the Warm Springs property for a term of 10 years from the expiration of the present lease. He offered to pay the city \$300 per month for the property and to expend \$25,000 the first year in making permanent improvements and in making the bath house more modern. If granted the privilege of an extension of time on the lease of 40 years Mr. Wantland agrees to expend \$125,000 in building a modern sanitarium and bathing resort. The petition was referred to the committee on public grounds.

EAST TEMPLE GRADE.

Another protest was received by the council against the change in the grade of north East Temple street between North Temple and First North. The protest was signed by D. B. Homestead, who notified the council that he would hold the city liable for any damages to his property by reason of the change in grade. The matter was referred to the committee on streets.

INTERURBAN PETITION.

The communication of the Commercial club endorsing the granting of a franchise to B. Mahler for a right of way for the interurban road over certain streets in the city, was received.

TEA

San Francisco is Tea-Town; we've done our part to make it Tea-Town.

Your grocer returns your money if you don't like it.

and referred to the committee on streets, municipal laws and finance.
\$3,206 IN FINES.

City Recorder Critchlow reported that 216 cases were disposed of in the criminal division of the city court during the month of September, from which \$3,206 was received in fines and forfeitures. The fees of the civil division of the city court amounted to \$162.

LE ROY SNOW DISCHARGED.

City Failed to Make a Case Against The Automobileist.

Le Roy C. Snow, who was arrested Sunday afternoon on the charge of driving an automobile over a crossing at a greater rate of speed than four miles an hour, was tried before Judge Diehl yesterday afternoon. The city failed to make a case against Mr. Snow, and Judge Diehl promptly ordered his discharge.

FAKE APPLE.

Tourists Are Amazed at Fruit Shown At Grand Junction.

Assistant Observer J. C. Alter of the local weather office returned last evening from Grand Junction, where he has been holding down the chair of the observer there during the latter's absence on a vacation. Mr. Alter was much impressed by the Grand Junction fruit display. He saw there peaches 7½ inches in circumference, and peaches and pears, 10 of which would measure a yard; while there were apples 6½ to the yard, actual measurement. One genius had on exhibition an "apple" which greatly astonished tourists. It really consisted of a young pumpkin artificially painted so that it could not be distinguished from a Wolf River apple, and was fastened to an apple branch by wire. The "apple" was about the size of a man's head, and hung up in the depot window. From every train that stops at Grand Junction, passengers get out and rubber at that "apple," and at times such of the tourists as are "fabulous" for the exhibit, it is the talk of the town.

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4½-inch nappies......15
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