

# DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, - SEPT. 12, 1903.

## DESERET NEWS PHONES.

Persons desiring to communicate by  
telephone with any department of the  
Deseret News, will save themselves and  
this establishment a great deal of an-  
noyance if they will take time to notice  
these numbers:

For the Chief Editor's office No. 74,  
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For Deseret News Book Store, 74, 2  
rings.  
For City Editor and Reporters, 359, 2  
rings.  
For Business Manager, 359, 3 rings.  
For Business Office, 359, 2 rings.

## UTAH'S FRUIT EXHIBIT.

Through the efforts of the State  
Board of Horticulture, each member of  
which has made a thorough canvass  
of his district, the keenest interest has  
been awakened among Utah fruit grow-  
ers, from Dixie to Cache and from  
Grand to Tooele, in an effort to make  
such a display of Utah fruit as may  
win the silver trophy and the larger part  
of the gold medals and prizes offered  
at the Irrigation Congress. This is  
Utah's fruit year, and in quality all  
kinds of fruits have never been ex-  
celled. The fruit is so good in some  
sections that several of Utah's larger  
fruit growers are putting up indi-  
vidual displays, with which they hope  
to win the grand prize offered by Sena-  
tor Clark, and for variety and quality  
some of them have a very good chance  
of winning.

Mr. Thomas Judd of St. George, pres-  
ident of the State board, and also pres-  
ident of the Washington county fair,  
which is being held at St. George this  
week, has well in hand a fine display  
of tender or tropical fruits, such as  
figs, pomegranates, grapes, almonds,  
etc., as well as peaches, nectarines and  
the like, of fine varieties; also cured  
figs, raisins, peaches and apricots. He  
anticipates bringing up the best dis-  
plays shown in the Dixie fair. He will  
have nearly a ton of grapes, figs and  
other Dixie fruits, to exhibit at Ogden.  
Mr. Mons Peterson of Moab, is backed  
up by the largest fruit growers of  
Grand and Emery counties in getting  
up a large exhibit of fruit from south-  
eastern Utah, noted for its excellence  
throughout the west.

Mr. B. H. Bower and the growers and  
shippers of fruit in Utah county  
are sparing no efforts to maintain  
Utah's prestige as a producer of fine  
fruits, and he will have a specially large  
exhibit of fine pears, apples and plums.  
In canvassing Cache, Boxelder, We-  
ber, Davis, Morgan and Salt Lake coun-  
ties, J. H. Parry, secretary of the State  
Board of Horticulture, has the promise  
of a finer and larger display of fruit  
than was ever shown before from the  
northern part of the state.

All the fruit growers so far approach-  
ed are in hearty accord with the move-  
ment and will contribute liberally of  
their finest products, and everything  
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their finest products, and everything  
ment and will contribute liberally of  
their finest products, and everything

S. T. Whitaker, director general of  
the St. Louis fair commission, is assist-  
ing very materially in arranging for  
the big display in the pavilion of the  
Weber county fair grounds. Altogether,  
the show will certainly be worth going  
far to see, and all fruit growers of the  
state who can go to Ogden will be do-  
ing themselves an injustice, if they fail  
to see and judge for themselves the  
finest fruit ever shown under one roof  
in the west.

Professor W. N. Hutt, horticulturist  
of the Utah Agricultural college, will,  
by special arrangement, have expert  
charge of the Utah fruit display, a fact  
that assures the artistic and technical  
success of the exhibit. The judges,  
however, will be distinguished outside  
gentlemen, viz: Frederick Taylor, chief  
of the agricultural department of the  
Louisiana Purchase exposition, St.  
Louis; Colonel C. H. Doach of Portland,  
Or.; the horticultural editor of the Chi-  
cago Tribune, and Mrs. Elizabeth  
Shield, a successful California fruit  
grower and one of the best known hor-  
ticulturists of the Golden state.

## OREGON SHORT LINE PLANS.

We print today for the information of  
the public, particularly the residents  
in the west side of the city, the plans of  
the Oregon Short Line for the Union  
lept, the additional and existing  
racks, shops and other property in-  
volved in the franchises and permits  
that are asked of the City Council by  
that company.

Some misunderstanding has arisen in  
consequence of the term "closing," in  
relation to certain streets. This does  
not mean the actual closing of those  
streets to ordinary traffic, but to any  
trains or franchises other than those  
asked for on those streets which would  
interfere with that traffic. The only ex-  
ception to this are South Temple and  
North Temple streets at the points in-  
volved, and those at the northern part  
of the city which have never been  
opened. Thus only two streets are to  
be actually closed, for a short distance.  
It will be seen that the vacation of

Fourth West by the Oregon Short Line  
tracks is simply from First South street,  
southward. The double track north-  
ward on that street will necessarily  
have to be maintained by the Short  
Line. The arrangements made for the  
contemplated improvements have been  
carefully studied, and the desire of the  
company is to interfere as little as pos-  
sible with the convenience of residents on  
the West side.

It is possible that when their desires  
have been made clear, some changes  
may be effected for the accommodation  
of all parties concerned. Meanwhile, the  
whole community is interested in the  
consummation of the splendid and ben-  
eficial measures that have been project-  
ed by the railroad companies in this  
city.

## THE WATER ANALYSES.

Special attention is directed to the  
communication of City Chemist Harms  
on this paper on the subject of water  
inspection and its relation to typhoid.  
There have been several conflicting  
theories as to the source of the disease  
that has afflicted a number of our citi-  
zens, and much ado has been made over  
mere suppositions which have been  
taken for facts, and the public has been  
stirred to wrath on rash assertions and  
deductions that have turned out to be  
erroneous. Chemist Harms has nothing  
to do with medical or journalistic  
theories. He performs his duty con-  
scientiously, and the results of his  
analyses are worth a thousand times  
more than opinions based on bare hy-  
potheses.

It will be seen that what the "News"  
has stated in opposition to the asser-  
tions of local contemporaries is abso-  
lutely correct. No typhoid bacilli have  
been discovered in the waters used by  
our citizens. There was no case of ty-  
phoid at either the Roach or the Bullock  
ranch. There is no proof that the fe-  
ver complained of was produced by city  
water. Even if there had been ty-  
phoid at Bullock's, it would not follow  
that the cases in the city resulted from  
that case.

The proper place for a water test of  
Parley's, as we have shown heretofore,  
is the point of intake from the reser-  
voir at the waterworks, to find whether  
the water supplied from that creek is  
contaminated. The chemical and bac-  
teriological tests applied show that it is  
not. The City Chemist has performed  
his duty faithfully and is to be com-  
mended for his satisfactory work.

## SWISS POLICE INQUIRIES.

From a letter sent to us by Elder Dan-  
iel F. Harding, who is laboring as a mis-  
sionary in Switzerland, we learn that  
the police authorities at Luzern have  
been instituting close inquiries into  
the work of the Elders and their manner  
of proselyting. Elders D. F. Harding and  
Jacob Weber, while preparing to com-  
mence Sunday school one morning, re-  
ceived official letters requiring them to  
appear on the following Tuesday before  
the chief judge of the police and mili-  
tary departments.

On complying with the demand they  
were each separately examined. Elder  
Weber being dismissed in about an  
hour and Elder Harding put through a  
rigid catechizing on his occupation, of-  
fice, belief, the subject of polygamy, the  
manner of approaching the people and  
of conducting Sunday school, number  
of attendants, emigration to Utah, ex-  
tent of the Church in Switzerland, order  
of the Priesthood, etc., etc.

About three weeks later, Elder Har-  
ding was summoned before the leading  
men of the City Council, when he was  
subjected to a long and close cross-ex-  
amination, on similar lines to the first,  
but on his hesitating to tell the num-  
ber of people attending the meetings  
and of children going to the Sunday  
School, he was threatened with "im-  
prisonment" and finally he was required  
to produce the roll book, and showing  
disinclination to do so, he was given to  
understand that he was under arrest  
until it was delivered, and a policeman  
escorted him to the place where the  
book was kept. After it was delivered,  
Elder Harding was released. Two  
weeks later he received his third "war-  
rant of arrest," but did not appear be-  
cause President Levi E. Young with  
others had placed in "counter claims,"  
under the provisions of the Constitution  
of the Swiss Republic, which guarantees  
religious freedom to all nationalities.  
The matter was in abeyance at the time  
of writing, and we await with interest  
the outcome of the inquiry.

The progress of the mission is favor-  
ably reported. The Elders are working  
energetically to make the branches ac-  
cording to none in Europe, tracing is di-  
ligently conducted, and Elder Levi E.  
Young, who presides over the mission, is  
loved and respected by all and is un-  
tiring in his labors. We hope no hin-  
drance will come from the authorities of  
Switzerland, who have been liberal in  
the past and consistent in carrying out  
the principles of civil and religious lib-  
erty, which enter into the system of  
government in that free land.

We suggest to our Elders that frank  
and ready replies to proper questions by  
the constituted authorities there, should  
be given without hesitation or appear-  
ance of concealment, as we have nothing  
to hide or of which we need to be  
ashamed, and suspicion and trouble may  
be avoided by courtesy and compliance  
with law and custom. The simple truth  
and gentlemanly deportment will win  
in the long run, every time.

## THE BALKAN SITUATION.

The advice from the troubled dis-  
tricts in Turkey monotonously state  
that the Turkish government is about  
to suppress the revolution, and that  
massacres have occurred. The latter  
statement sufficiently shows what  
methods are employed for "pacifica-  
tion." And it is to be feared that a  
majority of those who fall victims of  
the Turks are non-combatants—women  
and children as well as men; for the  
armed insurgents generally keep out of  
the reach of the soldiers. It is abso-  
lutely useless to make predictions, at  
this time, about what is likely to hap-  
pen. Sometimes it is the unexpected  
that happens. It is almost certain that  
there will be no great war, if it can be  
averted. For Russia does not desire  
the downfall of the Sultan at this  
time. Whenever Russia is strong  
enough at land and sea, to keep for her-  
self the fruits of a victory over the

Turks, she may be willing to go to war  
again over the control of the Darda-  
nelles, but she is clearly not willing to  
spend lives and money on another con-  
flict, only to give the European powers  
a chance, as in 1878, to go together and  
tear the prey from under her claws.  
One such experience is evidently  
enough for Russia's statesmen.

There can, therefore, be no doubt of  
the sincerity of the Russian govern-  
ment, to keep the Bulgarians away  
from the whirlpool the insurgents have  
set in motion, in the hope of drawing  
the powers into the vortex. But the  
question is whether it can be done. It all  
depends on a Power higher than earth-  
ly diplomacy. When the time has come  
for the closing of the European chap-  
ter of Turkish history, no one can  
hinder. But from the prophetic word,  
especially that of Daniel, it seems to be  
destined that Palestine is to be given  
to the chosen people, and that the  
Turks themselves are to be in a better  
position to defy the powers than they  
are at present, before they will be  
forced to leave Constantinople and  
pitch their tents in Asia Minor.

It is a pity that the present genera-  
tion is so little acquainted with the  
prophetic writings. They were once re-  
garded as a light shining in dark-  
ness. Now they are often looked upon  
as unintelligible. Prophecy is history in  
perspective. It is given for informa-  
tion, and can be read by the aid of the  
Spirit of prophecy.

## A NEW CREED.

An eastern college professor has  
lately endeavored to formulate a creed  
upon which all can agree. Sixty col-  
lege men have accepted it. It was  
made up on the principle that every-  
thing should be excluded, to which any  
one had any objection.

The creed, according to the Chicago  
Interior, is noticeable for what it omits,  
and not the less for what it omits.  
It begins with the affirmative, "I be-  
lieve in God, present in nature as law,  
in science as truth, in art as beauty,  
in history as justice, in society as sym-  
pathy, in conscience as duty, and su-  
premely in Christ as our highest ideal."

This it will be observed, makes the  
force of the universe a composite of  
forces and qualities without any un-  
derlying substance, if it is not intended  
to convey the idea that nature itself is  
that substance. In that case it makes  
nature God. It is but pantheism.  
But if this conclusion is wrong, it  
presents to us a "God" consisting of  
"law," "truth," "justice," "sympathy,"  
and "duty," and asks us  
to worship these abstract qualities.  
What absurdities human wisdom is  
guilty of, when trying to get rid of the  
personal God of the Bible and of all  
true revelations! What is moral law  
without personal authority, or natural  
law without a personal intelligence?  
What is truth without a personal un-  
derstanding and reason? What is  
beauty, and justice, sympathy and duty,  
without the personal characteristics by  
which these alone can be appreciated?  
It is evident, that if there is no  
personal God, there is absolutely nothing  
worthy of worshiping.

Then, again, when the new creed  
recognizes Christ "as our highest ideal,"  
it shoots far below the mark. He is  
more than that. He is the express im-  
age of the Father; He is the Lord and  
Savior of mankind. Through Him sin-  
ners, not only receive "the highest  
ideal," but salvation from sin and all  
its consequences. They receive for-  
giveness and regeneration, on the con-  
dition of true repentance. And that  
is what is needed more than an ideal.  
He who is sick may rejoice at the sight  
of a beautiful statue, but his great  
need is of a physician. It is thus with  
the world.

## WOMEN ON FARMS.

It has always been the boast of  
Americans that their women are not  
employed in heavy manual labor, like  
beasts of burden, as sometimes is the  
case abroad; but it now appears that  
Italian women are being hired back  
east, to do heavy farm labor, and the  
farmers like them, too. The hired man,  
says a Boston correspondent, used to  
go grunting down to the field wheeling  
his seed potatoes in a barrow, while  
the Italian woman who is succeeding  
the hired man on the Massachusetts  
farms sets the heavy sack on her head  
and trudges away to the plowed piece.  
She does not complain, either. She  
takes all that comes to her with a bo-  
vine sort of calm and with smiles in-  
stead of the particularly black sort of  
scowls that have characterized the fea-  
tures of the discontented hired man.

Several farmers near Boston are said  
to have hired women of this class, and  
one of them is quoted as follows:  
"I wouldn't have the old-fashioned  
hired man around now if I could get  
him thirteen to a dozen, packed in a  
crate. These women stick right to  
their business, don't have to be pried  
up every morning, and most of all, are  
careful and not wasteful. That counts  
for a great deal in market gardening.  
I tell you. They do all the work that  
the ordinary hired man can do. They  
help plow, they hoe, they weed, they  
cultivate, they pick vegetables and get  
them ready for market—and in that  
last work they can beat any man that  
ever pulled beans. I know of a hun-  
dred of those women who are employed  
right around my place in less than a  
square mile of territory, and next year  
there'll be still more of them. I know  
for a fact that just as fast as the Mas-  
sachusetts farmers are able to stock  
up on 'em those women are taking the  
places of men."

The Italian women of the laboring  
classes are used to work in the field,  
and they may not see anything im-  
proper in it. But the question is wheth-  
er the example is likely to become con-  
tagious. If so, the practice should be  
discouraged. Wages are generally good  
enough in this country, to enable a  
man who works, to keep his family  
without using the wife and daughters  
as beasts. To do so is detrimental to  
the generations that are to come.  
When the women are degraded, the  
fact is shown in the children. No na-  
tion that denies to woman the place  
intended for her by nature can ad-  
vance. In Turkey it is not uncommon  
to see a woman helping a cow, or a  
donkey, to pull the plough; and the  
entire people is, consequently, treated  
no better than animals by the rulers.  
They are worked to death, or slain like  
brutes. This country cannot afford to  
risk so dangerous an experiment.

Many of the Italians who come here,  
hope to make enough money in a short  
time, to return home and live in com-  
parative ease. We presume the women  
and men hire out on different farms in  
order to make double wages, and be  
able to save money so much faster.  
But the thing is un-American. It should  
not be encouraged. In the interest of  
American womanhood, public senti-  
ment ought to protest against the em-  
ployment of women in such labor.

## ABOUT LYNCHING.

The London Globe makes these sen-  
sible remarks upon the subject of  
lynchings:

"We are very well aware that those  
whose wives and sisters do not live  
within the negro belt ought to be care-  
ful not hastily to assume that the  
lynchings of which they read are mere  
outbursts of savagery, and we know  
that for these proceedings there is often  
provocation so great as almost to jus-  
tify the anticipation of the penalties of  
the law. It is true also that in the  
United States the criminal procedure  
interposes so many delays between an  
offense and its punishment that public  
opinion becomes so impatient as to be  
beyond control, and it will be observed  
that the President lays great stress on  
the necessity of getting the law to work  
swiftly if it is to be respected by the  
people. But when all is said and  
done, nothing can excuse that employ-  
ment of atrocious torture which has  
become almost universal in the case of  
negro lynchings, and which reveals a  
strain of barbarism in the American  
character which is a blot upon the race.  
Cruelty is horribly infectious, and we  
may be sure that the President is right  
in prophesying that, if the use of tor-  
ture in one sort of cases is not sup-  
pressed, it is sure to spread until it is  
employed almost indiscriminately.  
Americans who really value the lib-  
erty of which, as a nation, they are so  
fond of talking, but of which, as in-  
dividuals, they possess so little, will do  
well to lay his wise words to heart."

## State Conference tomorrow!

No meetings in the city wards tomor-  
row night.

Salt Lake Stake conference in the As-  
sembly Hall at 10 a. m. in the Taber-  
nacle at 2 p. m. and 7 p. m.

The theological classes of the Sunday  
schools, and all the Stake and ward au-  
thorities should attend Stake conference  
tomorrow.

Public office seems to be converted in-  
to a private snap in some of the gov-  
ernmental departments and state insti-  
tutions.

Although the ticket agents in conven-  
tion here left their punches at home,  
they are delivering some heavy body  
blows to wrongs that need righting.

There is something constitutionally  
wrong with the boy that will attempt  
to wreck a train. The confession of two  
youngsters in Colorado yesterday dis-  
closed an unaccountable condition of  
mind.

Japan wants the United States to hold  
Russia to her Manchurian promises.  
When a little chap has dealings with  
a big bully it feels quite comfortable  
to the former to have a big friend  
standing by, although that big friend  
may have his hands in his pockets.

The Washington newspaper corres-  
pondents en route to the irrigation con-  
gress have been receiving splendid in-  
tertainment wherever they have gone;  
but Ogden will give them such a mag-  
nificent reception as will cause all  
others to "pale into insignificance."

Seizure by the United States of three  
dinky little islands on the north coast  
of British Borneo has been made an  
occasion for the appointment of a  
joint commission by the United States  
and Great Britain, whose salaries and  
expense accounts will certainly run up  
over the 90-cent that these islands are  
worth.

A state of war seems to exist at  
Cripple Creek; the State is at expense  
in holding a guard there, the miners  
are losing money by refusing to work,  
men asked to take their places are  
in danger, men, women and children are  
caused to suffer and a bad example is  
created. All of which leads to the ex-  
clamation, "What fools these strikers  
be!"

The morning paper that has become  
notorious for its numerous blunders of  
person, locality, law, fact and theory, is  
particularly spiteful toward the State  
Horticultural Society, which it misrep-  
resents and attacks on all possible oc-  
casions. As shown in the "News" today  
that society has done and is doing all  
that is possible and lawful towards pre-  
sents a fine exhibition of Utah fruit at  
the Irrigation Congress, in spite of the  
falshoods of that contemporary.

## ON RELIGIOUS TOPICS.

Boston Transcript.

Those who claim to know him de-  
clare the new pope will not appoint a  
secretary of state for some time. Just  
at present, it is said, the pope wishes  
his policy to be free to develop itself,  
and he wishes to be untrammelled in  
his dealings with several governments.  
Until he has had time to study the  
situation thoroughly he will make no  
selection, but will be, in effect, his own  
secretary. The personal leanings and  
known tendencies of certain cardinals  
might, he fears, embarrass him in the  
eyes of European rulers and especially  
in those of countries now persecuting  
his church. In this country there is  
some satisfaction felt that Cardinal  
Satolli is not chosen. It is now said  
to be certain that a consistory will be  
held at the end of this month, but those  
best informed doubt that American  
claims to more cardinal representation  
will be considered at this time.

Christian Register.

In our orthodox exchanges we find  
evidence of an uneasy feeling concern-  
ing revivals. Judging by the past a  
revival of religion is now due. It  
ought to come, just as a revival of  
business follows a period of stagnation.  
The revival of religion is due. The  
churches need it, business needs it, in  
social affairs it is needed, in the life  
of the republic it is demanded. There  
is a sore need felt everywhere of an  
increase of the impulses which may  
properly be described as religious. But  
the old-fashioned revival has suddenly  
become antiquated and impossible to  
intelligent men. Mr. Campbell is tell-  
ing the churches that he sees no reason  
why liberal thought and the higher  
criticism should be inconsistent with  
the evangelical spirit.

Universalist Leader.

If we would look straight at life just  
as we know it and understand it, we  
would be saved from a mass of more  
or less far-fetched discussion about the  
nature of marriage. A whole lot of  
nonsense has been written about condi-  
tions of family life, of marriage and



## Over 35 Years Experience

In merchandising have given us a thorough knowl-  
edge of the wants and requirements of the people  
of this section which proves of great value to our  
many thousands of customers.

Never in all those years, have we been obliged to  
"sacrifice" the value of goods of any kind be-  
cause they were "not popular" here. Nor do we carry  
stocks of last year's good over and attempt to palm  
them off by "mixing" with new goods.

With the exception of the building and the fixtures  
every section of our Dry Goods Department is NEW.  
From the expensive Fur Wrap to the bolts of dainty  
baby ribbon, this huge department sparkles with fresh-  
ness and new, up-to-date, approved and popular  
goods for ladies, misses and children.

We know of no better time than now for you to  
visit us and get a conception of our facilities and ability  
to serve you better than you can be served elsewhere.

CUTLER BROS. CO. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

## Cutler Bros. Co. Bargains

Ladies' Summer Waists, to close  
out 10c each.  
Adamantine Pins, 1c per paper.  
Tubular Shoe Laces, 5c dozen.  
Just received, latest styles in  
Ladies' Black Silklike Waists,  
90c, \$1.00, \$1.25.  
Ladies' Black Underskirts, 50c.  
Ladies' Walking Skirts, latest  
styles, \$2.50 up.  
Buy your supply of Provo  
Mills Blankets and Flannels  
from us, they will wear twice  
as long as Eastern at same price.  
Knitted Garments, Cotton, 90c,  
\$1.00, \$1.25.  
Knitted Garments, Wool and  
Cotton, \$1.75, \$2.00. We save  
you 25 per cent on all kinds of  
Underwear. We save you 25 per  
cent on notions.  
Come and see for yourselves.

## CUTLER BROS. CO.

36 MAIN STREET, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

## GARDNER DAILY STORE NEWS.

It is evident that Salt Lake moth-  
ers of boys have not forgotten the  
service Gardner clothes have given  
in the past.

Judging from the way they have  
been coming for them the last  
week.

Every boy in the town "simply  
must have" a Gardner Suit, and  
nothing else will do.

Same with the Waists, Caps and  
other wearables which are so nu-  
merous here just now.

If your boy is not already pre-  
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