

THIS WEEK'S TRADE VERY GOOD

Fair Market for Money Largely
For Local Live Stock in
Best Demand.

ACTIVITY IN REAL ESTATE.

Shortage in Cars, Still Perplexing
Lumbermen—Varieties in
Dry Goods.

The local commercial situation continues this week, with only such changes as the close of the summer season would naturally produce, and the conduct of quite a number of lines of business on a mail rather than a telegraphic basis, because of the strike. The fight on the Butchers & Grocers' association has not yet affected general local business conditions. In banking, there are no material changes from the previous week, locally. But rates are stiffening a little, due to a sympathetic, rather than any vital connection with the eastern markets. Eastern paper is being offered the Salt Lake banks at 25% per cent. Deposits are holding their own, there is a fair demand for money for local investments—largely live stock. Salt Lake banking men are gratified that after the violent fluctuations of the eastern stock market for the previous two weeks, there are prospects of a quieter condition, with a better tendency and feeling in Wall street. In money circles the recent speech of Secretary Taft is well received as being uncommonly sound, while the recent reference of the president to alleged financial malfeasance said to be working to create as much financial distress as possible to discredit the administration, is regarded as ephemeral. The action of the secretary of the treasury in increasing government bank deposits to offset the crop moving stringency is favorably commented upon. Greater interest than usual is attached to the secretary's announcement, because the distribution of no longer in one lump sum, but in instalments, with the idea of meeting the actual requirements as they arise in the different localities. The recent sharp advance in corn, wheat and cotton has occasioned some apprehension, but nothing of a very material character. Salt Lake bank clearings continue to keep considerably ahead of the figures of the previous year.

MORE ACCOMMODATIONS NEEDED.
The real estate situation is attracting more and more attention because of the congestion of population caused by its increase of 20,000 within a year. So while building operations have been lively, they have not sufficed for the accommodation of the incoming crowds. The real estate men report the congestion greater as time goes on, so they are appealing to the public for more. They say something must be done, and at an early day, and have sent out circulars, in which they say, "We call on the capitalists at home and abroad to come to the relief of Salt Lake. We want you to build homes to rent to people who are crying for them at good prices. We will undertake to rent houses at profitable rentals, as fast as they are offered, and will guarantee a steady demand."

There is considerable activity in the building market, but the cost of labor and materials is so abnormally high that a very large percentage of the building projected earlier in the year, has been abandoned. So far conditions can be made more favorable by building, the Real Estate association may find it advisable to give up for the time being, anyhow—so strongly advised by Salt Lake as to start building. This way from various parts of the country, when there are not houses for them to live in. The brick men say that there is plenty of brick on hand, and if any contractor cannot get what he wants it is because there is a shortage on teams. The Salt Lake Pressed Brick company reports two million brick in the new kiln, with 500,000 more being added daily, so there is evidently brick "to fling to the birds"—if there are teams enough to haul them. The realty men are at present having their hands full in pushing on the corpus delicti of the Butchers & Grocers' association, although their manifesto published savors of brandy and soda compared with the straight high proof spirits of the fire and slaughter resolutions put forth by the Butchers & Grocers in—well, depreciating the moral worth of the Salt Lake Real Estate association. The realty men have been successful in shutting the B's and G's out of the chamber of commerce, and consequent consolidation with the M. & M. association, thus preventing Alonzo Harris from displaying C. O. Harris, the efficient secretary of the M. & M., such to Alonzo's disgust. Mr. Harris placid and serene over the result. With this defeat, the attorney general has sent out on which to base a suit for disincorporating the B's and G's, and the daily press warning the flock of the latter, the association is nicknamed "Jordan is a rocky road to avel."

LUMBER AND HARDWARE.

The lumber trade reports the situation about the same as last week, with a few new jobs in sight, though some dealers report more new jobs to which to deliver lumber than there have been during the past summer. The trade reports three new warehouses in prospect which will call for an expenditure of \$30,000. General conditions are reported as pretty good, except in the matter of cars, and that particular phase is as bad as ever if not worse. But local stocks are in good shape, so no one will suffer materially, though there may be some loss in maintaining assortments. The fall trade ought to be very fair, at least as good as last year.

There is little change in the hardware trade from that of last week and the business of the month is considered about 12 per cent better than the same month of 1906. The demand for reasonable goods continues, to this end now being added stoves which are being received in large shipments from Chicago and Detroit. Ranges are coming along also and the goods called for last week are finding ready sale this week. It seems as though the demand for mining machinery and contractors' supplies would never cease.

VARIED DRY GOODS MARKET.

The wholesale dry goods trade is suffering a lull just at present, as local jobbers report having disposed of their fall goods, leaving about two more before the heavy winter goods will be called for. They claim there will be a very good season. Prints are to be higher, an advance being expected the coming week. Orders in the line have been received for belated expectations, and while the mills have been providing for them liberally, they have not been able to cover them fully. Then the shortage in prices has sent up the price for the present limit, and for spring delivery. Values now prevailing are held without parallel. It is to be expected that jobbers will not do the vast volume of trade in prints for the last of the year that they have

No More Bed Bugs Purox Insecticide

Is a sure and positive exterminator of Bed Bugs, Roaches, Lice, Red Ants, Mosquitoes, Flies, Moths, in fact, it is guaranteed to kill all insect life and destroy their eggs.

25c and 50c a bottle

Soda Water
That Refreshes
And
Invigorates

DRUG STORE The Home of Pure Drugs. 112-114 South Main St

done thus far, and yet some of the largest western distributors think that prints are to take the place of many other fabrics in the next year, and trying to forestall a demand of large proportions for this season. Gingham continues strong and active, with jobbing house sales of dress gingham continuing remarkably. Foreign and domestic lines are in demand at the highest prices, while retailers are ordering Tulle du Nord and similar fabrics in full volume. Shirt makers are not in hand pushed for cloth for their best products. There are new styles in fancies with faint suggestions of coloring in them, notably in the new stripes. A modification of the foreign lines of oriental chignons in fine cotton has also appeared in sample lines, and while the over figures are printed in Persian colorings, rather than woven in silk, they are being ordered freely. There is also a growing demand among shirt makers for white madras with small white woven figures that have overlaid on the cloth three or four inches apart. It seems to be accepted in the trade that the demand for fine and fancy cottons will show no material falling off this season. Linings continue strong, with prices higher than a month ago, and with the market pretty well cleaned up. High lustrous goods in linings are now receiving such advertising the jobbers say that their use is being extended into the making of dressing gowns, house gowns, sofa cushions, embroidery foundations, petticoats, household decorative work, draperies, complete costumes and skirts. Linens are showing an improvement. In heavy knit goods, the spring trade is starting well, with fall lines coming rapidly. Burlaps are stronger for spot delivery.

In the retail trade, the buyers are not all back yet from the east, but they have practically completed their work, and the last shipments of fall and winter goods are being made from New York, Boston and Chicago. The fall styles are now in the windows, where they make a good showing, and in two weeks there will be the usual fall openenings of milliners and dry goods stores. At present people are buying in a general way for present needs, and the silk counters seem to be well patronized. The parrot trade is past for the season, but umbrellas are here, costing from \$1.25 to \$25 each, and the kid glove trade is reported excellent.

SATISFACTORY IN CLOTHING.

Local clothing jobbers report an excellent fall and winter trade and are placing orders for next spring and summer goods. The trade is lively up to date in the wholesale line has been on staple serges, tibets, chevots and unfinished worsteds. On spring and overcoatings the trade is moderate, with the light fancy styles more in favor than staples. Duplicate business on 1907 fall lines of overcoatings and suitings are scattered, but agents are not weakening in prices. Retail clothing are clearing up the last of their summer stocks at prices barely covering the cost of the goods. They are asking for prompt shipments of goods, and a larger business is reported from the western trade on three piece suits in chevots, tibets and vicunas. Business on the heavier lines of woolen suits in fancies is coming up somewhat on supplementary orders from the trade in the smaller cities and rural districts. The hat trade is reported all that could be desired, with the show windows well filled with the latest styles. The furnishing department, too, is well patronized, as the present run of cool weather has sent many to purchasing heavy underwear.

The local shoe market is strong, with school outfitting as the feature of the week. Styles are running as already noted, to pointed toes, with the lowering of vamps, English style. Traveling men are in town with samples for next spring and summer. They show darker tans and the usual wide variety of white goods, with the prediction that next spring will witness a strong run on these lines.

THE LIMIT OF LIFE.

The most eminent medical scientists are unanimous in the conclusion that the generally accepted limitation of human life is many years below the attainment possible with the advanced knowledge of the day. Life is now possessed. The critical period, that determines its duration, seems to be between 50 and 60; the proper care of the body during this decade cannot be too strongly urged; carelessness here being fatal to longevity. Nature's best helper after 50 is Electric Bitters, the scientific tonic medicine that revitalizes every cell of the body. Guaranteed by Z. C. M. I. Drug Store, druggists, 50c.

SALT LAKE RY. CO.

Begins Work on Foundation of New Lift Bridge Across the San Gabriel

Long Beach, Aug. 30.—Work has been begun by the Salt Lake Railroad company on the foundation for its new lift bridge across the mouth of the San Gabriel river, at the entrance of the Long Beach harbor.

This bridge, which is to replace the trestle bridge ordered removed by the government, will cost about \$2,000,000 and will have a clear span of 150 feet. It will be of a type unique in this country, the entire lift being from one side of the river.

All trains of the Salt Lake railroad are now crossing the river over a temporary trestle bridge erected about 150 feet north of the former bridge. The new steel bridge will be erected on the site occupied by the old trestle.

ROCKFELLER'S FATHER.

Rich Man Deluged With Letters to Explain His Disappearance.

New York, Aug. 30.—John D. Rockefeller has been deluged with letters from close friends, and business associates, urging him to explain the mystery surrounding the whereabouts of his father, William A. Rockefeller.

These letters were written by persons who see nothing sinister in the strange disappearance of the aged father. They believe that Mr. Rockefeller could solve the mystery in a few words, if he would, but he has kept silent. Fear Rockefeller, his younger brother, also refuses to reveal their father's hiding place. He does not deny that his father is hiding, but that the secret of the old man's whereabouts is locked up in the hearts of his three children and that when the facts are revealed the public will be amazed.

BUSINESS NOTES

The features of the last few days have been large transactions in Z. C. M. I. and Utah-Idaho Sugar preferred, the former at \$208 per share, the high water mark, and the latter at \$9. Utah-Idaho common has shaded off during the week and sales took place during the week at \$4.30.

Advices from the best fields state that the late rains have been everything that the farmers were hoping for. Testing and sampling of the best in the Utah fields will begin Monday. Tests have already been made around Nampa, where operations will begin within the next week. Everything points to a tremendous yield. The following are the latest quotations:

Amalgamated Sugar Co., pfd., \$98.00
Amalgamated Sugar Co., com., 163.00
Beneficial Life Insurance Co., 106.00
Barnes Banking Co., 140.00
Con. Wagon & Machine Co., pfd., 115.00
Con. W. & M. Co., com., 105.00
Commercial National bank, 175.00
Deseret National bank, 292.00
Deseret Savings bank, 625.00
Davis Co. bank, 120.00
First National bank, 132.00
First National bank, Logan, 155.00
Home Fire Insurance Co., 150.00
Haber J. Grant & Co., 135.00
Lewisston Sugar Co., 11.75
Nephi National bank, 100.50
National Bank of the Republic, 153.00
Ogden Savings bank, 245.00
Provo Com. & Savings bank, 155.00
Rocky Mt. Bell Tel. Co., 81.00
Silver Bros. Iron Works Co., 100.00
State Bank of Utah, 201.00
Sugar City Townsite Co., 157.00
State Bank of Brigham City, 125.00
Thatcher Bros. Banking Co., 147.00
Utah-Idaho Sugar Co., com., 4.10
Utah County Light & Power Co., 1.15
Utah Banking Co., 147.00
Utah National bank, 152.00
Utah Savings & Trust Co., 105.00
Western Loan & Savings Co., 106.00
Zion's Savings Bank & Trust Co., 220.00
Z. C. M. I., 206.00

BONDS.

Salt Lake City Railroad, 101.00
Sumpter Valley Railroad, 101.00
Utah County Light & Power Co., 102.00
Utah Sugar Co., 104.00

ANOTHER LIVELY WEEK'S SALES OF STANDARD AUTOS.

The week which closes tonight witnesses a lively succession of sales of the Silent Northern autos, and an excellent haul over the rains of the past few days and that the entire agricultural districts of the west are in a prosperous condition, all of which forms cheery news to the concern which does so much toward supplying the farmers' needs.

JOINT STATEHOOD.

President Will Make No Effort to Bring Question up in Congress.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Aug. 30.—By authority of President Roosevelt, James R. Garfield, secretary of the interior, announced today that no other effort will be made by the administration toward bringing again in Congress the question of the statehood of Arizona and New Mexico. The verdict of the people recently expressed in these territories will be accepted by the president as final.

GOLDFIELD STRIKE HAS NOT BEEN SETTLED.

Goldfield, Nev., Aug. 30.—Manager Finch, of the Goldfield Con. mines, said today: "If the strike is settled we know nothing of it." Davis, leader of the Western Federation of miners, said: "It is a fake rumor so far as we know. It is not a strike anyhow, the men simply quit as individuals. I think the report that the strike has been settled is a stock jobbing rumor."

CAN'T HAVE TENTS.

Washington, Aug. 30.—The war department declined to grant the request of the mayor of San Francisco for tents to accommodate the patients in city hospitals who are removed from the buildings to reduce the chance of extending ravages of the plague. Acting Secy. Oliver was urged to comply with the application by Surgeon Gen. Wyman, but he failed to find any legal authority for the gift of the tents. He replied, however, that he would sell the city of San Francisco any number necessary.

NO NEW PLAGUE CASES.

San Francisco, Aug. 30.—There have been no new cases of plague discovered and the health authorities express the utmost confidence that there is no danger of the spread of the disease.

OPERATORS ORDERED OUT.

Los Angeles, Aug. 30.—Union telegraphers employed by Fred Dorr & Co., brokers, were ordered out today because the company refused to sign the union scale.

INTERNATIONAL LAW AND TRADE

The More Civilized Nations Be-
come More Inter-dependent
Their Relations.

TARIFFS ARE RAMPARTS.

And Ramparts Are War, Declares J. H. Balfour Browne of London, Before Law Conference.

Portland, Me., Aug. 30.—The following paper on "International Law and International Trade" was read at the conference of the International Law association by J. H. Balfour Browne of London, England:

MR. BROWNE'S ADDRESS.

"No two bodies, such as states, can exist either in war or peace without having some laws governing their relations. No two or more nations can exist without the existence of national laws as to the interaction of one upon the other. The more nations emerge from barbarism into civilization, the more their inter-relations and inter-dependencies are increased, the greater becomes the necessity for the recognition of the laws which must regulate their mutual relations. International law is the courtesy of nations, and as we will find that there is the same sanction for these laws, which exist for moral and politeness which are outside the sanction of our courts, but which are really as strenuously enforced as are our criminal laws."

NATIONALITY IDEA.

"There is in our days a tendency to lay stress upon nationality, or the molecular force which forms the state unit; and we have in the last century seen the result of another century of work on the great stage of Europe in the unification of Italy and Germany. Recently, however, we have to note a dis-unity in a nation, as in the separation of Sweden and Norway. And Great Britain has its problem of segregation to deal with, which may have to be solved in the near future, either as Scandinavia has for the time being solved the problem of independence, or as the United States solved its problem of unity when the southern states endeavored to 'secede out.' It is necessary, however, in considering the great questions of international law to have regard to the tendencies alluded to. The imperialism of Britain does not, as the imperialism of Rome did, aim at the annexation of its colonies, and the closer relations which still further mutual dependence will bring about between the mother country and the children states. There must still exist units, larger units of nations between whom the courtesy of nations must continue to exist."

UNITS IN COMPETITION.

"But the feature of our times is that these national units are now, as they never were before, at work in competitive commerce, and it is with the problem of international law that we are concerned. The supremacy of the law of nations necessarily arises. With the older questions of international law we are more or less familiar. We have seen that one of the main objects of international law is to promote peace—and even in the event of war to prevent the conflagration spreading to other nations than those that have actually drawn the sword. When two nations are at war international law says it is the duty of others to give them 'a fair field and no favor.' It is the duty of neutrals to stand aloof in such matters, then we have to recognize the right of belligerents to see that they really are neutral. If they are pretending neutrality, and yet are assisting the enemy, the limits of war are at once enlarged."

TARIFFS ARE RAMPARTS.

"In the old days the right to search might be justified on grounds which cannot carry conviction in these. The high seas are now the essential highways of commerce and the paths of travel. Great Britain can feed only 6,000,000 people, while she has 40,000,000 hungry mouths to supply. Now, if England is not at these grim loggerheads, the right of search of any British ship on the high seas by one or the other of the belligerents might put an end to her commerce and would certainly be a serious drawback to her trade. But here international law has put in a wise word for the extension of the courtesy of nations. It has been suggested that there should be a guarantee given by neutral nations that certain ships carrying mails, passengers and ordinary commerce, have been examined in the home ports and have no contraband of war on board. It is in these ways that we may anticipate the climate of war, and it is by gradually pruning the haggard branches that we may hope that its branches may die down and be no more a pest on the peace of the world. But

It was rather in connection with the war of peace that I had desired to say something today. We desire to recognize that tariffs are ramparts and that ramparts are war, and that while these ramparts exist, which protect the markets of our rivals from our peaceful aggression and so deprive our capitalists of the return on their capital and our workmen of the wages they might earn, and thus produce lower wages in our country, an increased number of unemployed—the blowing off at the safety valve of emigration, and distress, that it is the duty of the state to have a care for our commerce and our industries, just as much in this state of belligerency as in the case of actual war; and that it is the imperative duty of the state to take means to mitigate the rigors of this so-called peace."

FALLACY AS TO WAGES.

"There are other matters to be considered in this connection. There is a fallacy in relation to wages deeply rooted in the workingman's mind. It is that each man should receive as much money for as little work as possible. Much recent socialistic legislation has been in this direction. Men making laws for themselves have in many countries enacted statutes giving a minimum wage and determining a maximum labor day. That for the individual would no doubt be an excellent institution, but for laborers as a whole for the state as a unit—it is a mistake. How can we still cling to the belief that every man, selfishly seeking his own ends, even if he seeks them by means which are on the right side of the law, will conduce to the benefit of the community? The economists who hold these views are fatalists. We know better and we see that the state may regulate labor so as to secure benefits for the state, which could not be secured by the unchecked dictates of greed in the individual. We hold also that the state may so regulate or modify our relations to other countries as to conduce to the benefit of the whole working community. This leads one to consider the curious reason which has dictated the doctrine that the workman, knowing what is best for himself, is also doing what will be best for the community. It seems to be founded on a belief in the incompetence of the state to do anything in relation to trade. Here, however, we have the valuable lesson of international law before our eyes. The freedom of the states from any international law or convention might with as much reason have been urged as a tenet as the freedom of the individual from all state control in the pursuit of his needs and greeds."

LAW AND COMMERCE.

"What we are aiming at in relation to law and commerce is an organized world, that there should be peace in the widest sense none can doubt. The larger the unit the less the strife. We desire to see the organization of the world, not by the chance called free trade, but by the wisdom of statesmanship in a great and extending commerce. Mutual understanding, treaties, conventions and even the writings of jurists are the foundations of the law of nations; so mutual understandings, treaties and conventions, and even—although here economists may be made to hear—foundations of international trade. Why should we not enter into commercial treaties with foreign nations for the reduction of their tariffs? In all our international law there have been mutual concessions. So it is with our commercial alliances. We must be prepared to give preferences if we are to receive preferences. If we are to have preference, we must be prepared to withhold the free entry into our markets from those who shut the door of their markets in our faces. That the achievement of a great international trade by means of such a policy is possible I believe, and although I am by no means convinced that free trade is absolutely the best for every nation under all circumstances, I am convinced that freer trade than the nations now enjoy would be better for the great nations who are, even during the soft period, carrying on the tariff war with one another and who, while they recognize the evils of arms, are making their markets fortresses against the peaceful entrance of each other's wares and portcullis their harbors with implacable tariffs."

You can't afford to miss Saltair Labor Day.

S.S.S. PURELY VEGETABLE

A great many blood medicines contain Mercury, Potash, Arsenic or some other strong mineral. These ingredients act unpleasantly and often dangerously on the system by affecting the stomach and upsetting the digestion, and sometimes do great damage by eating out the delicate lining and tissues of the body. No such results ever come from the use of S. S. S. This great medicine enjoys the distinction of being the only guaranteed purely vegetable blood remedy on the market. It is made entirely from the extracts and juices of healing, cleansing roots, herbs and barks of the forests and fields gathered under our own supervision. In the treatment of Rheumatism, Catarrh, Sores and Ulcers, Scrofula, Skin diseases, Blood Poison, and all blood diseases and disorders S. S. S. is a safe and efficient remedy. It removes from the blood all impurities, humors or poisons, and safely as well as surely cures all ailments due to a bad condition of the blood. For more than forty years S. S. S. has been recognized as the best Blood Purifier and the Greatest of all Tonics. We have books on the different blood and skin diseases which we will be glad to send free to all who desire them, and will also furnish any medical advice wanted without charge.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

GARDNER DAILY STORE NEWS

New Fall and Winter Suits For Boys are Now Ready



For several days they have been arriving.

The sorting, marking and arranging is now completed, and the new styles and patterns are ready for your inspection.

Thousands of suits, comprising the most select pattern creations of the season.

The same Gardner standard of value is represented in each—the best quality possible for the price asked

Suits begin at \$2.50, then \$3, \$3.50, \$4, \$5, \$6, \$7.50, \$8.50, \$10, \$12 and \$13.50.



W. S. HENDERSON

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Special Attention Given
Mail Order Business

Cor. 2nd South & 3rd West Streets.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Quick Delivery.

You can't afford to miss Saltair Labor Day.

LABOR DAY AT LAGOON

Revel of the Bread-Winners at "The Prettiest Spot in Utah."

Utah Federation of Labor in its Great Annual Demonstration.

THE CLIMAX OF THE SEASON.

WHIRLWIND OF OUTDOOR SPORTS.

CONTESTS FOR RICH PRIZES.

RECORD DAY FOR SEASON OF 1907.

This will be the last chance for a great time at the resort this year. Do not miss it.

Trains from Salt Lake City—8:45, 10, 11 a. m.; 12 m., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 p. m. Trains every hour.

NOTE THE DATE---MONDAY, SEPT. 2.

JOIN THE CROWD FOR A ROYAL TIME.

TO MORROW WILL BE A BUSY DAY IN THE BOYS' DEPARTMENT AT BARTON'S!

Boys in large numbers are coming here for school suits. They get a good suit when they get it here. A large variety of stylish and durable suits to choose from and every suit guaranteed

\$3.00 Suits at	\$1.85	Note the saving. It will pay you to buy a suit now.	\$6.00 Suits at	\$3.70
3.50 " "	2.00		6.50 " "	4.15
4.00 " "	2.20		7.00 " "	4.00
4.50 " "	2.50		8.00 " "	5.00
5.00 " "	2.85		8.50 " "	5.40
5.50 " "	3.40			