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SALT LAKE CITY, NOV. 21, 1901.

THE ARIZONA STRIP.

The question of the annexation of Utah to the "Arizona strip," is once more coming to the front. It has been agitated several times for a number of years past, but nothing definite has been accomplished. Now is a good time to bring it again to the attention of members of Congress, particularly those from the Pacific slope.

The map of Utah, published by the Deseret News, shows the strip of country which should be attached to this State. It belongs to it naturally and geographically. It is of no earthly use to Arizona, and perhaps would not be of any great value to Utah, but its incorporation in this State would be of very great benefit to the residents and owners of ranches, ranges and mining properties in that locality. They are practically cut off from the rest of the Territory of Arizona. They draw their supplies from southern Utah. Their associations are with the people of this State, and we can see no good reason why the proposition to extend the boundaries of Utah to the legitimate line indicated, should be opposed by any of our neighbors in the territory to the south.

It is perhaps a mere matter of pride to the Arizona authorities. They do not wish to have the area of the new State, when it shall come into the Union, curtailed to any extent. But that really is a mere matter of sentiment. Very little revenue can be obtained from that strip, and the cost of collection and inconvenience attending it render the returns scarcely worth the effort. While the strip is so hardly accessible from the other parts of Arizona because of natural obstacles, it is like one continuous piece of country from the borders of Utah. We should think that the sensible and well-informed people of Arizona would not only be willing but glad to get rid of a region that cannot be properly managed by the territorial government. To play dog-in-the-manger is poor and mistaken policy.

At the coming session of Congress this question ought to be settled. The Delegate from the Territory and the Senators and Representative from Utah, should come to an understanding on this subject, and if this cannot be done, then the matter ought to be fully investigated by a congressional committee and a decision reached which will end the discussion. We hope to see Arizona added very soon to the grand sisterhood of sovereign states. This dispute should be ended before the desired change shall occur.

Congress has full power, with the consent of Utah which is ready at any time, to add the strip to this State, but it would be better to settle the matter amicably, with the good feeling and approval of the people of Arizona, than to reach the result in an arbitrary manner. What reasonable objections can our Arizona friends have to present against the consummation of this long agitated project?

A HUNDRED YEARS OLD.

Among the foremost journals of the United States is the New York Evening Post. It is conservative yet progressive; furnishes news from all parts of the world, but does not descend to the lurid style of many other prominent newspapers; touches on all important public questions, and yet cultivates an advanced literary taste, and is eminently dignified and respectable. Its appearance comports with its manners. Loud display advertisements do not disfigure its pages. While it is independent in politics, it maintains the right to criticize all parties, to praise what appears to its writers to be right, and to strike vigorous blows against that which they believe to be wrong. It has great influence among the thinking people of this great republic, but does not circulate so extensively as do the yellow journals of New York among the lovers of sensationalism.

On Saturday, November 16, the Post published a splendid extra in commemoration of its one hundredth anniversary. It is an edition of forty-four pages, with a supplement printed on the paper of forty-two pages, including an artistic illuminated cover, and a facsimile of its first issue November 16, 1801, consisting of four pages, making a total of ninety pages of interesting matter. The Post numbers among its editors some of the leading writers of the nineteenth century. Its first editor was William Coleman, a personal friend of Alexander Hamilton, who was one of the founders of the paper and was recognized by him as its "ablest adviser and most generous and disinterested patron." Other celebrated editors of the Post were William Loring, Wm. Cullen Bryant, Parke Godwin, John Bigelow, Carl Schurz, Edwin L. Godkin and Horace White, its present chief. Other distinguished writers were on the staff of that paper who have achieved national fame. Splendid portraits of a number of those gentlemen are given in the beautifully printed supplement.

In its first imprint the policy of the

Post is defined and contained in these paragraphs:

"The design of this paper, is to diffuse among the people correct information on all interesting subjects; to inculcate just principles in religion, morals and politics; and to cultivate a taste for sound literature."
"Though we openly profess our attachment to that system of politics designated by the name of republicanism, we think the most conducive to the welfare of the community, and the best calculated to insure permanency to our present form of government, yet we disapprove of that spirit of dogmatism which lays exclusive claim to infallibility; and willingly believe that honest and virtuous men are to be found in each party. Persuaded that the great body of the people of this country only want correct information, to enable them to judge of what is really best; and believing that nothing will so directly conduce to this desirable end, as candid and liberal discussion, this paper shall be equally free to all parties."

This policy we believe has been followed to the present date. Some people's idea of an independent newspaper is that it must be silent on all political questions. If it criticizes one party, it is accused of favoring the opposite party. It is uttered words of commendation on the course of any public official, it is censured as partisan in aiding the cause of the party to which he belongs. It is a mistaken notion. Independence does not mean emancipation. The Post shows up the difference between the independent journal and the party organ, the motto of which is, "The party, right or wrong." In an editorial of the anniversary number it says:

"The independent journal on the other hand, regards itself simply as a means to certain ends, and it sustains the policies or candidates of any party only so far as they promote those ends. It tests parties by the means and the ends which they put forward and aims to treat all impartially. Such a policy involves freedom of dissent from the policy of an organization which the newspaper has favored, and readiness to oppose its candidates if the public interests require."

The Deseret News endorses those sentiments and commends them to the attention of partisan critics everywhere. The advancement of the New York Evening Post during the one hundred years of its existence is commensurate with the growth of the nation, and of the facilities afforded to progressive journals by the discoveries and improvements of the century. Its ability is unquestioned and though we may not always agree with its ideas and utterances, we admire the tone and spirit with which it is conducted, and hope that it will continue its career as long as usefulness and benefit to its readers as long as newspapers shall continue to be published.

BLESSINGS OF THE PRESS.

The recent naval demonstration by France against Turkey is everywhere commented on as a shrewd and carefully prepared movement, and France is congratulated on account of the victory won. But while the world generally regards the affair in that light, Turkey, responsible, are prevented from filling for the Sultan. Abdul Hamid, it is claimed, has told his subjects that out of the goodness of his heart he made France a present of certain concessions some months ago, and that the French fleet that has just departed was paying a visit of gratitude and compliment. Truly Allah is great, but the Sultan is greater as a juggler with facts.

A similar feat, however, was performed by Chinese chroniclers during the war with Japan, when they sent out accounts of Chinese victories, and finally told the people that the invaders had been forced to leave the country, and to this day, there are "celestial" who believe that the foreign accounts were all garbled. The disciples of Confucius are as great jugglers as the followers of Mohammed.

The fact brings out prominently the benefit of a free press. Neither in Turkey nor in China is there such an institution. Papers recording from day to day the current events are unknown, though there may be journals that publish such "news" as a censor permits to appear. The consequence is that the great mass of the people are as ignorant of what is passing in their own country as about what transpires in Mars. And not only that, but they are misled, deceived, and confirmed in error, for the benefit of institutions that are a curse to them. If they had a press giving them facts and placing them in a position to form their own judgment, they could not be led about blindfolded.

In countries where a free press seems as natural as the daily sunrise, people are apt to forget the indebtedness they owe to that institution. A comparison between conditions in countries where there is no journalism, and those created and maintained by free speech is needed, for the appreciation of the services rendered the public by those humble individuals who devote their time to the chronicling and commenting upon current history.

FOR LIBERTY IN RUSSIA.

According to report, M. Stankovich, an official of the Russian province of Orsk, has made a sensational address, in which he advocated religious liberty in Russia. He argued, it is said, for the repeal of some of the restrictive laws now in force, on the ground that orthodoxy is so well established in the country, that the government can afford to leave everyone free to choose what religion he thinks best for him. It is claimed that he denounced the policy of making the people orthodox by force.

As might have been expected, his address was reported to St. Petersburg, and created quite a storm, but that did not detract from the significance of the incident. It shows that the spirit of toleration is at work even in Russia, and that its manifestations cannot be suppressed. Leo Tolstoy was excommunicated. That act is already, we may infer, commencing to bear fruit.

Religious liberty would be the greatest blessing to Russia. There, as everywhere, it would be the mother of freedom, in other respects. Without it, political emancipation from bondage will be impossible. It is when men are left free to think and act for themselves in matters pertaining to their eternal welfare, that they learn to govern themselves in earthly affairs. Religious oppression goes hand in hand

with political serfdom, as history clearly shows. The reformation that brought liberty of conscience to the world prepared the way for government by the people.

So true is this principle that even France, which nominally is under the domination of one church, owes its freedom to the fact that the people are constantly battling against the bulwarks of that organization, for the liberty of conscience.

In our country it is well understood that it is the privilege of every human being to stand on a footing of equality with every other human being, as regards matters of faith. The one who believes he has a right to deprecate and misrepresent his brethren, because they see differently from him, is only an object of pity and contempt. This sentiment is also found in other enlightened countries, but in Russia it has, so far, been otherwise. The light, however, seems to be breaking there too. It can be seen in isolated places, struggling against the Egyptian darkness of ignorance and prejudice. The people are awakening and their voices are heard. Liberalism has taken courage and asks for the rights that belong to all human beings.

There should be a generous sprinkling of the blood of Israel throughout European Russia, and if this is done the day must come, when its inhabitants shall have the privilege of hearing the call, summoning them to the great battle against tyranny and oppression, which is to be fought throughout the world. Liberty must come in due time.

DREAMS OF INDEPENDENCE.

Recently, sixty Polish schoolboys at Thorn, Prussia, were prosecuted for being members of a secret society, the object of which is to promote the study of Polish literature and history. The case is widely commented on in the press on both sides of the Atlantic, and attention is being called to the fact that Polish patriots have not yet given up all hope of a reconstruction of the broken kingdom.

More than a century has now passed, since Poland, weakened by internal dissensions became an easy prey to its stronger neighbors. At different times efforts have been made at a restoration, but only with the most disastrous results. The last revolt against Russian rule was made less than half a century ago, but it was quelled with cruel severity, and many of the Poles sought the blessings of freedom in foreign lands, as the Finns now are doing. That rising has been regarded as the death agony of Poland, but it appears that Polish patriots are still dreaming of possible independence. Only last month Signor Ungherlino wrote to the national congress of the Italian republican party:

"There are people, I know, to whom it is convenient to think that Poland is dead. I do not envy them that. As for me, I think that Poland not only lives, but that she will yet rise. That is not all; she will yet be the keystone of the new European edifice, whether that is pleasing or not to those that make fair or foul weather in Europe today."

In view of this talk of a possible restoration, it is interesting to notice that even German papers counsel moderation in the Polish policy. One Berlin paper, generally very conservative, philosophically observes that "Poland is lost and the idea of restoring the Polish kingdom will become an evanescent shadow, if the Poles can be drawn more and more into the circle of German culture and commercial development as citizens possessed of equal rights. But Poland is not yet lost, and the Polish idea will act more and more intensively and more and more fanatically if the Polish policy of today is pushed further. That, clearly is the key to the situation. Persecution will unite the victims in a strong brotherhood. It will intensify the race-hatred and increase the desire for restoration. There is now a Polish revolutionary tendency to which Polish patriots contribute. There is a Polish propaganda, it is claimed, and the leaders are only waiting for an opportune moment of calling their followers to arms, the appropriate time would come, should a conflict between the great powers occur.

The discussion of the Polish question reminds one of the fact that the political division of continental Europe is in the highest degree artificial and unsatisfactory. During the wars of the past, kingdoms have been broken to pieces, and nations divided among the stronger races, without regard to kinship or affinity. Everywhere there is a mixture, without real cohesion. It is like the iron and clay of the feet of the image, Nebuchadnezzar saw in his dream. This very mixture of elements that defy amalgamation, is a source of weakness. How there can be permanent peace, as long as this condition is upheld by brute force, is beyond comprehension. An adjustment must come, and it will take place when the "stone" smites the mixture of clay and iron, and the entire structure is scattered to the four winds. The division of the earth between nations was originally not the result of accident, or chance. God, are told, made of one blood all nations, and determined the bounds of their habitation, and the divine purpose, by this appointment of times and boundaries, was that they all "should seek the Lord." (Acts, xvii, 26, 27). The divine design has been rudely spoiled by the ambition of conquerors, and the purpose for which the design was originally drawn has been, seemingly, foiled. But it will all be adjusted, and the divine purpose will be fully accomplished, and the knowledge that is beyond price shall eventually cover the earth as the water covers the bottom of the sea.

TO FIGHT INTemperance.

The "News" has been requested to make a note of the fact that preparations are being rapidly perfected for the national anti-saloon convention, which is to be held in Washington, D. C., December 2, 4 and 5 next. The call for the convention is signed by the national president of the league, Rev. Luther B. Wilson. An informal reception will be given to the members of the convention on Dec. 2. A reception has also been tendered by Mrs. Henderson, wife of ex-Senator Henderson of Missouri, and a reception by President

Roosevelt is also said to be in contemplation. Concerning the history of the anti-saloon league, the following brief data are given by the committee of promotion:

"The immediate efforts which resulted in the organization of the American Anti-Saloon league originated with a conversation between Archbishop Ireland, of the Roman Catholic church, and Rev. Albert K. Kynett, D. D., then chairman of the permanent committee on temperance and prohibition of the Methodist Episcopal church. Happening to be traveling together from Chicago to Philadelphia, they naturally conversed about temperance and the suppression of the drink traffic. They agreed that a platform on which all opponents of the saloon could stand for united aggressive work was practicable and very desirable. Subsequently Dr. Kynett, while conversing in like manner with Rev. Luther B. Wilson, M. D., D. D., then president of the Anti-Saloon league of the District of Columbia, and past pastor of Foundry Methodist Episcopal church, Washington, D. C., was informed by Dr. Wilson of the large degree of success the District of Columbia Anti-Saloon league had met with in bringing together representatives of all political parties and of different denominations, Catholics as well as Protestants, and both white and colored, as delegates from the churches, temperance societies and other organizations opposed to the saloon. In turn Dr. Kynett related his previous conversation with Archbishop Ireland, and it was arranged between the two that the District of Columbia league should endeavor to bring about a national conference, at least, on like lines. As the outcome, the First National Anti-Saloon convention met at Washington, D. C., December 17, 1895, pursuant to a call issued by the Anti-Saloon league of the District of Columbia, and signed, on its invitation, by representatives of thirty-two bodies. The convention assembled in Calvary Baptist Sunday school house, with Dr. Wilson as temporary chairman. The American Anti-Saloon league was organized in the same place by the delegates present the next day, with 47 affiliated bodies represented in its organization. The Anti-Saloon league of the District of Columbia and Ohio, organized respectively in June, 1895, and September, 1895.

"Hon. Hiram Ureid, of Iowa, then a resident of Washington, D. C., was unanimously chosen president, and Dr. Wilson first vice president; and Dr. Russell, then superintendent of the Ohio A. S. L., was elected national superintendent. The second convention was held at Washington, D. C., in December, 1896, the third at Cleveland, Ohio, in January, 1897, the fourth at Cleveland, Ohio, in December, 1898, and the fifth at Chicago, Ill., in May, 1899."

It is claimed that the movement has now extended to 26 States and Territories. The object of the league is stated to be "the suppression of the saloon," and all organizations in sympathy with this object are invited to send delegates to the convention. Work while the daylight lasts for when the night cometh the wages increase.

The new canal treaty has been signed but the Senate may demonstrate that it was only written in water.

A rift in the clouds scatters sunshine about as well as anything that has been discovered yet.

Ah Toy has been fined fifty dollars for keeping an opium joint. This will teach him not to toy with the law.

Germany is forsaking beer, it is said. Her final forsaking of it will be simultaneous with the final disruption of the German empire.

"Bleeding Kansas" never seems to be at all weak from the loss of blood," says the Kansas City Star. Certainly not. Kansas has a way of bleeding the other fellow.

Consul-General Dickinson is reported to have sent an ultimatum to the brigands who hold Miss Stone captive. This will be quite a disappointment to them as they had expected that he would send them cash.

Sir Thomas Lipton continues to say pleasant things about the Americans. A person who can do that after having been defeated twice in succession by them shows himself an extraordinary being.

President Roosevelt not only favors the Chinese exclusion law but he favors the stronger. On this question the West's position is on the same as the Kentucky colonel's on today. "My dear sir, it cannot be made too strong."

A California physician has discovered the bacillus micrococcus, or love parasite, and can by inoculation make a man or a woman as lovesick as Romeo or Juliet. Ipecacuanha will make one just as sick, and the sickness is not so long nor so bad as that produced by the bacillus micrococcus.

Just now the local mining exchange is having a rather aggressive bear raid. To wantonly raid and depress any stock is wrong where such stock has genuine merit. But it is equally wrong to bull and boom stocks until they are beyond at prices that are far and away beyond any present or prospective value. Every operation hurts legitimate mining industries. So far as stock manipulators are concerned, it is a matter of indifference whether the "bulls" are pained and clawed or whether the "bears" are gored, but no one of decent feeling wishes to see the state's leading industry injured.

An American woman in England has just been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for forging a hundred thousand pounds railroad certificate. She is said to be of rather weak mind but it is also said of her that she is a great "whip." She may or may not be of weak mind but this sentence will so strengthen her mind that in all human probability she will never commit another forgery. Just as a similar sentence some years ago cured a California woman, caught stealing in a London store, of "kleptomaniac." Six months' imprisonment is a very mild, safe and sure cure for such dread diseases as forgery and kleptomania.

AS TO CUBA.

New York Mail and Express. The growth of the best sugar industry and the situation of Cuba have brought up a new problem, which will be forced upon the attention of Congress at the coming session. The production of sugar is by far the greatest of the interests of Cuba, and the one upon which its trade most largely depends, and it is capable of almost indefinite expansion; but at present it

is not flourishing. In the season of 1892-93 the island produced 1,554,214 tons of sugar valued at \$80,000,000, but the industry was almost destroyed by the insurrection and the war with Spain, and is now struggling for a new development. But the roasting of beet sugar by bounties in Europe has practically closed that market to the cane product of Cuba, and the duty upon it in the United States is a barrier against which it is raising a desperate clamor.

New York Evening Sun. It is sometimes said that every Cuban is a politician. The municipal campaigns under Gen. Wood's administration were conducted so quietly that the people seemed to be indifferent to the result, but they were not then preparing to govern themselves. There will be no lack of interest and excitement in the campaign which precedes the organization of the sovereign republic. The one great danger to the future relations of Cuba with the United States is that the appeal to disinterested Americans intentions will be popular as a means of getting votes, and it will probably be made more by the managers of Gen. Maso's canvass than by the Nationalists. Should Estrada Palma's conservatism defeat him, Bartolome Maso, with all his patriotism and sincerity of purpose, might not be able to prevent the turbulent spirits of the Democratic party from turning it into a party of reaction.

New York Evening Post. But the main question in Cuba is, after all, economic rather than political. Even Maso recognizes this. With whatever insubordination he may propose to cut loose from Gen. Wood's leadership, he does not neglect to emphasize the importance of speedily securing a treaty with the United States which shall give life to Cuban industries. How commercially to rescue the island we have rescued by force of arms, is now the great and pressing question in Cuban administration. All accounts agree that the industrial and commercial situation in Cuba is bad, and rapidly growing worse. There will be a large sugar crop, but no market for it. Neither capital nor labor is freely entering the island. A committee of representative merchants and planters is en route from Havana to Washington to lay all these urgent matters before President Roosevelt.

Springfield Republican.

Have we expanded over Cuba? If we have not expanded over Cuba as a whole, have we expanded over Cuba in part? Is Cuba really independent? Is Cuba ever to be really independent? In the matter of Cuba these questions must be answered without jarring official fiction, or at the same time ignoring palpable facts. So Mr. Long, who is a master of prose, proceeds to say: "The navy today is a far greater factor in our relations with the world than it was before the recent national expansion, which now includes Porto Rico, the Hawaiian Islands, the vast area of land and sea in the Philippines, and our obligations to Cuba." He might have said, "Our claim on Cuba," but "our obligations to Cuba" is far more velvety in its touch. The Cubans, however, are not deceived. Gen. Maso, in his address to the people in furtherance of his presidential candidacy, tells them that Cuba can never be an independent state in any true sense under the Platt amendment.

LI HUNG CHANG.

Philadelphia Press. Li Hung Chang was better than his surrounding, superior to his origin, and improved on the administrative tradition of his land. He amassed an enormous fortune from public opportunities, but he punished the peculations of others, kept the road safe, collected revenue honestly, and wherever he governed trade increased and population multiplied. He suppressed piracy, he laid railroads and he gave China the telegraph and telephone. He educated promising young men here and in Europe in the hope of breeding men of service to China, and at least one of his proteges, Wu Ting Fang, did his country a supreme service in a moment of imminent deadly peril. Li's army and fleet were the best China has ever had.

Boston Transcript.

He was an oriental, subtle; not bothered by scruples; daring where he felt himself unquestionably strong; obsequious where obsequiousness would serve; tolerant of corruption where corruption was the inducement that held an agent loyal to him; and eminently "practical" in building up his own fortune by using the worst methods at the time used by him. The world knew him for almost forty years, and yet he remains to be known.

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