

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, MARCH 14, 1906

GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The seventy-sixth annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will convene at the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, April 6, 1906, at 10 a. m. A full attendance of officers and members is requested.

JOSEPH F. SMITH,
JOHN R. WINDER,
ANTHONY H. LUND,
First Presidency.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

The annual conference of the Deseret Sunday School union will convene at the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Sunday, April 8, 1906, at 7 o'clock p. m. Officers and workers are requested to be present and all the Saints are invited. The subject of "Parents' Classes" will be considered.

JOSEPH F. SMITH,
GEORGE REYNOLDS,
JOSEPH M. TANNER,
General Superintendency.

THE LATEST SENSATION.

The fight against Senator Reed Smoot has reached a point at which all decent people in this country should rise in revolt. Unable to find anything that under the Constitution of our country and the rules of the Senate would justify the demand of his enemies for his expulsion, they have fallen back on direct lying through the press, to prejudice the public and keep up the senseless agitation which was gradually dying out.

In order to accomplish this the services of a notorious, puerile Presbyterian preacher in Cache county, have been brought into requisition. He has long been known as a petty "Paul Pry" nosing into people's private affairs, writing scandal and sending garbled reports of public meetings to a Salt Lake paper, that figures as a receptacle for slanderous gossip, fake stories, salacious inventions and personal libels, in which his infamous fabrications and hideous exaggerations have found a fitting place. He is wanted in Logan to face the charge of impersonating a county official, in efforts to dig up dirty details of an alleged case of improper conduct on the part of a foolish foreigner, which had been fully investigated and found to consist of using suggestive language to young girls, which he had frankly confessed and for which he had made all possible reparation. No possible good could come from its exposure. The Reverend (?) scandal-monger wrote flaming accounts of his pretended efforts in behalf of "purity" to the sheet of which he was the regular correspondent, and they appeared in the usual sensational style, stirring up unsavory odors, and all to no purpose except to make a sickening scent, and to gratify the malice of "Mormon"-haters.

While he was sought for to face this charge, he was off to the East to carry out the work assigned. The New York World published his libellous story about Senator Smoot and it was duly wired across the country to produce the desired effect. But it appears to have carried with it the evidence of its falsehood and the clumsiness of the falsifier. Alleging that Reed Smoot married as a plural wife a mythical person named as "Rose Hamilton in Omaha Dec. 23, 1903," the Reverend (?) romance explained that this marriage was the basis of that notorious Leitch affidavit, which, as is well known, fell to the ground and covered the name of that religious nihilist with deserved infamy. But the false affidavit was made on February 25, 1903, ten months before the time given by the latest libeller as the date of the alleged marriage. There are other discrepancies in the particulars furnished to the World of a similar character, and which stamp the whole story as a villainous fabrication of the kind which the author, "Rev." N. E. Clemens, frequently supplied to the anti-"Mormon" yellow journal in this city.

The Salt Lake Herald, which is opposed to Reed Smoot on political grounds, published the gist of the story to the world as it came by a Washington special, but it has also printed the refutation sent over the wires, and given it prominence. The Herald further expresses its disbelief in the story and its opinion of the author in an editorial from which we take the annexed paragraphs:

"Unless the story of Rev. N. E. Clemens of Logan, charging Senator Smoot with polygamous marriage, is substantiated by some better authority than its author, the people of Utah will put the charge in the same category with the numerous tales of the same sort originating from the same source and proving baseless.

"Since his election three years ago, the senator's marriage relations have been the chief object of attention from his enemies. Every rumor affecting his status has been chased down by men who would have given thousands of dollars to substantiate them, and every one has been abandoned as groundless. When the Leitch affidavit was made,

the managers of the Smoot prosecution themselves denounced Leitch as a foolish meddler, and declared their conviction that whatever other charge might be made, they did not believe there was any foundation for suspecting the senator of being a polygamist. In view of the fact that the prosecution has had three years in which to secure evidence and presented none on this point, it looks as though Mr. Clemens were attempting to prejudice the case before the senate by trying it in the press after the prosecution had closed its evidence."

The Herald expresses its views as to the senator's political course, which is foreign to the question, but frankly adds:

"His personal life has been clean, his family relations of a sort to protect him and his from attack; to bring in a story of this sort after all the testimony has closed, is about as cowardly as bushwaiking, and if the prosecutors before the senate committee are smart they will disavow responsibility for it at the first public opportunity. Either that, or else call Clemens on to the stand long enough to show what his purpose is in springing it now."

We believe that these expressions from a political opponent of the senator will be endorsed by every fair-minded citizen of this State, regardless of religion or politics. If there is any actual ground for his expulsion, let that be the basis of the fight against him. But that there is not, and that the ground chosen has been simply theories that are weak and diaphanous, and falsehoods that will not bear the light of evidence and the scrutiny of keen analysis, is made clear by the course pursued to injure him in the public mind, and to intensify the prejudice which is expected to take the place of sound reason, established precedent and constitutional provisions, in the Senate of the United States. That the scheme shall bring its own defeat, and that the libellers shall be brought to justice, should be the desire of every promoter of truth, justice and the honor of the Nation!

NON-"MORMON" WITNESSES.

Editor Deseret News:

"Please answer the following inquiry:

"Where a case is pending in a Bishop's court, and the accused and accused are both members of the Church, and where the evidence to establish or refute the accusation must of necessity come from one or more persons who are not members of the Church, is it in accordance with the rule of the Church that such non-members be allowed to give evidence?"

The foregoing letter has been received from a settlement in the south. Like many others that we receive, the proper answer could be obtained from the Bishop of the ward where the writer resides or from the Presidency of the Stake. It is not a disputed question in the Church, but a matter of discipline settled years and years ago. Persons who are not members of the Church cannot be called in as witnesses in a case between members or involving fellowship, on trial before a Bishop's court or High Council. The reasons for this must be obvious to any intelligent Latter-day Saint. That is all we have to say on the subject.

UNDER OATH TO KILL.

A most curious story was wired the other day from New Orleans to the Cleveland Plain Dealer. It was to the effect that a woman had given herself up to the police, asking to be kept in custody, because she had been compelled to take an oath obligating her to kill the President.

The question first suggesting itself was whether the woman was mentally sound, and that is now being inquired into. To all outward appearances, the dispatch says, she is perfectly sane and rational. She speaks with the utmost intelligence and declares with all freedom and with apparent sincerity that she is living under a terrible oath, which binds her under penalty of death to assassinate the President. She declares that she is bound by an oath administered by Socialists, and says that there are two men in New Orleans who are watching her and who will follow her until she has finally carried out the plot. Whether these statements are the outgrowth of an unbalanced brain, or whether the woman has disclosed a secret of national importance, is the question.

We can hardly believe that any Socialist organization, has made any such decree. The Socialists are not known to favor revolutionary means of reform, as some anarchists do. It is more probable that the woman is the victim of a diseased imagination. However, the investigation will, no doubt, clear the matter up.

The incident is a reminder of the fact that some strong revolutionary talk has been indulged in lately, and that such talk, whether serious or not, is likely to breed mischief. It is always dangerous to play with firebrands, particularly in the vicinity of inflammable material. One can never tell what a spark thrown in this direction, or that, may do. Free speech cannot mean the right to inflame weak persons to commit assassination, but that is undoubtedly the effect of some of the revolutionary oratory recently displayed in various parts of the country.

AMERICA AND ROME.

An Italian author and historian has recently expressed his views concerning certain conditions in the United States. It is always interesting, and generally profitable, to try to see ourselves "as others see us," even if, as in this case, the perspective is not what we would like it to be. The Italian, M. Ferrero, compares the United States to Rome at the time of Caesar Augustus, and finds some striking points of similarity, not altogether encouraging.

The author shows how, about 2,000 years ago, the Roman emperor exerted gigantic efforts at overcoming the baleful power of enormous wealth, and to stem the tide of the forces that weaken nations. He reminds his readers of the fact that ill-gotten wealth, immorality, and indolence had undermined the very foundations of the nation, and that the moralist had had to give way to the materialist. The emperor, who endeavored to curtail the usurped power of wealth, found himself everywhere confronted by that same almighty influ-

ence, and this, M. Ferrero believes, is very nearly the predicament of President Roosevelt today.

The Roman emperor, the author says, denounced cellacy, "race suicide," and divorce, and attacked manfully every vice and the selfishness that characterize a civilization, sinking down under the burden of boundless wealth. The American President has preached righteousness to this generation, as did Augustus in his time, and, as the noble Roman, he has endeavored to make a "simple life" honorable and fashionable.

In this strain the Italian author continues his comparisons. He can see over the face of the great American republic, slowly advancing, shadows similar to those that gathered over Rome, before its glory departed. And he but voices the fears and apprehension of many thoughtful observers of events, in this country.

Just now class-distinction is becoming marked to an alarming degree. Not only is the gulf between rich and poor widening, until it threatens to become as impassable as the boundaries between castes in India; but laborers and employers seem also to be marshalling their respective forces as if preparing for a mortal combat. What is to be the outcome?

It is absolutely certain that all wrong is not on one side. The exposures of rottenness in business methods and in politics, that have been made recently; the bold violations of law by which the common people have been made to stand and deliver to the coffers of trusts; the ruthless strangling of competition, and similar crimes of which one side is guilty, are different only in variety, not in kind, from the acts of violence and revolutionary proceedings with which the other side must be charged. It is equally certain that the only salvation from the threatened peril of being overtaken by the fate of Rome, is in a return to the principles upon which the Republic was founded.

New York furnishes more of the spice of life than the Spice Islands do.

The town certainly has been between wind and water for a goodly number of hours.

It is pleasant to receive from one's congressman a bouquet of beautiful flowers—in the seed.

There is scarcely a meeting of Yale graduates that does not name Secretary Taft for President. After all, what's in a name?

If the weather is not all you could wish, remember that the April showers, the May flowers and the June brides are not very far off.

It will be a great relief to the American people when the Castellanes settle up their divorce business and settle down.

There is no denying that Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone were taken to the Canyon jail through a curious set of circumstances.

If the conduit is so badly constructed, as alleged, what kind of policy is it to permit the contractor who built it to reconstruct it?

Railway rate discrimination will never cease so long as the investigation into it continues. And it looks as though that never would end.

Had those full blood Indians, the Wickliffe brothers, belonged to the Five Civilized tribes, they never would have ambushed those United States deputy marshals, for no civilized person would do such a thing.

Now that "Andy" Hamilton has returned no one seems to care anything for his information about that insurance money. It is the old, old story of wanting what is difficult to get and caring little for it when gotten.

The United States supreme court's decision in the Chicago traction cases has sent Chicago Union traction stock down a good many points, but there hasn't been a corresponding rise in municipal ownership stock.

"Passing a pure food bill may have been hard on the senate's feelings, but holding corporation officers personally responsible—that must have seemed little short of treason," says the Philadelphia North American. "If that be treason, make the most of it."

There is to be a Memorial meeting in the Assembly Hall in this city at 10:30 a. m. on Saturday, March 17, in honor of the lamented Susan B. Anthony. Women of all classes and denominations are specially invited to be present. The meeting will be held under the auspices of the Woman Suffrage association of Utah, and will be free to the public.

A peculiar method of living at the public expense has been adopted, it is said, by a German. Some years ago he sought a policeman, to whom he said uncomplimentary things about the Emperor. For this he was sent to prison for two years. He was no sooner liberated than he again put himself in communication with a policeman and repeated his former offence. Three years' imprisonment was his reward. Early in the present year he found himself once more out upon the world. He looked up another policeman and said things calculated to offend a loyal subject of the Kaiser. This he can continue indefinitely.

The latest indictment of modern music is that it is becoming Chinese. Oriental music is incomprehensible to occidental ears, and this proposition reversed is, no doubt, also true. The music of the Asiatics is, to western critics, mere noise. Now comes the Chinese ambassador and claims that he can discover, in our latest compositions—does he refer to our "ragtime"?—themes and variations essentially Chinese. Is this correct? The civilization of the "Celestials" is generally considered thousands of years behind our own, having ceased to develop at a very early stage? Are

we retrograding? Is our art turning backward? It is absolutely certain that modern composers are more fearless in violating so-called rules than were their masters.

THE COST OF INVADING CHINA.

Florida Times-Union.

Mr. Root says we must get ready to punish China; that means an invasion and these are exceptionally expensive to invade as well as invaded. European experts figure that it cost England a cool million a day while she was pushing Oom Paul out of her path. Russia's attempt to extend her empire to the China sea brought on a war which cost her a billion—the repression of that ambition cost Japan three-quarters of a billion. Our war with Spain was a walkover, but we are still paying the price in corruption, debauchery of the public service and demoralization of the people. Japan won in Manchuria, but while her men were fighting her little farms were ravaged and her children are starving—a price that dwarfs the accumulated expenditures of gold and even life. For the child-reared or badly trained in mind and morals costs more—disease and starvation follow wars and demoralization is the child of these.

SPEAKING OF THE INDIANS.

San Francisco Call.

On the fourth day of this month the independence of the North American Indians as tribal organizations passed away. We are no longer to make treaties and agreements with them as though they were sovereign foreign powers, but they are now subject to all the privileges and penalties of the United States law. It is a historical event of considerable importance, this final moving of the most picturesque of all savage races into complete American citizenship, and ethnologists will watch the results with much interest. Will this remarkable race die out in the open and unrestricted competition with the whites, or will the stimulus of living freely under the same conditions of survival as the whites so develop their energies and their capacities that they will become among the racial factors that go to make up our conglomerate civilization?

Manchester Union.

By virtue of an agreement which went into effect March 4, the tribal organization of the Cherokee, Choctaw, Creek, Chickasaw and Seminole Indians was dissolved, and the members of these five tribes became citizens of the United States. This was the culmination of apparently chimerical plans laid as far back as 1833, when a law was passed to that effect. Under the law, Henry L. Dawes, now dead, with the commission created under the new law, started out to induce the Choctaws, the Creeks, and their neighbors to allot their lands to their members as individuals, to abolish their tribal government, and to merge themselves in the mass of the country's citizenship. The task was Herculean, but it has been accomplished, and another paragraph has been added to the closing chapter of the story of the American Indian.

C. M. Harvey in the March Atlantic. Like the Moorish king Abu Abdallah, looking mournfully backward at his lost Granada, Geronimo, from Fort Sill, gazes westward across the prairies and hills to the Arizona of his great days which he will see again. Up at Pipe Rock agency, the Sioux nonagenarian, Red Cloud, the most famous of living Indian warriors, who could tell as many marvels as Aeneas told to Dido, refuses to accept the government's offer of an allotment of land, and goes down, like Dickens' Steerforth in the storm at Yarmouth, waving his hand defiantly in the face of destiny. Most of Hercules' labors looked like that compared with the task which the late Henry L. Dawes undertook when he and the commission created under the law of 1833 started out to induce the Choctaws, the Creeks, and their neighbors to allot their lands to their members as individuals, to abolish their tribal government, and to merge themselves in the mass of the country's citizenship. That work has been bravely finished. The last councils of the Five Tribes has been held. The epic of the American Indian has closed.

Portland Oregonian.

Something over two years ago an Oregonian representative visited the west coast of Vancouver island, and, after a study of the local Indian question, ventured the opinion that the white man's religion had accomplished nothing for the west coast Indian in the way of improving mind or morals. It was also pointed out that, in many respects, religion had proved a positive detriment to the simple children of the forest. The article, of course, provoked criticism, and an attempt was made to show in contradiction that religion had done much for the isolated, red men. The extent to which the white man's religion has affected them is disclosed in an interview in yesterday's Oregonian with Rev. Charles Moser, a Benedictine missionary from the Clatsop. In discussing the Valencia wreck, he states that the Indians could have reached those in distress "if inducements had been made." He further states that when the Indians learned that \$3 was being offered for the recovery of a body, many of them started out in their canoes and brought in the dead. In the opinion of this minister of the gospel, "it would have been better had the Indians been offered \$50 for every passenger rescued, but no one made the offer, and the Indians remained at their homes." This brutal indifference to the fate of helpless women and children may indicate a religious training, but it is nothing that can be pointed to with any great degree of pride.

JUST FOR FUN.

Song for a Cracked Voice.

When I was young and slender, a spender, a lender,
What gentleman adventurer was prouder than I?
Who luster at passes with glasses—and asses,
How pleasant was the look of 'em as I came launting by!
(But now there's none to sigh at me as I come creaking by.)
Then Pegasus went leaping 'twixt hooding and treading,
A song in every dicky-bird, a scent in every rose;
What means for loveborn glances, romances, and dances,
And how the spirit of the waltz went thrilling t. my toes?
(Egad, it's now a gouty pang goes thrilling to my toes!)
Was I at lover frantic, romantic, and idle,
Who found the note in Molly's voice, the heaven in her eyes,
Who, madder than a hatter, talked patter? No matter.
Call not that little, youthful ghost, but leave it where it lies!
(Dear, dear, how many winter snows have drifted where it lies!)
But now I'm old and humble, why mumble and crumble
At all the pos-laked rou that hurries laughing by?
Framed in my glass-rimmed glasses each lass is who passes,
And youth is still a twinkling in the corner of my eye.
(How glad I do not see it in the corner of my eye!)
—Wallace Irwin in McClure's.

Much Re-Daughtered.

Atlanta Constitution.
The swell woman's organization of

the republic of Guatemala is called the "Daughters of Twenty-five Revolutions." If the women of Santo Domingo were to organize they might make it more revolutions than that.

Motive.

"How in the world did Perkins come to run off with another man's wife?" "I haven't seen the woman, so I don't know whether he did it for motives of philanthropy or not!"—Life.

All he Wanted.

"I want to put a personal in the paper to recover a horse and buggy I lost," said the man.
"Ah," said the clerk, "you want an ad for the 'Lost and Found' column."
"No, I want to say: 'If the man who stole my horse and buggy to elope with my wife will return said horse and buggy suitable reward will be paid.'"
Philadelphia Press.

His Crime.

"My poor man, what are you in for?" asked the kind old lady, pausing before the cell.
"Coarse work, mum," replied 1154; "got ketchin' in de same crime twict."
"Was it murder or robbery?"
"Worse, mum. Matrimony."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

New Grand Theatre

TONIGHT LAST TIME!
W. E. Nankeville Presents the Beautiful Play,

HUMAN HEARTS

An Idyll of the Arkansas Hills: a play for the young as well as the old. Commencing Thursday Night, "Jesse James."

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Edward A. Braden Offers Henry W. Savage's Production of

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Prices—5c to \$1.00.
Next Attraction: Thursday and Friday, with School Matinee Friday at 3:30, Geo. Primrose's Minstrels.

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Assisted by Dorothy Brenner and Ethel Rose, the Clubman and the Dancing Girl.
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Syrup stops the cough.
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Large Bottle 25c.

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Removes sunburn, pimples, wrinkles and makes the skin smooth and white. Contains no oil or greasy substances.
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FOR THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SAT. EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.

THREE No. 1 is a Misses' fine ribbed, black cotton hose, sold regularly at 30c a pair; is made a special 20c for this sale at 30c a pair.
HOSIERY No. 2 is a Misses' black hose, an extra fine gauge of Egyptian pure combed lace, a 35c hose, to be sold as a special during sale at 25c.
SPECIALS No. 3 is for the boys; made of heavy black cotton, reinforced at knee, heel and toe, the biggest value known to the trade at 25c.

HDKFS., EDGINGS AND GLOVES.

20c to 35c Handkerchiefs, 15c—Hemstitched and embroidered and seamed, embroidered handkerchiefs, worth from 20c to 35c each, special now for 15c.
Edgings at Half Price—A very pretty line of Hamburg Embroidery edgings to be sold at 5c, 7 1/2c, 10c, 12 1/2c, 15c, 20c and 30c a yard, every one of them worth double these prices.
\$1.35 Pique Gloves, \$1.00—Our regular \$1.35 stock of women's "Waldorf" Pique Gloves, in all colors and sizes, are being sold this week at \$1.00 a pair. This is a most excellent glove for street wear.

ENTIRE STOCK HONEY COMB AND MARSEILLES BED SPREADS AT BIG REDUCTIONS.

\$1.00 Spread for . . . \$.80	\$1.25 Spread for . . . \$1.00	\$1.50 Spread for . . . \$1.20
\$1.75 Spread for . . . \$1.40	\$2.00 Spread for . . . \$1.60	\$2.50 Spread for . . . \$2.00
\$3.00 Spread for . . . \$2.40	\$3.50 Spread for . . . \$2.80	\$4.00 Spread for . . . \$3.20
\$4.50 Spread for . . . \$3.60	\$5.00 Spread for . . . \$4.00	\$5.50 Spread for . . . \$4.40
\$6.00 Spread for . . . \$4.80	\$6.50 Spread for . . . \$5.20	\$7.00 Spread for . . . \$5.60

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20c Craplis for only 15c a Yard. This is the new popular for Kimonos and Dressing Scaques. It comes in all colors, with a variety of Oriental designs; noted particularly for their washing qualities. You should have some. Save five cents on each yard by purchasing what you want during this sale.

1-3 OFF CARPET REMNANTS.

We have twenty-five pieces of 22 1/2-inch borders and thirty-five pieces of 27-inch Carpet, in eight to twenty-five yard lengths. They include Axminsters, Wilton Velvets and Tapestry Brussels. ALL WILL GO AT 33 1/3 PER CENT REDUCTION.

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We are offering our entire stock of NOVELTY FISH NET CURTAINS at a reduction of 25 per cent. Plain centers with fancy edgings, some with motif in corners; an endless variety of patterns. Regular prices range from \$2.00 to \$10.00 a pair, but during ONE-FOURTH OFF this week you may have them at . . .

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