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SALT LAKE CITY, AUG. 24, 1907.

THE NAUVOO EXPOSITOR.

A correspondent of Bancroft, Idaho, writes:

"To the Editor:—Will you be kind enough to devote a little space to a brief but plain explanation of the direct causes of the assassination of the Prophet Joseph. The writer was confronted by a lady this morning who said: 'Why is it that the Mormons always claim that Joseph Smith was killed for religion's sake?' Because it is true," said I. "Not so," she replied, "but because he and his brother set fire to a printing office that published a paper called the Times and Seasons."

The lady, no doubt, refers to the Nauvoo Expositor, and not to the Times and Seasons.

The reason why the Prophet Joseph was the object of hatred, and why he finally suffered martyrdom was that he was a prophet of the Lord, speaking the truth in the name of the Master to a generation not knowing, and not willing to accept, the truth. For the same reason John the Baptist was put to death; and Stephen, and Peter, and Paul, and Polycarp, and the almost innumerable host of martyrs of whom it can be said in the words of the author of the Epistle to the Hebrews: "Of whom the world was not worthy." It was the same reason for which the Son of Man himself was put to death.

It is not true that the destruction of the printing office was the real cause of the last acts of persecution against the Prophet. Some time before that event he was advised by Charles Foster that some apostates had laid a plot to kill him. The secret of their opposition was that the Prophet had rebuked them for their sins and dealt with them in accordance with the law of the Church. They were haughty and unrepentant in their sins and transgressions, like Lucifer of old, and their enmity was inspired by that arch-enemy of God and man.

The printing office episode was but an incident in the warfare between the forces of light and darkness. The enemies had already decided to kill the Prophet. But, in order to accomplish their diabolical design in safety, they deemed it necessary to prepare the public sentiment for the tragedy, by stories of alleged misdeeds and crimes of the "Mormon" leaders. The Nauvoo Expositor was to be the speaking trumpet through which to mislead the American people. The dark deed was to be committed behind the cover of a newspaper. Accordingly the Nauvoo Expositor, owned and edited by apostates and bitter enemies of the Church, was established. One of its objects was to work for the destruction of the city of Nauvoo by inducing the legislature to repeal the city charter. But its chief mission was to defame and libel the leading citizens belonging to the Church.

When its first and only number appeared, it caused indignation and consternation among the citizens. It was feared that it would induce mobs to attack the city. And this fear was not without foundation. Under the circumstances some were in favor of taking steps to terminate the career of the libelous publication. But the Prophet, who at the time was the mayor of the city, was anxious that no illegal measures should be resorted to. No mob law was to be tolerated in the city of the Saints. When, therefore, the city council met in regular session, the question came up as to what to do with the Expositor. The scandalous character of the sheet was fully considered. The council decided by almost unanimous vote that the paper was a nuisance, and the mayor was instructed to have it removed without delay. There was one dissenting vote cast by a non-"Mormon" member of the council, but this member also agreed that the sheet was a public nuisance. He thought, however, that a fine would be the correct punishment.

According to the instructions of the council, the mayor ordered the marshal to destroy the plant of the paper. This was done. During the legal investigations that followed immediately after this procedure, it was made clear that the city fathers had done only what they had authority in law to do, and the mayor issued a proclamation stating that he was perfectly willing to go before any high court in the state, at the request of the governor, and answer for the correctness of the conduct of the city authorities in the matter.

This is, briefly, the story of the Nauvoo Expositor. It is evident that the persecutors made use of the incident to carry out plans already matured. We have a parallel in the history of our Lord. During His ministry of love the flames of hatred became more and more intense, and His death was often secretly agreed on in the council chambers of His adversaries. But not until He had publicly cleansed the temple ground and denounced the defilers of the sacred place as robbers, did the secret plots take definite shape. The Prophet and the Patriarch were slain, because they were witnesses for God. That was the true and only reason. They were slain while engaged in the defense of the constitutional rights of the citizens of their beloved city.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

The University of Utah will open this year on Sept. 11th for entrance examinations and on Sept. 16th for actual instruction.

The catalogue shows that expansion

and improvement are constant in this institution. The departments of instruction correspond with those of the best of the higher educational institutions of today. The courses of instruction in each department are varied and extensive.

About seventy-five professors and instructors offer instruction in the University. More than one thousand students are enrolled. The graduating class of 1907 numbered nearly fifty college students who received degrees, and about one hundred and fifty normal students who received normal certificates.

The University of Utah is the oldest public institution in the State. It was incorporated in 1850, less than three years after the arrival of the pioneers. As now constituted the University comprises three schools: the School of Arts and Sciences, the State School of Mines, and the State Normal School. It also has a Medical Department which offers the first two years of the regular professional course in medicine. Each of the schools offers to qualified students collegiate instruction leading to a degree. The Normal School also offers a shorter course leading to a certificate, which exempts the holder from the regular examinations required of teachers in the State.

In the Schools of Arts and Science instruction is provided in Law by means of which students may do about two years of professional work in that subject.

The School of Arts and Sciences is the oldest and largest of the three schools of the University. Its object is to provide opportunities by which students may acquire the culture necessary to intelligent and aggressive citizenship.

It offers instruction leading to degrees in general science, the liberal arts, commerce and industry, government and administration, journalism, teaching, and two years in law and in medicine. Altogether, it is a creditable array of work for the state of Utah to be able to offer right here at home and in the various branches offered the undergraduate student can get as good courses here as by going abroad for his baccalaureate degree.

NO DISARMAMENT.

The question of limitation of armaments has been finally disposed of, by the adoption of the following resolution:

"The conference confirms the resolution adopted by the conference of 1899 in regard to the limitation of military expenditure, which has considerably increased in nearly every country since that year. The conference declares it to be highly desirable that the governments represented should resume the serious study of this question."

The chief feature of the discussion of this question was an address by Sir Edward Fry, the head of the British delegation. He pointed out that the military and naval expenditures of the principal European countries and the United States had increased from \$1,255,000,000 in 1899 to \$1,600,000,000 in 1906. "Such," he said, "is peace in the civilized world in the twentieth century." Yet M. Nelidoff, president of the conference, was moved to say that the question of the limitation of armaments is immaterial, and that any serious discussion of it would tend to injure the cause of peace.

Sir Edward made the following announcement on behalf of his government:

"The government of Great Britain would be prepared annually to communicate to the powers who would do the same the program for the construction of new vessels of war and the expenditure entailed in that program. This exchange of information would facilitate an exchange of views between the governments as to reductions which might be effected by mutual agreement. The British government believes that in this way an understanding might be reached as to the expenditure which states who agree to follow this course would be justified in providing for in their budgets."

This appears to be a practical suggestion. Nations generally take some notice of one another, whenever military steps are considered. The massing of troops along a frontier, military expeditions, naval maneuvers, etc., are not undertaken without consultation among the powers interested. It should be possible to add the increase of the military forces to the questions diplomatic etiquette considers of interest to more than one power. If so consultation would soon become the rule, and it is quite possible that limitation would finally be the result. Sir Edward's suggestion deserves serious consideration.

SUCCESSFUL CO-OPERATION.

Efforts at co-operation are always of interest to many of our readers. Here is a story of a successful attempt, undertaken at the suggestion of an English lady, as told by Miss Slocum in Providence Journal.

The lady established herself in a cottage in a small village. She owned two cottages in the place. Both were first put in good order. Then she gathered about her a horticulturalist, a woman who raised poultry, and two amateur gardeners, women of varying ages, nationalities and ideas. The garden supplies the colony with vegetables, fruit and flowers in abundance, the surplus being sold in the nearest town. The poultry yard supplies table birds and eggs and a small surplus, and is managed by a girl who is also gaining experience. One good maid does the work of the cottages, with help from another guest, who likes indoor better than outdoor work, and the washing is sent to the nearest town.

The gardeners work half the garden for the good of the house; the other half is divided into three equal portions, of which they each take the profits, selling part of their produce to the house. The poultry girl takes every tenth egg and chicken as her payment, and she also looks after the bees, taking every tenth section of honey. Thus all are directly interested in the success of the enterprise. The terms for board and lodging are from ten shillings to twenty shillings per week.

The owner of the cottages at the end of four years shows, it is said, a satisfactory balance sheet, capital paid back, a small but steadily increasing balance in the bank, and what is still more important, health restored.

The idea is said to have aroused some interest in this country, too, and one lady owning an estate on the main

line between Boston and Providence, is about to try the experiment.

Another feature of co-operation is being again tried in New York on a large scale, where several families form a stock company and own jointly the house they live in. A model plan, says the New York World, for a group of these far-seeing associates presents a house of twelve stockholders, besides twelve apartments for renting. The financial calculation is that on an original subscription to \$50,000 worth of stock one may dwell in luxury in an apartment which he owns outright, and may receive his one-twelfth of an annual surplus, amounting say to \$36,000, from rentals. There can be no doubt that this form of co-operation will become popular, if it proves a success.

AS SEEN BY A STRANGER.

We print below a letter from a business man who recently traveled through this city, in which he tells the firm he represents what his impressions were on his first visit to the City of the Saints. The letter was not intended for publication. It was sent to Mr. Wm. A. Dwyer, Detroit, Mich., and was meant to convey correct information to the firm in which he is interested, with a view to business. Mr. Dwyer, however, sent a copy of it to Mr. James Dwyer of this city, and through him the letter has finally found its way to this office. The writer says:

"The Art Stove Company, Detroit, Mich.:
Gentlemen—Pursuant to your request that I give you my opinion of the cities and towns I visit as I proceed westward, I beg to hand you herewith my thoughts of Salt Lake City, her business enterprises, and her people; this being my first stop of any consequence in the heart of the Rockies."

"Up where the cities and towns are 4,000 feet or more above the sea; where the glories of the everlasting snows are ever present to thrill with their magic splendor, and exaltation with their cooling breezes; up toward the richly tree-clad mountains where the miner has already found and brought to the surface many of the 'larks' worth of gold up to the exalted summits where the rich and poor have an opportunity alike and mankind seems of one great family to such a place have I come for the first time in my life, to visit the thrifty and growing metropolis of Utah, a city rich and favored by nature, of nearly \$5,000,000 people, built in the heart of the Salt Lake, and surrounded by rich and fertile fields. The autumn days are here with all their glory of climate and glow of the harvest crops. The mornings and evenings are delightfully cool; the days most perfect with clear sunshine and an atmosphere pure and exhilarating."

"The first settlement was made in Salt Lake City by the Mormons, under the leadership of that great colonizer and President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Brigham Young, who by his marvelous genius has erected in the very heart of the Rocky Mountains a city which is destined to ever remain as a monument of his greatness. It seems to me that a man of such wonderful ability as he possessed could not live to see the completion of the great work which he had undertaken. The city of the Mormon Temple, which is a marvel of beauty, and which was forty years under construction. He was permitted to plan and lay out the work, but future generations of necessity, were to complete it, and how well this work has been carried forward in each and every department, which he was instrumental in organizing, can only be appreciated by paying this people a visit, and seeing what enterprise and suffering have accomplished in so short a time."

"In the promptness and liberality of the Mormon people there is something decidedly pleasing. Their manner is at once affable and impressive, and they are not in the least degree dogmatic (reports to the contrary notwithstanding), impressing the stranger with a sense of power. In the whole mountain range I see a trace of their genius, their cities and towns have the best and most up-to-date educational facilities, the influence of which is reflected in the lives and living of the people. The men are of strong physique, quiet mannered and intelligent. The ladies sweet-faced, extremely bright and home-loving, whose sole ambition seems to be making a home pleasant for those they love, as may be seen by their enticing door-yards; comfortable and cozy homes; the well kept lawns and shrubbery, which are heard the prattle of babes and the merry laughter of children at play."

"It has been my privilege while here to visit the heads of the principal mercantile establishments, some of which were established by Brigham Young himself. In each instance these men show leadership, yet without have the characteristics of a monarch, and which at once win for them the confidence and respect of the visitors."

"Time will not permit me to write you further on what I have seen and heard, but only say, in conclusion, that to visit this most delightful summer resort and its God-fearing people, is to fall in love with them."

"To visit this city and the world visit this city and are always delighted. In the months when nature is thriving, the fields and trees here are bright and green, flowers bloom, and the welcome comfort grows the visitor is treated with a delicious flavor. The wide and clean streets of the city, the pretty park with its beautiful drives, the shady retreats, the lawns lined with thrifty trees, the handsome public buildings, public reading room and library; the glorious scenery of the Wasatch mountains and hills surrounding in the distance, with meadows and fields intervening, make the city one of the most pleasant and ideal spots for those desiring to get away from the steady grind of city life and rest their nature, and commune with nature's God."

"I shall ever remember this, my first visit to Salt Lake City."

"Yours truly,
"W. AUSTILL."

It is evident that the future of this city would be very bright, if the disturbing element represented by fanatics and grifters, both in the service of crooked politicians, could be held in subjection to the better class of citizens. A revolt similar to that which took place in San Francisco seems to be needed. With a good and honest city government secured, there is no reason why this City should not develop very rapidly.

There has been some talk lately about the growth of the population here during the last two years. But the bragging that is done for political purposes is not worth anything. Official census figures generally throw cold water down the spine of the fellows that lie in population figures. Some increase in population we have had recently. No one who takes a walk an evening and notes the Babylonian mixture of languages that can be heard on every street corner, and especially outside saloons, can doubt that. It would, in fact, be very interesting to know how many Japs, and Italians, and Greeks, and Negroes, have come to the City during the last two years.

But, no matter! The City should have a great future. And this will be secured as soon as the citizens are de-

termined to end the needless strife that is being kept up for purposes of graft and robbery, and to have a representative city government. This fact cannot be too strongly impressed upon the minds of all whose interests are identical with those of the City.

CENTRAL AMERICAN UNION.

According to Washington advices, there have been several conferences at the State department with reference to the project of forming a union of the republics of Central America under one federal government. It is claimed that the governments of both the United States and of Mexico favor this project of federation, but it has not been so clear as to the specific form into which that movement will evolve.

Guatemala, the greatest of the republics, it is thought, favors a plan of Central American federation, to be brought about through pacific methods and by the medium of an international congress or conference. But the government of Nicaragua which has assumed an attitude that critics describe as arrogant, seeks to bring about a federation through the force of arms, implying the predominance of its President, Gen. Zelaya. To harmonize these various interests will be the difficult task of a conference on federation.

If M. Le Plongeon is correct, Central America at one time was a mighty empire, a center of civilization, from which the rays of light radiated throughout the world. The people there may not again resume such an importance to the rest of the world, but they would certainly be strengthened and benefited every way by a federation and union of forces and resources. That people so closely related and with identical interests should remain in a state of weakness owing to secession and division is an anomaly.

The local telegraphers have clubbed together to stick.

In these days of trials, investigations and airings absence of body is no more convenient than absent-mindedness.

"A fool and his money are soon parted," but sometimes it takes time, as the case of "Scouting Scotty" would indicate.

A "dirty whelp," "contemptible scoundrel," and "lying assassin" are persons who dare to express opinions of the Faking sheet.

In an auto accident in Pittsburg the chauffeur is said to have gone up in the air like a sky-rocket, but he came down like an ordinary stick.

Snip! Snip! Snip! No, this is not a little girl scolding a proud acquaintance but the noise that can be heard

From The Battleground of Thought.

It Takes Time. Now how are people to correct faults? To break themselves of faulty enunciation? Simply by taking time. We are encouraged to do things in a hurry. To be busy, that is, to be rushed, has been so long an ideal with us that even if we really aren't busy we acquire the habit of doing things in a busy way—that is, a hurried way. We attend to trifles hurriedly. We even speak hurriedly when we have plenty of time. Moreover, it is so difficult to assume, No one estimation to seem busy that many people with plenty of leisure pretend to be busy and dishonestly say they are busy, and not as if they were busy, and talk with the breathless hurry of people rushed to death. It is very curious, this ideal of seeming to be rushed as if it were a good in itself, and not a misfortune, a state to be guarded against both for one's own comfort and for the sake of not annoying people about us. Repose, quiet, poise, the easy balance of one's mind and physical equilibrium must be recognized as an ideal before, as a people, we can learn to arrange what is going on in our minds and to express it in clear speech. So if we desire to try to speak well, we must accept this ideal and relax from the tension with which most of us hold ourselves. When we express ourselves we should then express, not a hurried or haphazard being, but a calm and rational. Instantly many of our faults of diction will straighten themselves out, and we shall find our speech clear, speaking astonishingly lightened.—John D. Barry, in Harper's Bazar.

Origin and Aim. Still another practical Of the Party of work and young Ireland. land is and has been successfully performing. The eradication of the drink evil. Though as shown by statistics, and despite popular tradition, an Irishman drinks less than either the Englishman or the Scotchman, the Young Ireland party are determined that, in the future, the Irishman's annual drink bill will not bear comparison with that of Englishman, of Scotchman, or Frenchman, or American. They hope by taking hold of the Irish generation, and enlisting them in the anti-drink crusade, entirely to eradicate the drink habit here. The workers in the new movement are almost entirely non-drinkers; thousands of them have come to consider it disgraceful to enter a public house. Recognizing, too, that the treating habit in Ireland was responsible for far more of the drinking and even drunkenness, than was love of drink itself, they adopted an anti-treating pledge, a pledge forbidding a man either to take a treat or give a treat, and have carried on, throughout the country, an anti-treating crusade, till now there are hundreds of thousands of people in Ireland pledged against treating, which is confidently believed, will fast fall into disrepute and disuse. The anti-drinking portion of the new party's program cuts two ways; not only must the drinker be deprived of England of a five-million-pound drink revenue, which has been annually going into the imperial exchequer from Ireland.—Seumas MacManus in North American Review.

The Ascendancy Nothing, indeed, to a Of the Pacific, storing a legacy of Over Atlantic. American policy, has been more interesting than to watch the steady decline of the Atlantic during the last ten years as the center of America's political and strategic interests, and the counterbalancing rise of the Pacific. It is scarcely too much to say that within the last decade the means of war, never a very heavy one, has been dissipated along the entire length of the Atlantic coast-line. As a possible source of conflict between the United States and any European power, the West Indies, since the expulsion of Spain from Cuba, have practically ceased to exist. I do not mean to say that the West-Indian problem is

in the telegraph editors' offices now-a-days.

A Colorado girl eloped while her papa made hay. This necessitates an overhauling and revision of the old memory gem, "Make hay while the sun shines."

An eastern milk wagon drivers' union has been robbed by its officers. Members will fight if any one attempts the "Don't cry over spilled milk" line of sympathy-talk on them.

If public support and approbation were necessary to hold a man in public office, this city would be shy a street supervisor until a successor to the present "Incumbence" had been selected.

Just the moment the Davis county said "No!" Farmington did a bigger business than ever in "romantic marriages." Love, laughs not only at locksmiths, mamas, papas, but at dignified county commissioners.

The modern reading-taste is queer; the newspaper devoting a page to a man who tells how to spend a million quickly will get more readers than a sheet devoting its space to reports of new factories, bumper crops and prosperity on all sides.

The "News" suggested it might be possible that the county attorneys had overlooked the Faking sheet in making up their list of defendants in the Sheets case and the Faking sheet promptly branded the "News" as a "criminal maker." Would not "A criminal finder" have been more correct?

The poor unfortunate Faking sheet is in hard straits these days. It is in an especially awkward position on the "Out with Cap't. Burbridge!" movement which has received so many set-backs during its short, eventful life. It is now trying to connect the captain of police with an affair that it has always insisted never happened and, confident in its own twisting-ability, wonders why people smile. It must go through some preliminaries before taking up a fight like it is now waging. It must first admit that it has lied persistently when it said it knew no Tourist Fleecing company, limited, existed during the Sheets' regime; it must confess that it really didn't expect anyone to listen when it said the Tourist Fleecing company, limited, had encountered two "Scotland yard detectives, disguised as humble Scotch bakers, who are still keeping up the disguise and making money at it in this city; it must explain why the facts of the McWhirter robbery were not printed on the night of the robbery after its police reporter had succeeded in getting the "complete" story. In short it must admit its own idiocy and crookedness before it can get anyone to listen to its infamous, groundless, and factless babbling against a man who can be a policeman and yet honest.

The question, The question, Many Schemes. To Get Rich Quick surplus funds, are constantly being taken out of savings banks, is easily answered by the alluring prospectus and advertisements in the daily press which guarantee 20, 30 and 50 per cent profits to the investors who "act quickly." The promoters of these schemes who send these messages to the public, under alluring head lines, almost invariably inject a clause that the investor must "act quickly" in order to get the securities or real estate at the price offered; intimating that, if he does not do so, he will lose the wonderful opportunity offered, because the price will be advanced. He wants quick action; he wants thoughtless action; he wants action without any investigation; he must have such action in order to sell the offered commodity; for 20 times out of 100, the careful, thoughtful, studious man, who contemplates an investment, will discard these schemes as worthless, with all their trifling amount of investigation. It is interesting to note the mental attitude of the people who do go into these promotion schemes, which have been well termed "get-rich-quick." It is one that may be easily compared with a man about to dive into a muddy stream; he can not see the bottom, but he hopes that the bottom is far enough away so that he may dive in safety and be refreshed by the cool water. The bottom of the river and the facts regarding the large return on the offered investment are frequently nearer than the plunger believed when he stood on the bank.—R. H. Swartwout in Moody's Magazine.

Lincoln's Death Now that I have told Due to Neglect the story of my three of the Guard. months' association with Abraham Lincoln, there are two things of which I feel that I must speak. The first question relates to the circumstances of the assassination of President Lincoln. It has never been made public before. I have often wondered why the negligence of the guard who accompanied the president to the theater on the night of the 14th has never been divulged. As I know, it was never even investigated by the police department. Yet, had he done his duty, I believe President Lincoln might not have been shot by Booth. The man was John Parker. He was a native of the District, and had volunteered, as I believe each of the other guards had done, in response to the President's first call for troops from the District. He is dead now and, as far as I have been able to discover, all of his family. So it is no kindness to speak of his death as a mistake made. It was the custom for the guard who accompanied the President to the theater to remain in the little passageway outside the box—that

passageway through which Booth entered. Mr. Buckingham, who was the doorman at Ford's theater, remembering that a chair was placed there for the guard on the evening of the 14th. Whether Parker occupied it at all I do not know.—Mr. Buckingham is of the impression that he did. If he did, he left it almost immediately; for he confessed to me the next day that he went to a seat at the front of the theater so that they could see the play. The door of the President's box was shut; probably Mr. Lincoln never knew that the guard had left his post. Had Parker been at his post at the back of the box—Booth still being dejected to make the attempt that night—he would have been stabbed, probably killed. The noise of the struggle—Parker could surely have managed to make some outcry—would have given the alarm. Major Rathbone was a brave man, and the President was a brave man and of enormous muscular strength. It would have been an easy thing for the two men to have disarmed Booth, who was not a man of great physical strength. It was the suddenness of the attack on the President that made it so devilishly successful. It makes me feel rather bitter when I remember that the President had said, just a few hours before, that he knew he could trust all his guards. And then to think that in that one moment of trust one of us should have utterly failed him! Parker knew that he had failed in duty. He looked like a convicted criminal the next day. He was never the same man afterward.—

Wm. H. Crook, in Harper's for September.

The Early Life. Luther Burbank's early life in California was attended by many hard experiences. He was very poor, and was obliged to take any work that came to hand. He cleaned out chicken-coops, job here and another there, passed through a very severe illness, went on the "tramp" for work until finally he was able to start a little nursery on his own account. Then he was on his own ground with a fair start. To outsiders he seemed an honest, hard-working young fellow, who might make his living, but not much more. Then, all at once, he did something that made those who knew about it look at him. An order came for 20,000 young prune-trees. Could he fill it in nine months? He hadn't a prune-tree on his place, and how was he going to supply 20,000 in nine months? He got together all the men and boys he could find to plant when they were ready, he had 20,000 prune buds ready for them, and in a short time the prunes were budding into the growing almonds, and before the time was up the trees were delivered to the delighted ranchman. And I have seen these 20,000 prune-trees, they are growing today, and it is really one of the finest orchards in California. From "A Little Visit to the Home of Luther Burbank," by George Wharton James, in the Circle.

A PEEP AT

Fal Fashions

At the beginning of every new season fashion indications are of supreme interest to the lady who delights to familiarize herself with the new styles and effects that will be worn by the leaders of fashion throughout the country.

Our buyer has recently returned from the eastern market and during his purchasing sojourn secured the latest and smartest things to add to our line. Being an expert judge of style and material, you are undoubtedly assured of the very latest fabrics and styles.

Many distinct changes from the fall styles of 1906 have been made. Plain broadcloth will be used for the construction of the more elaborate form of tailored suit, which requires a considerable amount of applied trimming in the way of braid for its fashionable exploitation.

Blue, brown, plum or Burgandy and gray are the colors strongly indicated as those which will predominate. The three color combination will be particularly fashionable, and will stamp the wearer as among the style leaders of the community.

The models shown have coats in many lengths, the styles are decidedly attractive and range from 26 to 42 inches long. They are made with semi-fitted back and loose front and also tight fitting effects. The coats are single and double breasted; notched collar and long sleeves with cuffs prevail. The skirt is in one of the new plaited models that will be so fashionable this fall.

The advance styles are here in elegant profusion—the identical styles that are now being shown in the leading fashion centers of the east, and a pleasing feature of the display is the prevalence of popular prices. We invite you to call and inspect the new goods, of course, you realize there is no time like the present for making selections.

Milinery

Innovations

During the early fall pressed felt shapes will be in vogue. Later it is anticipated the velvet hat will hold sway.

There will be considerable demand for black, although fashion indications point to the continued vogue of the colored hat, both for general wear and dress occasions. Blue, brown and green are the most promising colors in millinery, and there is good reason to believe that Atlantic blue will be one of the popular shades.

Large shapes will be quite popular. The leading characteristic of these will be the mushroom or bell shape. Crowns will be of moderate height.

We are now showing a beautiful assortment of the latest and most up-to-date styles including the new "Fluffy Ruffles" that will be so popular, and we invite you to come and inspect our beautiful line.

Z.C.M.I. Where You Get The Best. Z.C.M.I.

OUR DRUG STORE IS AT 112-114 MAIN STREET.

passageway through which Booth entered. Mr. Buckingham, who was the doorman at Ford's theater, remembering that a chair was placed there for the guard on the evening of the 14th. Whether Parker occupied it at all I do not know.—Mr. Buckingham is of the impression that he did. If he did, he left it almost immediately; for he confessed to me the next day that he went to a seat at the front of the theater so that they could see the play. The door of the President's box was shut; probably Mr. Lincoln never knew that the guard had left his post. Had Parker been at his post at the back of the box—Booth still being dejected to make the attempt that night—he would have been stabbed, probably killed. The noise of the struggle—Parker could surely have managed to make some outcry—would have given the alarm. Major Rathbone was a brave man, and the President was a brave man and of enormous muscular strength. It would have been an easy thing for the two men to have disarmed Booth, who was not a man of great physical strength. It was the suddenness of the attack on the President that made it so devilishly successful. It makes me feel rather bitter when I remember that the President had said, just a few hours before, that he knew he could trust all his guards. And then to think that in that one moment of trust one of us should have utterly failed him! Parker knew that he had failed in duty. He looked like a convicted criminal the next day. He was never the same man afterward.—

Wm. H. Crook, in Harper's for September.

The Early Life. Luther Burbank's early life in California was attended by many hard experiences. He was very poor, and was obliged to take any work that came to hand. He cleaned out chicken-coops, job here and another there, passed through a very severe illness, went on the "tramp" for work until finally he was able to start a little nursery on his own account. Then he was on his own ground with a fair start. To outsiders he seemed an honest, hard-working young fellow, who might make his living, but not much more. Then, all at once, he did something that made those who knew about it look at him. An order came for 20,000 young prune-trees. Could he fill it in nine months? He hadn't a prune-tree on his place, and how was he going to supply 20,000 in nine months? He got together all the men and boys he could find to plant when they were ready, he had 20,000 prune buds ready for them, and in a short time the prunes were budding into the growing almonds, and before the time was up the trees were delivered to the delighted ranchman. And I have seen these 20,000 prune-trees, they are growing today, and it is really one of the finest orchards in California. From "A Little Visit to the Home of Luther Burbank," by George Wharton James, in the Circle.

A PEEP AT

Fal Fashions

At the beginning of every new season fashion indications are of supreme interest to the lady who delights to familiarize herself with the new styles and effects that will be worn by the leaders of fashion throughout the country.

Our buyer has recently returned from the eastern market and during his purchasing sojourn secured the latest and smartest things to add to our line. Being an expert judge of style and material, you are undoubtedly assured of the very latest fabrics and styles.

Many distinct changes from the fall styles of 1906 have been made. Plain broadcloth will be used for the construction of the more elaborate form of tailored suit, which requires a considerable amount of applied trimming in the way of braid for its fashionable exploitation.

Blue, brown, plum or Burgandy and gray are the colors strongly indicated as those which will predominate. The three color combination will be particularly fashionable, and will stamp the wearer as among the style leaders of the community.

The models shown have coats in many lengths, the styles are decidedly attractive and range from 26 to 42 inches long. They are made with semi-fitted back and loose front and also tight fitting effects. The coats are single and double breasted; notched collar and long sleeves with cuffs prevail. The skirt is in one of the new plaited models that will be so fashionable this fall.