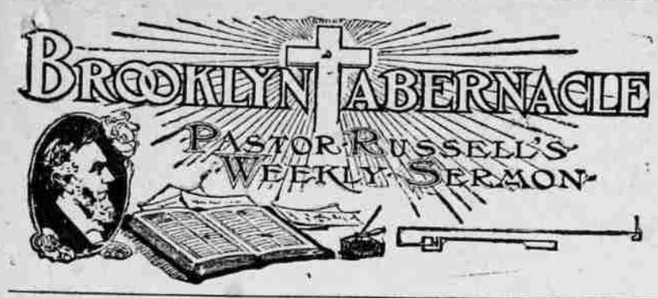

THE DESIRE OF ALL NATIONS.

"I will shake all nations, and the desire of all nations shall come" (Haggai ii, 7).

Special to The Tribune.

CELORON, N. Y., July 31.—Today at this place Pastor Russell of Brooklyn Tabernacle addressed the International Bible Students' association, about 4,000. He said:

The great Messiah, "King of Glory," has long been waited for by the civilized nations. For thirty-five centuries the Jews have waited for him as the great Prophet foreshadowed by Moses and foretold by him (Acts iii, 22); and as the Great King foreshadowed by their Kings David and Solomon; and as their glorious Priest typified by Aaron, but specially in the former's majesty as king and priest foreshown by Melchisedek—a priest upon his throne (Psalm cx, 4).

Free Masons have waited twenty-five hundred years for the same glorious personage, as Hiram Abiff, the great Master Mason, whose death, glorification and future appearing are continually set before them by the letters upon their keystones. He died a violent death, they claim, because of his loyalty to the Divine secrets typed in Solomon's temple. He must reappear, they claim, in order that the great antitypical temple may be completed and its grand service for Israel and for all peoples may be accomplished. They claim that his presence is to be expected speedily.

Christians of every shade, in proportion as they are conversant with the Bible (Old Testament and New) believe, also, in a great temple builder who died because of his faithfulness to the Divine plans, re the spiritual temple, the elect church (I Peter ii, 4, 5). Him they expect to come a second time "in power and great glory" to complete the temple which is his body, and in and through that spiritual and glorious temple so bless Israel and all the families of the earth. His second presence in glory and power, but invisible to men, is believed to be imminent.

The Mohammedans, also worshiping the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob and David and Solomon, are also expecting a great Heavenly Messenger to bless them and all peoples by the establishment of a heavenly kingdom. They have awaited his coming for centuries. They believe his kingdom to be near at hand.

Who Is This King of Glory?

The same glorious personage will fulfill all these desires—these hopes. Is it not time that all of these peoples, fearing God and hoping in His promises, should come together in one hope, in one expectation. It must be so, for do we not read prophetically, "The desire of all nations shall come"?

We are well aware that great barriers lie between these multitudes; but we hold that they are chiefly barriers of superstition and ignorance. In the past they have pulled apart, and have slandered and persecuted one another. If now they will sympathetically draw near to each other, surely they will find much to appreciate in each other's hopes and aims.

The Basic of Sympathy.

The fact that the Jews and Mohammedans, Catholics and Protestants and Free Masons, all base their faith on the Old Testament of the Holy Scriptures, is ground for the better understanding pleaded for.

All Christians must accept the authority of the Hebrew Scriptures because the founder of Christianity, Jesus, and his special mouthpieces, the apostles, taught nothing contrary to the law and the prophets. Indeed, they quoted from the Old Testament in proof of every doctrine advanced. They claimed that they neither destroyed nor ignored the Old Testament, but merely noted its fulfillment.

The error in the past has been the general disposition to appeal to superstition and prejudice and bigotry, rather than to facts and Scripture. We must reverse the lever in order to attain the good results—in order to see eye to eye.

What All Can Agree To.

All agree that the world needs the Divine blessing! All agree that we have been laboring under a mistake in supposing that education and civilization are alone necessary to secure human happiness. We perceive that the greater the civilization the greater is the unrest; and the broader the education the greater are the suggestions and opportunities for taking selfish advantage of others.

All are agreed that only the later inventions, telephones, etc., and our modern and costly police precautions make it possible to live in civilized lands and that, despite all these, murders are a hundred-fold what they were fifty years ago. In those days a murder would be detailed and discussed for a year. Now we give little heed to several reported in each day's newspapers. Thousands are executed, other thousands are imprisoned for life and we pay little heed—so gradually have we become accustomed to these horrors of our civilization and education.

We oppose these with church and mission influences, with Sunday schools, Y. M. C. A.'s, with courts, juvenile and superior, and yet they increase. We penalize the carrying of weapons and bombs and wisely prohibit inflammatory speeches; and the better informed know that Christendom is like a powder magazine which some unlucky friction between the classes may any day explode.

All Hopes Really One.

Admitting that all mankind are imperfect, "born in sin and shapen in iniquity," we nevertheless cannot assent to the doctrine of total depravity—that there is nothing good in any man; or in all men. Each one who prays "forgive us our trespasses as we forgive others" should concede that others, as well as himself, would prefer righteousness to sin. If the environment were different—if his appetite were not so perverse, if his will power were not so inadequate. So, then, whether Jew, Mohammedan, Catholic, Free Mason or Protestant, do we not all really desire the one thing? And do we not admit, after centuries of endeavor along different lines, that God alone can send us the aid which the whole world so greatly needs? We do!

Let us now formulate this "desire of all nations" from those holy scriptures which we all acknowledge. Let us see that it is exactly what we all have been looking and praying for under different names: It is the kingdom of God!—the kingdom of Allah! Its rule is to be "under the whole heavens," however heavenly or spiritual the great ruler will be (Daniel vii., 27). Under its beneficent and uplifting influence the glorious result will be that God's will shall be done on earth as completely as it is now done in heaven. This is exactly what the Scriptures declare—that sin and ignorance will be done away; that the knowledge of the glory of God's character will fill the whole earth. It means a strong government exercised for the restraint of sin and for the freeing of mankind from slavery to sin—the slavery of inherited weaknesses entailed by Adam's disobedience. The great heavenly king, the son of David, who will do these things, according to the law and the prophets will have many titles indicating various features of his greatness. "He shall be called wonderful, counsellor, the mighty Elohim, the Prince of Peace, and the Father (life-giver) of eternal life (Isaiah ix., 6).

He is called the Savior by the prophet Isaiah (xlv., 15), for he shall "save from their sins" and from the penalty of sin all who shall become "his people." And all who will wickedly refuse his rule of righteousness and his assistance out of sin and death conditions will be esteemed "wicked" in the proper sense of that word; and of these we read: "All the wicked will he destroy."

Love Righteousness—Hate Iniquity.

We have had too much of hatred and persecution because of the differences in our degrees of knowledge as expressed in our differences of belief. Let this cease. Let us unite in our love for righteousness and in our hatred of unrighteousness—in equity. Let us cultivate such a sympathy for the coming reign of righteousness to be established by Messiah (by whatever name He and his kingdom may be handed down to us) that our characters shall be more and more influenced and transformed by the prophetic view. We are all agreed that Messiah's kingdom is nigh, even knocking at the door of the world. In the wonderful inventions of our day we have the very fore-gleams of that kingdom as outlined in prophecy. The necessities of the case also corroborate this: The tension between capital and labor will soon be to its limit and break; the grasp of monopoly will soon be so strong that the masses will be ground between the upper and the nether millstones; our high-tension living is calculated soon to have our race in the madhouse; specialists say, within one century. Let us believe the Word of God delivered by the prophets of old. Let us prepare our hearts for the Great King and know that such will have the chief blessing.

"He Must Reign—Until."

According to the Bible, the reign of the promised Great King shall not be an eternal reign. Eventually the dominion of earth originally given to Adam and lost by disobedience and consequent incapacity, is to be restored to such of Adam's race as shall attain earthly perfection and Jehovah's approval. Messiah's empire will be a mediatorial one and, according to the Scriptures, will continue only one thousand years. But we are assured that the period will be quite sufficient for the great work to be accomplished. Father Adam, after being sentenced for sin—"Dying thou shalt die," experienced the dying processes for 930 years. Contrariwise the world will, under the Messiah's rule as King and Priest (Melchisedek, Psalm cx., 4), gradually rise up, up, out of sin and death conditions during a very similar period of time.

Paradise restored will no longer be a garden merely, but the whole earth, as God's footstool, shall be made glorious (Isaiah lx., 13). The promises of God to the children of Isaac and Jacob are not heavenly or spiritual, but earthly. From Genesis to Malachi there is not a suggestion of a heavenly or spiritual calling. If Christians have a heavenly calling it is no cause for offense to Mohammedans and Jews—neither of whom have conflicting hopes. There is no need for conflict—every reason for harmony.

"Times of Restitution."

Not only do the ancient prophecies foretell coming blessings of the Lord upon Jew and Gentile, bond and free, but the law typified the same. Every fiftieth year with the Jew was to be a jubilee year—a time of release from debts and from all bondage. The lesson is that Messiah's reign will be the great time of jubilation to men, to all who will accept and obey his rule. The cancellation of debts represents that God (through Messiah) will thus cancel the debt of original sin and set free Adam and his race. All will then be given a fresh start for life eternal. The setting free from bondage in the jubilee year typed man's release from the weaknesses inherited through Adam's fall. It will include the resurrection from the dead, the great prison house mentioned by the prophet (Isaiah lxi., 1).

If we see this great fact about to be accomplished need we quarrel about how it is to be done? Since it offers blessings to all who love God's righteousness, why dispute over details? Shall we contend with God and his plans and promises except to our injury? Let us rejoice with the Jew. God has decreed for the natural seed of Abraham a glorious share in the great work of blessing the world—to the Jew, first, this means a blessing; to the others later! The scriptures clearly teach that Messiah will establish the new covenant with Jacob—natural Israel. Let all who reverence the Lord acquiesce in his arrangements. And if the Jews shall some day see that the oath-bound promise to Abraham meant two seeds let them be glad and rejoice in their portion. If the great Messiah soon to be revealed in power and great glory be composed of "many members" on the spirit plane, what matters it to Jacob, all of whose promises are on the earthly plane? Moreover there is no room for jealousy anyway, for these "elect" who shall be on the spirit plane are of all nations—the Jew being there given also the preferred place. Furthermore the select or "elect" few are not either Christians or Jews in the ordinary usage of those words, but saintly, holy ones chosen by the Lord from every sect and party, because of their love for righteousness and faithfulness under trials.

"I Will Shake the Earth."

The context shows us that "The desire of all nations" will be realized as the result of a great shaking of the heavens and earth and sea and all nations. This is prophetic of the great time of trouble, with which the collapse of present institutions will come about as precedent to the establishment of Messiah's kingdom—"the desire of all nations."

We are not left to speculate respecting the import of these words, "shake the heavens, the earth and the sea." The great theologian, St. Paul, quoted this very passage in his epistle to the Hebrews (xii, 26-28). He pointed out that the literal shaking of Mt. Sinai and the terrible sights associated at the time of the inauguration of Israel's law covenant was but a feeble picture of the awful commotion which will prevail in its antitype—when Israel's new (law) covenant will be instituted at Mt. Zion in the end of this age at the hands of the antitypical Moses—Messiah.

The prophet intimates that it will be a short, sharp, decisive shaking, quickly accomplished. And the apostle explains that it will be so thorough-going that everything that can be shaken will be shaken and will be removed. In other words, everything that is in the nature of a temporary make-shift for righteousness, truth, equity, will be shaken out of the way—not be allowed to remain, because the Lord will make a thorough work. St. Paul intimates that the kingdom which the church is to receive will be the only institution which will stand the shaking time and that only because the "Church of the first-born, whose names are writen in heaven," will have the divine approval; they will "be changed in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye"—established enduringly on the heavenly plane at the right hand of God, principalities and powers being subject.

"The Prince of Peace."

Notwithstanding the fact that Messiah's kingdom will be introduced by a period of universal trouble, anarchy, etc., which will overthrow civilization and uproot every sinful and imperfect human organization, nevertheless this will eventually lead to the most profound and most enduring peace. In that one great lesson humanity will learn the futility of its own endeavors and will cry unto the Lord for help and for the desired peace—then "the desire of all nations shall come."

Referring to this time of trouble the Prophet David declares of the Lord's work at that time, "He maketh wars to cease unto the end of the earth. He breaketh the bow, and cutteth the spear asunder." (Psalm xlvi, 9). Then wonderfully he announces the climax of it all. "Be still and know that I am God. I will be exalted amongst the nations. I will be exalted in the earth." The only true basis of peace is righteousness and on this firm foundation Jehovah through his anointed one will shortly establish it (Psalm xlvi, 10).

THEY HAVE A DEFINITE PURPOSE.

Foley Kidney Pills give quick relief in cases of kidney and bladder ailments. Mrs. Rose Glaser, Terre Haute, Ind., tells the result in her case. "After suffering for many years from a serious case of kidney trouble and spending much money for so-called cures, I found Foley Kidney Pills the only medicine that gave me a permanent cure. I am again able to be up and attend to my work. I shall never hesitate to recommend them." Schramm-Johnson Drugs, five stores.

EXCURSIONS NORTH

August 6th and 20th

Via Oregon Short Line. Low rates to northern Utah and Idaho points. See O. S. L. agents for rates and further particulars. City Ticket Office, 156 Main street.

ANNUAL CANADA EXCURSION.

August 4.

Via Oregon Short Line. Special low round trip rates to Raymond, Magrath, Cardston and other points. Rates will be announced later. Parties desiring reservations should communicate early with O. S. L. agents. City ticket office 156 Main street, Salt Lake City.

YELLOWSTONE EXCURSION

On train leaving Salt Lake, Saturday, August 6. Rail and stage transportation and six days at Wylie permanent camps, $45.45. City ticket office, 307 Main street. Both phones 649.

CATALOGUE PRINTING

Done by the Century is distinctive. 55-57 Postoffice place.

Tribune Want Ads.

Bell Main 5200. Independent 360.

News of the Insurance World

Fire Inquest Advocated.

Secretary Franklin H. Wentworth of the National Fire Protection association is strongly advocating coroner's inquiries into the causes of every fire, and as a result many of the cities in the east and south are seriously considering the passing of ordinances to meet this requirement. The idea is not entirely new, suggestions along similar lines have been made before by various fire boards; but, it is claimed, never with such good reasons as those put forth by Mr. Wentworth. A good many people are of the opinion that coroners' inquests are not, as a rule, of much importance in determining crime; but they nevertheless have their uses. It is for the educational value of the inquest that Mr. Wentworth contends. He admits that this would be a secondary purpose, but the most useful.

"A fire," he says, "is always a dramatic incident, and a public inquiry into one that has attracted attention will assemble an interested throng to hear its causes and the mysteries cleared away. There would always be something doing in this country of continuous fires and the coroner would have the same right to command attendance of witnesses and require answers as he would have in murder cases. The result would be an immediate education of the public in all the manners of carelessness, neglect or accidents that cause fires. It would be a daily school of public instruction and the proceedings would have a tendency in time to promote the enactment of laws that would limit carelessness and punish negligence."

The statement is made that two hundred millions a year go up in smoke in the United States, and with these figures before him Mr. Wentworth thinks it about time that the fires should be inquired into and explained.

Law Suits Will Follow.

Ira G. Rawn, late president of the Monon Railroad company of Chicago, carried upward of $500,000 in accident insurance, his premiums alone amounting to $5000 a year. The companies have refused payment and have required the family to prove that his death was other than suicide. This position was taken by the companies after a conference held the fore part of the week, and since then the coroner's jury found that the deceased died by his own hands. Suits for the recovery of the principal sums of the policies will follow as a natural course, for the family has maintained from the first that Mr. Rawn's death was the result of foul play. Should the latter position turn out to be the correct theory of the tragic affair, the insurance companies will be compelled to pay the full amount of the policies to the heirs or beneficiaries of the deceased. If, however, it should prove to be a plain case of suicide, then there can be no recovery, for the reason that all accident policies contain the following clause: "Suicide, sane or insane, not covered."

Surety Clerk Makes a Record.

Surety underwriters throughout the country are deeply interested in the defalcation of the Fidelity Trust company of Louisville, Ky., one of the oldest institutions of the kind in the United States. The alleged defaulter is the company's chief bookkeeper named August Ropke, and his shortage is said to amount to $1,200,000, the largest defalcation on record. The stock market is held to be responsible for the young man's downfall, but his method of securing the money is declared to have been simplicity itself. He was bonded by the Guarantee Company of North America, which will indemnify the company he worked for to the amount of $10,000.

Lawyer Wins His Case.

Supreme Court Justice Kelly in Brooklin last week granted an injunction against the Royal Arcanum forbidding it to raise the assessment of an old member of the society named Samuel Green, a lawyer by occupation. In his application for the injunction Green set forth that he was 62 years old and became a member of the Royal Arcanum when he was 31. His original assessment was $1.80 a month. He paid the latter amount under protest, but he sought the aid of the courts when informed that his assessment would be either $16 or $17 a month, when he became 65 years old.

Justice Kelly held that the original agreement of $1.80 was a contract, and that the provisions of the society that the by-laws might at a future time be changed did not carry with it a right to change the assessment rate. Mr. Green had consented to the increase, $3.16, but that consent did not warrant the society in making the later increase. An interpretation of the original agreement, which would allow the society to increase its rate above the amount named in the original contract, was contrary to public policy, because it would enable the society to raise the rate to a prohibitive point as the age of its members increased.

The effect of the decision is that the supreme council of the Royal Arcanum must not drop Green's name from the roll of members and the society cannot collect more than $3.16 a month from him from now on.

Must Not Encourage Loans.

"Borrowing on a life insurance policy is a good deal like mortgaging a home—only worse," is the pith of a notice sent out by the New York Life to its agents instructing them not to solicit policyholders to borrow on their old policies in order to raise the money to pay premiums on new insurance. The company recently found it necessary to severely reprimand an agency director and discharge a cashier for abetting and encouraging this method of getting "new" business, hence the note of warning.

Urges Repeal of Laws.

The commissioner of insurance for Missouri, Frank Blake, in his annual report to the governor of the state, urges the repeal of the law forbidding companies to set up suicide as a cause for the non-payment of policies. Mr. Blake quotes the statistics prepared by the Prudential Life Insurance company showing that the average suicides for sixty-five American cities was 19.5 for each 100,000 population in the five years ending with 1908. He says the law should be amended by relieving the companies from paying death losses, but requiring them to return the premiums paid in cases where the insured commits suicide within six months after taking out the policy. He believes that human life would thus be saved, for the reason, he says, that "many persons broken down with sorrow and financial reverses, knowing of the existing law, are moved to take out a policy and shortly afterwards make away with themselves."

"While a man," he continues, "might deliberately take out insurance six months before he intended to commit suicide, yet if any such thought were in his mind when he made the application, the chances are that something would happen within six months which might cause him to take a more hopeful view of the future."

Mr. Blake also argues against the law of 1907, which, by the way, has been held to be constitutional by the Missouri state supreme court, providing that no insurance company shall do business in Missouri which pays a salary to any of its officials in excess of $50,000 a year. "It is neither wise nor prudent," says the commissioner, "for the state to attempt to pass upon the value of a man's worth to a corporation by dictating the salary he may receive."

National Convention of Life Men.

Delegates and alternates from Utah to the twenty-first annual convention of the National Association of Life Underwriters, which is to be held in Detroit, Mich., September 8, 9 and 10, are in receipt of the topics that are to be discussed at the meeting. The members are asked to prepare themselves on one or more of the subjects for a five minutes' talk. The questions to be discussed are as follows:

(1) "How Best to Improve Our Service to Policyholders."

(2) "How Best to Obtain and Hold Agents Under Present Conditions."

(A) "How Best to Overcome the Difficulty in Securing New Agents."

(B) "Does Not the Work Possess a Special Dignity?"

(C) "Is Not the Percentage of Success Greater in Life Insurance Work Than in Other Lines?"

(3) "Under Present Conditions, How Best May It Be Made Profitable to the General Agent to Keep a Fieldman Traveling Through Territory for the Purpose of Appointing, Encouraging and Assisting Local Agents?"

National Secretary Will A. Waite, in a letter to the local delegates and alternates, urges them to "come prepared to enter into the discussion with 'vim.' A great deal is gained by exchange of ideas."

The topic for the prize essay contest, open to all members of the National association is, "The Appeal That Persuades in Soliciting."

Maccabees Amend Laws.

The Knights of the Maccabees have amended their general laws so as to in future classify hazardous occupations and to reduce materially what is known as the "prohibitive" list. In the future, members who change their occupations to something more hazardous will not lose their insurance, but will be allowed to continue either at an increased rate or a corresponding reduction of benefits. In the sick and accident department, the distinction between ordinary, hazardous and extra hazardous classes has been removed in so far as it relates to weekly benefits, and all members alike will receive $5 per week for the first twelve weeks of disability.

South Carolina Law.

One of the states, South Carolina, has found a way to reach the "twister." At the last session of the legislature, a law was passed providing that the insurance commissioner "shall have the power to revoke the said license after thirty days' notice and examination whenever it shall appear that said agent has wilfully deceived or dealt unjustly with a citizen of this state." Commissioner McMaster has enforced the law in a number of instances, and it is said to be having a good effect upon those who can only see what is in it for themselves in life insurance, and that is the commissions.

Insurance Notes.

George D. Alder, western manager for the National Life of Vermont, is back from a two weeks' visit to the company's home office. Mr. Adler says its a good thing for an agent to meet the home officials occasionally.

F. E. Francisco, manager for the West Coast Life of California, with headquarters in Salt Lake City, has received an invitation from his company to attend a meeting of western managers which is to be held in San Francisco the first week in October. The outing will include a trip to Vancouver and British Columbia. Rumor has it that Mr. Francisco is about to become a benedict and that the proposed outing will be in the nature of a honeymoon trip for himself and one other.

The late John H. White of this city carried two life policies amounting to $7,500 in regular old line companies.

An eastern woman in acknowledging receipt of a check for $20,000 from an accident company on account of the death of her husband, thanked the company for its promptness and concluded by saying: "I consider accident insurance a profitable investment."

The Colorado Association of Life Underwriters is planning to have a bill introduced at the next session of the legislature giving the state insurance department the same power of supervision over fraternal orders as it now exercises over old line companies. To secure the adoption of the measure the members propose to secure the nomination and election of men favoring such a law.

The "Underwriters' Report," a weekly insurance paper published in San Francisco, is on trial before the superior court upon a charge of criminal libel, preferred by F. B. Llyod, president of the Pacific Surety company. In an open letter to the state insurance commission of California the "Report" charged that the Pacific Surety company was attempting to dispose of an increase of its capital stock upon a misrepresentation of facts.

In connection with its health campaign the Metropolitan Life of New York has issued a handsomely prepared pamphlet on "directions for living and sleeping in the open air," the work of Thomas S. Carrington, M. D., assistant secretary of the national association for the study of tuberculosis. The book contains numerous illustrations of devices for taking the open air treatment for the dread disease.

The committee appointed by the New York legislature to inquire into the alleged corrupt practices of certain insurance companies and other corporations met at the Plaza hotel on Tuesday, the 26th of July, and after organizing took an adjournment until August 1.

The Iowa Insurance department has denied the application of the Maryland Casualty to write bond business in that state, for the reason that the Iowa law prohibits the writing of bonds by a company which also writes accident and health policies.

Acting Insurance Commissioner Willard Done during the week admitted the Rochester-German Fire Insurance company of Rochester, N. Y. The company named Allan M. McKimmins of this city as process attorney.

Walter A. Cook of Salt Lake City, has been appointed state agent for the Manhattan Life of New York.

Auerbach's ONE PRICE ESTABLISHED 1864

After-Inventory Clearing Specials

Having completed our inventory, we find accumulations in the various sections which we will close out at real closing-out prices. More words are useless. These specials will mean the greatest savings of the season.

BOYS' CORDUROY PANTS 75c and $1.00 values, go at— 59c	SHOE DEP'T Ladies' kid or patent oxfords; values up to $3.00, special per pair— $1.85	DRAPERY DEP'T $3.25 lace curtains go at— $1.69	DRAPERY DEP'T $3.00 couch covers, go at— $1.46
WHITE GOODS DEP'T 500 yds. white victoria lawn; value 35c, at, per yard— 17c	WASH GOODS DEP'T 20c blue economy linen goes at, per yard— 11c	LINEN DEP'T 27½c Turkish bath towels, 22 in. wide and 50 in. long— 14c	LINEN DEP'T 12½c linen crash roller toweling, at, per yard— 6¾c
READY TO WEAR SECTION $5.00 ladies' linene jacket suits go at— $1.98	READY TO WEAR SECTION $2.25 gingham house dresses— $1.35	SHOE DEP'T Ladies' canvas oxfords, in pink, blue or white; value $2.25, special, per pair— $1.23	CHILDREN'S LACE HOSE Children's lace hose, in black and white, all sizes; 35c grades at— 19c
CHILDREN'S WAISTS Children's knitted waists, strongly taped, all sizes; 25c grades at— 12½c	SILK SCARFS Silk scarfs, 2 yds. long and 27 in. wide, plain or small figured designs; $1.25 values, special at— 59c	WHITE GOODS DEP'T $7.00 colored Marseilles bedspreads, fringed or scalloped, at— $3.60	BOYS' SCHOOL CAPS 50c values in golf and negligee styles, go at— 29c
READY TO WEAR SECTION 75c children's dresses, 2 to 6 years, in colors, go at— 39c	LADIES' DRAWERS Ladies' jersey ribbed knee length drawers, lace trimmed; 35c values at— 19c	LADIES' LONG GLOVES Ladies' long lisle thread gloves, in black, white and colors; 75c values, special, per pair— 25c	DOMESTICS 37½c spoke-stitched pillow cases, sizes 45 by 36, go at— 22c

PIMPLES

And Blackheads Prevented and Cured by Cuticura.

Gently smear the face with Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure, but do not rub. Wash off the Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water and bathe freely for some minutes. Repeat morning and evening. At other times use hot water and Cuticura Soap for bathing the face as often as agreeable.

TRIBUNE WANT ADS PULL!

Weather Forecast for Today: Generally Fair.

THE GREATEST AND MOST DARING MERCHANDISING EVENT IN YEARS!

THE GIGANTIC GARDNER REMOVAL SALE

IT BEGINS TODAY

The announcement of this great Removal Event is full of interest to every buyer of Men's and Boys' Clothing in Salt Lake and surrounding country. It means that greater values will be offered than ever before; it means that money will accomplish more than ever before in buying clothing, that a surprisingly few dollars will completely clothe a man or boy; and those who fail to grasp the opportunity now open to them can not reasonably expect to ever again secure such wonderful values. Not in the memory of the oldest citizen has such deep, daring and reckless price-cutting been witnessed. Sober judgment will tell the buying public that such astounding prices could not be made expect for the purpose of this event—a complete clearance of our present stock before removal to our fine new store.

The Greatest Offer Ever Made on Young Men's Suits.

Unquestionably a genuine snap. We have selected about 60 Young Men's Suits, sizes 31 to 36, that were priced regularly at $5, $7, $10, $12 and $15, and have placed them in one lot for quick sale. Many of them are all wool, and every garment is made from fabrics the quality of which could not be duplicated now at our regular prices. These Suits are not the latest styles, else we could not possibly sell them at such a price, which is less than the factory cost of the pants alone, but they are good, substantial Suits, well made and perfect-fitting. While they last you may choose from them at the ridiculous price of..... $2.50

Extraordinary! Extraordinary!

50c--Boys' Straight Knee Pants--50c

VALUES UP TO $2.00.

Every pair of Boys' straight knee Pants, several hundred of them, in black and pattern fabrics, regular 75c, $1, $1.50 and $2 values, for quick disposal we have lost sight of cost and value and have priced them at the uniform price of, per pair..... 50c

All Wash Suits Go at Half Price.

All our Boys' and Children's Wash Suits, dozens of them, go at just half our regular low prices. Suits ranging in price from 75c to $5 go now at from 40c to $2.50.

PRICES CUT IN HALF ON MEN'S TWO-PIECE SUITS

The slaughter is fearful. In the determination to make a complete clean-up before removal, prices on all our nobby Two-Piece Suits have been cut in half. Don't let this chance pass you; get one of these stylish, comfortable Suits while they may be had for such a trifling amount.

$6.00 buys a $12.00 Suit; saving, $6.00.
$7.50 buys a $15.00 Suit; saving, $7.50.
$9.00 buys a $18.00 Suit; saving, $9.00.
$10.00 buys a $20.00 Suit; saving, $10.00.
$12.50 buys a $25.00 Suit; saving, $12.50.
$15.00 buys a $30.00 Suit; saving, $15.00.
$17.50 buys a $35.00 Suit; saving, $17.50.

Men's Suits Up to $15 Values Only $7.00.

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