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To The WYOMING WOOL GROWERS' CONVENTION

CHEYENNE, WYO., JANUARY 3-4, 1910.

PROM POINTS IN WYOMING

To The ANNUAL MID-WINTER SHEEP SHOW

and CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

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THE FRED J. KIESEL CO.

GENERAL AGENTS

Have received the subjoined:

To Our Friends and Patrons:
The California Winery doesn't make a practice of tooting its own horn very much and therefore asks your indulgence for sending the following short item of news that came to us a few days ago by telegram from Seattle, from The Alaska Yukon Expedition:
"California Winery awarded gold medals for seven of its wines above all other California competition—Cordova, Sauterne, Claret, Zinfandel, Burgundy, Port, Sherry and Angelica. Silver medal for Riesling."
This is indeed good and gratifying news to us and will be welcomed, too, by our many friends and patrons. It is all the more satisfactory because we were not aware the wines were being judged, and even at this writing, do not know who the judges were. We believe, therefore, that true merit must surely have provoked the awards to "Cordova, the Wine of Quality."

Very truly yours, CALIFORNIA WINERY.

E. M. SHEEHAN, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Mgr.

Chicago, Ill.

WHISKEY IS WHISKEY

Washington, Dec. 26.—Whiskey is whiskey, President Taft has at least declared. It is whiskey when made of neutral spirits, says the President, if reduced to potable strength. But it must be branded so that those buying it may know just what they are getting.

The decision, made after a long series of hearings participated in by members of the government's pure food department and distillers, was announced today. The President covered various details in his decision and gave directions for the proper branding of various varieties of liquor, holding, among other things, that whiskey made from a mixture of "straight" whiskey and "neutral spirits" may be called a blend.

According to Mr. Taft's instructions, "straight" whiskeys will hereafter be branded as such, but his brand may be accompanied by the legend, "Aged in wood" and whiskey made from rectified, distilled or neutral spirits will be branded so as to make known the principal ingredients.

In addition if they so desire, manufacturers of straight whiskey also may use the word "Bourbon" or "Rye" as the facts may warrant.

It is rum. The definition of "blends" is not made broad enough to include neutral spirits made from molasses and reduced to potable strength. This article, the President says, cannot be labeled as whiskey; it is rum. The President takes Dr. Wiley and other chemists to task for a "fundamental error" as to what the name "whiskey" has included in the last one hundred years and expresses the opinion that Mr. Bowers makes "too nice a distinction" in his deductions.

"It," he said, speaking of the opinion of the chemists, "high wines of from 140 degrees to 160 degrees, when reduced to potable strength and containing a small quantity of fusel oil, and flavored by burned sugar, are whiskey, as he has found, then the mere improvement in the process by continuous distillation so as to give a product of from 160 degrees to 188 degrees proof and still further to reduce its fusel oil is not to change its nature, but to improve it. It was a genuine 'whiskey' imitation whiskey because of a slight reduced trace of ingredient. The distinction is too impracticable, in my judgment, for the execution of the law. The President links such an order as his decision contemplates, cannot do injustice.

Public Will Know. "Those," he says, "who make whiskey or 'rectified' whiskeys, or 'neutral' spirits cannot complain if, to prevent further frauds, they are required to use a brand which shall show exactly the kind of whiskey they are selling. For that reason, it seems to me, fair to require them to brand their product as 'Whiskey made from rectified spirits' or 'Whiskey made from neutral spirits,' as the case may be, and, if aged in the wood as is some times the case, with this class of whiskey, they may add this fact.

"The public will be made to know exactly the kind of whiskey they buy and drink. If they desire straight whiskey, they can get it by purchasing what is branded, 'straight whiskey.' If they are willing to drink whiskey of neutral spirits, then they can buy it under a brand showing it, and if they are willing to purchase a blend of flavor made by the mixture of straight whiskey and whiskey made of neutral spirits, the brand of the blend upon the package will enable them to buy and drink which they desire. This was the intent of the act. It injures no man's lawful business, because it only insists on the statement of the truth on the label.

Prevents Misbranding. "If those who manufacture whiskey made of neutral spirits, and wish to call it 'whiskey' without explanatory phrase, complain because of the addition of 'neutral spirits' in the label takes away some of their trade, they are without a just ground, because they lose their trade merely from a statement of the fact. The straight whiskey men are relieved from all future attempt to pass off neutral spirits as whiskey, or as straight whiskey. More than this, if straight whiskey or any other kind of whiskey is aged in the wood, the fact may be branded on the package, and his claim to public favor may truthfully be put forth.

Reverses Roosevelt. The decision follows lines of conclusions reached by the Royal commission of Great Britain and reverses the verdict of former President Roosevelt, former Attorney General Bonaparte, Solicitor General Bowers and Dr. Wiley, chief of the bureau of chemistry.

The Roosevelt-Bonaparte-Wiley order denied the use of the word "whiskey" in branding to all liquor, except "straight whiskey," the whiskey which is aged in charred oak casks. Mr. Bowers extended the use of the word to liquors made of "rectified" and distilled spirits. President Taft goes a step further and includes blends and whiskey made from "neutral spirits."

Elaborating his conclusions, the President says: "After an examination of all the evidence, it seems to me overwhelmingly established that, for a hundred years, the term 'whiskey' in the trade and among the customers has included all potable liquor distilled from grain; that the straight whiskey is, as compared with the whiskey made by rectifications or re-distillation and having an coloring matter, a subsequent improvement and that, therefore, it is a perversion of the pure food law act to attempt now to limit the meaning of the term 'whiskey' to that which is made from grain, and to exclude all other liquors which have made the most desirable variety."

GUNBOAT GUERRERRO ARRIVES WITH FLEEING EXP-RESIDENT

Santa Cruz, Mex., Dec. 27.—The Mexican gunboat General Guerrero, having on board ex-President Zelaya of Nicaragua, who fled from Managua by way of Corinto, on Christmas eve, docked here at 8 o'clock this morning.

Accompanying the former president were the ex-minister of war and four other Nicaraguans.

STATEHOOD STILL IN DIM DISTANCE

Washington, D. C. Dec. 26.—Statehood legislation at the present session of Congress will not go beyond giving authority to the people of New Mexico and Arizona to hold constitutional conventions and provide means for such conventions in the opinions of leading members of Congress. This program is in harmony with the message of President Taft.

The bill to admit New Mexico and Arizona only as separate states came up before the Sixty-sixth congress. It was predicted the message would go through the Senate quickly. Such was not the case. Some members of the Senate committee did not like the looks of certain land grants to individuals which had been received under territorial administration. Some claiming large holdings and certain land grants also were viewed with suspicion. Furthermore, estimates coming from the territories as to population were not accepted and it was thought best to delay action until after the 1910 decennial census could be completed.

Mr. Taft's recommendation, it is said, will supply the excuse for the delay. The President urges that care be exercised in the preparations of the legislation affecting each territory to secure deliberation in the succession of persons as members of the convention to draft a constitution of the territory. The president would reject legislation affecting each territory to secure deliberation in the succession of persons as members of the convention to draft a constitution of the territory. The president would reject legislation affecting each territory to secure deliberation in the succession of persons as members of the convention to draft a constitution of the territory.

Physically he was of powerful build and was in rugged health most of the time.

PRESIDENT TAFT'S COMING MESSAGE

Washington, Dec. 26.—Serious consideration, it was announced today, is being given by President Taft and leaders in congress to the question of attempting to enact a federal incorporation law in the dissolution case. There appears to be an important difference of opinion between Mr. Taft and his advisors, who want him to withhold the message which he has announced he will send to congress.

It is understood Mr. Taft fears business generally will suffer if the supreme court affirms the findings of the circuit court in the dissolution case and that he strongly favors what might be termed, "vaccination" of the body corporate by the adoption of legislative remedy before the evil appears.

On the other hand, congressional leaders, fear such a course would supply immunity to opponents of the administration by giving them an excuse to charge the force of the Taft regime as being toward creating a shelter for monopolies.

If the president should submit his recommendations soon after congress re-convenes, and should follow what is said to be his present inclination, he would ask for the passage of a federal corporation law, without delay, on the ground that honest business is menaced under the interpretation of the Sherman anti-trust act given by the court decision in the Standard Oil case.

While the president's view is shared by congressional leaders, they recognize that there will be serious opposition to any legislative attempt to calculate narrow the scope of the Sherman law. They believe this opposition is so strong that there would be a protracted contest over such a measure, and that it would be the part of wisdom, therefore, to await the decision of the supreme court.

Mr. Taft, it is said, has reviewed personally the evidence in the Standard Oil case with the result that he believes the decision correctly interprets the law. If so, he presumably expects the decree will be sustained by the United States court.

Present Time Unpropitious. That the present is an unpropitious time to send such a message to congress and that no matter how cautious the president might be in the wording of his recommendation, political issue will certainly be created, it is the opinion of Republican leaders. These do not all agree that the supreme court will sustain the decision without mitigating the force of that interpretation of the Sherman law which is the point to which the supreme court sustained the fight of congress to enact the legislation contained in the commodities clause of the Hepburn law, but that it did so in a manner such as to make it virtually non-effective.

It is suggested as not impossible that a decision "with the edge dulled" in like manner might be handed down in the Standard Oil case.

Fast decisions of the supreme court in cases brought under the Sherman anti-trust law, have in the main, confirmed the constitutionality of the law and have given to it the broadest interpretation. Nevertheless, in view of the far-reaching effects of the recent decision in the Standard Oil case upon corporations generally, both good and bad, congress may well be asked by the president to modify the force of the act.

The record in the Standard case probably will reach the supreme court by January 3, and that counsel for the government and the company will concur in a request for advancement for it may be argued early in March. This would give time to the attorneys to prepare for the arguments and give the court time to consider the matter before its adjournment in May.

If dispatch is shown in getting final adjudication it is probable there still will be opportunity for congress to consider remedial legislation in the present session.

Mr. Hearst says that he is a devout believer in the Democracy of Jefferson. Which edition—1896, 1900, 1904 or 1907?

REMINGTON DIES OF APPENDICITIS

Ridgefield, Conn., Dec. 26.—Frederic Remington, the artist, died here today of appendicitis, after a brief illness. He was operated on last Thursday.

Mr. Remington had been in good health until Sunday, when he was slightly indisposed. It was not until Wednesday that he suffered much pain. That night a New York specialist was called, and the next day an operation for appendicitis was performed. The patient seemed to be progressing favorably Friday and yesterday, but today a change set in and death came at 2:30 o'clock.

The funeral service will be at the Universalist church at Canton on Tuesday.

Mr. Remington was married to Miss Eva Caton, of Gloversville, N. Y., who survives him.

Mr. Remington's father, Col. Samuel P. Remington, was a distinguished soldier in the Civil War and at one time editor in Ogdensburg, N. Y. Frederick received his education at the Vermont Institution, Burlington, Vt., from which he entered Yale. The brief business career which he abandoned, proved unattractive in view of his greater desire to become an artist.

From childhood he had been at heart an artist and the latent talent was awakened by the virile western subjects which he encountered early in going west. Returning to New York, with depleted finances, he gained fame by his strong sketches of cow boy life, Indians, miners, Mexicans and frontier soldiers. He created a new school and perhaps has done more than any other man to perpetuate the wild life incident to the conquering of the west. His subjects ranged from types on the Canadian frontier to the Apache of the south-western deserts. His drawings of western horses are almost without equal.

Physically he was of powerful build and was in rugged health most of the time.

WAKE DESERTS THE DOCTOR-EXPLORER

New York, Dec. 26.—Charles Wake of this city, Arctic explorer, member of the Explorers' Club and heretofore one of the staunchest supporters of Dr. Frederick A. Cook, deserted the Cook standard tonight. Although loyal for several days, after the adverse decision of the University of Copenhagen, Wake now says that he was deceived by the explorer. He adds that he does not know where Dr. Cook is, except that he is in Europe, although he is aware of Mrs. Cook's whereabouts, which he declined to reveal.

Cook had ample time to express himself since the records were examined," said Mr. Wake, "but he has not done so.

"So long as I live I shall never forget the degree of nonchalance with which he waved his hand toward the beautifully engraved degree and the handsome gold medal that had been conferred upon him by the University of Copenhagen, and said, 'Here is the best evidence.'"

"I do not know who is caring for his children in a New York boarding school, but I presume relatives are doing it. How much money he had made upon his trip and what settlement he had made I do not know."

Mr. Wake says he does not wish his statement to be taken as an attack upon Dr. Cook, but he feels impelled to let the facts speak for themselves. He then related his experiences with the explorer, among them the following:

"It was finally arranged that Mr. Lonsdale, Dr. Cook's secretary, should sail for Copenhagen on the United States-Scandinavian line with a copy of the typewritten documents, and that the doctor and his wife, carrying the original, should sail for Genoa under assumed names on the Celtic leaving on Nov. 27. His and his companion were then to take the originals to Copenhagen and Dr. Cook was to remain within easy distance of call from the university.

It was understood that Mr. Lonsdale and Lonsdale should come to my office on the afternoon of Nov. 24 to arrange some details of Lonsdale's departure. To allay the anxiety of the doctor and his wife, I arranged with a detective agency to have my office constantly shadowed and the detective was at my office to pick him up.

"Cook did not appear, but Lonsdale eventually called with me on the telephone away from my office and a check he had made and told me of the story of Dr. Cook's disappearance. He said they came down from Bronxville at 2:30 that afternoon intending to go to my office. On their arrival they found the street arrayed of detectives waiting to shadow them. They hurried through the crowd and saw a south-bound Madison avenue car just getting under way. On seeing the car, the doctor suddenly exclaimed: 'Here is a chance to get away from them and I am going to take it. Come along.'"

They then made their way to the Pennsylvania depot by a circuitous route, and Dr. Cook took a train for Philadelphia. On the way to Jersey City he had his mustache shaved off and exchanged his derby for a soft felt hat. His parting words to Lonsdale were: 'Now I shall be able to get some sleep. Tell Mrs. Wake I will write him, using the name of Harper, but I'll him I trust him to keep this secret along with the rest.'"

"I was greatly surprised and at first highly incensed and for the first time began to feel some misgivings. I concluded, however, that perhaps his mind might have been affected, and that, therefore, he should not be held too rigidly responsible.

"Lonsdale sent me the copy of the records for the United States on Thursday, Nov. 25, and on the following day Mrs. Cook, who knew nothing more about her husband's whereabouts than I, moved to New York.

The next day, the 27th, we received our first word from Dr. Cook. It came in the form of a letter, post-marked Toronto, Ont., to Mrs. Cook. In it he told her that he was in Toronto. If the bounds are still pursuing you," he said, "put my original records in a safe deposit box and leave the key with Mr. Wake; if they are not following you, bring the records with you. My life is of more importance than the Polar matter, which can wait if necessary."

"I did not like the tone of the letter, and said so, but Mrs. Cook begged me not to be nasty, and I promised to stand by her. I returned to her the original records which had been given me for safe keeping, with the suggestion that they be immediately sent to Lonsdale. Mrs. Cook then called for Europe. I supposed she had previously mailed the records, but I discovered that she had changed her mind and had taken them with her.

"After she had sailed I received an inquiry from Cook, who was then in Europe, for his wife's whereabouts, which I communicated to him. The nature of this inquiry led me to believe he was anxious to meet her and get his original and history notes to Copenhagen to give public expression to it. I have not heard from him since, directly or indirectly, and I have no idea where he is now.

"I confidently expected that he would meet Mrs. Cook when she landed in Europe and rush the records to Copenhagen, which he had ample time to do, before the verdict was announced. Through his failure to do this and his further failure to come out from his seclusion and defend himself since the announcement of the verdict, which he undoubtedly has read in the newspapers, wherever he is, I have become convinced that my confidence in him was sadly misplaced."

FIREMEN FIGHT FIRE WHILE CHILDREN SING HYMNS.

Kansas City, Dec. 27.—While firemen fought a stubborn blaze in the basement of the People's Methodist church in Kansas City, Kan., today, fifty children, ignorant of the fact that the building was on fire, sang Christmas hymns and took part in a special holiday service.

The church is heated by a furnace which often fills the room with smoke when a fire is being kindled and for this reason, there was no alarm felt yesterday when the congregation detected an odor of burning wood. An investigation, however, showed that the basement was on fire, but fearing a panic if the fact became known, a member of the church met the fire department half past midnight and had them enter the building quietly. The blaze was extinguished with chemicals.



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Each iron is neatly wrapped with holly paper and tinsel cord. Orders will be received by mail, if accompanied by \$4.00 in cash and a copy of this ad.

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CAN RIDE IN CHICAGO 35 MILES FOR 5 CENTS

Chicago, Dec. 27.—A thirty-five-mile ride for five cents will be made possible by the \$70,000,000 merger of all the surface lines of the South Side.

According to figures given out last night by President Thomas E. Mitten, of the Chicago City Railway company, the average total number of passengers carried annually on the lines, involved in the merger, is 240,000,000. Of this great number it is estimated that 200,000,000 are cash fares and the remainder are transfers. The various roads involved in the merger have a total of 467 miles of railway.

FELL DEAD IN CHURCH.

Chicago, Dec. 27.—While worshiping at the Church of the Redeemer, Universalist, Mrs. John Jack fell dead last evening.

The congregation was standing, singing a hymn, near the close of the service when death overtook Mrs. Jack.

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