

Church Universal

CHURCH CALENDAR.

November, Devotion, The Holy Souls, Sunday, 12—Twenty-fifth after Pentecost, St. Pius.

Monday, 13—St. Stanislaus Kostka, Tuesday, 14—St. Gertrude, Wednesday, 15—St. Josephat, Thursday, 16—St. Gregorius, Friday, 17—Dedication of Basilica of St. Peter and St. Paul, Saturday, 18—St. Elizabeth.

Positions for prayers from associates of League of Sacred Heart—Sunday for families, Monday for reconciliations, Tuesday for work and means, Wednesday for the clergy, Thursday for religious, Friday for novices, Saturday for vocations.

CARDINAL GIBBONS.

Interprets a Jew's Picture of the Redeemer.

A Catholic prelate and a Jewish artist standing in a Protestant church before the artist's picture of Christ—this was the interesting feature of the exhibition in the State Sunday school union at Grace Methodist Episcopal church, Baltimore, a few days ago.

The picture represents the Jesus from the Jewish standpoint, the artist's aim being to depict a Jewish of strictly national type and one who was very good should be a witness to his conformity to the obligations and customs of his people.

The picture is a part of the art exhibit to be made in connection with the biennial convention of the Maryland State Sunday School union.

Late in the afternoon, in response to the invitation of the artist and of the officers of the Sunday school union, Cardinal Gibbons paid a brief visit to the church to see the picture.

The cardinal was immediately introduced to the artist, who had gone from Philadelphia for the purpose of hearing what the cardinal had to say about his picture which represents the results of long years of thought and study.

"It is a very striking picture," the cardinal said, after a long scrutiny of it and then, turning to Mr. Rosenthal, he asked if the arrangement of the prayer shawl was in accordance with Jewish tradition.

"The phylacteries," Mr. Rosenthal responded, giving a quotation in Hebrew and the authority from the Book of Law for the usage.

"But do you think our Lord wore phylacteries?" questioned his eminence. "Oh, yes," answered the artist, giving a New Testament reference this time.

"Yes, but does the Bible say that the Pharisees wore the phylacteries?" asked the cardinal.

"It was the display he condemned," the artist answered. "You remember, he spoke of the 'bread' phylacteries, do not think a Jew of his time would have discarded the phylacteries. They were required by the law of Moses. So I painted them in the picture, but you see I made them very narrow."

They discussed one or two other points in the painting, the cardinal telling the artist that he thought the age of our Lord had been well represented in the picture, as he was leaving his eminence expressed his pleasure to Mr. Rosenthal and Mr. Fiddis at having seen the picture.

"I was greatly interested in it when I heard of it," he stated, "and I was surprised to find that the artist had painted the phylacteries, because our Lord commanded the wearing of them and said that the truth could be found within their hearts, but as he was leaving, he said I am very glad to have seen the painting. It is a very striking picture."

"I should like the press to say for me," Mr. Rosenthal said afterward, "that I am glad to see the artist's expression of my life to have the cardinal honor me by coming to see my picture and to hear his words of comment and of approval."

Important Church Rules. To put Saturday night and Sunday before the day, to forbid Sunday games and to declare snakebaiting punishable for church officers—these are the main points of the resolutions which will be promulgated at the approaching diocesan synod at Milwaukee.

where, says Ave Maria, Archbishop Agius was led to come among the Stars and Stripes, in spite of being transferred to England last summer.

We learn from the Rome correspondent of the Catholic press that he was about to for the United States, in company with the superior general of his order, when he received a telegram from Rome summoning him at once to the presence of the Holy Father.

From the latter Father Ambrose found himself kneeling before Pius X., who received him with his usual kindness, and asked him if he had yet seen the secretary of state. "Well," said Pius X., "go and see him now, and remember that you have to say 'Yes' to him."

"The Holy Father has ordered me to come to your eminence and say 'Yes,'" he explained; "but I have no idea what the 'Yes' is to mean." "It means," said the Holy Father, "that you are to be appointed archbishop of Palermo at once."

Rev. Dr. De Costa Dead. New York, Nov. 4.—Dr. Benjamin F. De Costa, the Episcopal clergyman who five years ago became a convert to the Roman Catholic church and a year ago was ordained a priest, died today at St. Vincent's hospital, aged 74 years, after a year's illness.

Before entering the Roman Catholic church, Dr. De Costa was for thirty-eight years pastor of St. John's Protestant Episcopal church, holding a prominent place in the religious life of the city. He took an active part in the controversy over the admission of Dr. Briggs to the Episcopal ministry, and was a member of the Episcopal church and became a member of the Roman Catholic church last fall, while in Rome, he was ordained a deacon and on Nov. 29 last was ordained a priest. He returned to this city to engage in parish work, but his health failed. Dr. De Costa was the author of more than thirty religious and historical works.

Do This For Filipinos. Pope Pius X is a practical economist. Like all frugal and successful householders he looks to the details. Harmless but unnecessary attendants are dismissed. He wants the catalogue of necessities and the bill. He has an eye to utility as well as to economy even in the great functions at St. Peter's. Accordingly he has instituted an inquiry into the expenses of canonizations and the cost of the ceremonies of the Church—with the result that those of the Blessed Gerald Majella and the Blessed Alexander Scaelli to take place early in December, will be cut down by half. One item of retrenchment is characteristic of the man, proclaiming at once his thoughtful charity and his practical turn of mind. A sum of \$2,000 was set down in the list as the cost of a magnificent set of vestments to be worn by the Pontiff during the function. He at once struck off the item as unnecessary, adding that the vestments were to be procured by the money which would be pleased to have them of a kind that could be presented to poor churches and be of service. Pope Pius X is a reformer, and one who makes a beginning in the proper spot. Good things should start from Rome, and make their way outward—Catholic Transcript.

Pope a Practical Economist. Our American Catholic seminaries could take care of 100 Filipino students for the priesthood at \$20,000 a year. And wonderful would be the uplift of the Philippine people if, instead of all, do the work by the leaving of 100 Filipino priests, trained in the best American seminaries.

The thing is easily provided for. The Philippine church is getting \$7,500,000 for its land. Reserve \$500,000 as a special fund for the training of Filipino students for the priesthood. At 4 per cent, \$500,000 will yield \$20,000. Good bonds, held by the four American bishops as trustees, will form a permanent endowment fund. In ten years the beneficial results would be apparent.

But if all this money goes to Spain and is hoarded in monasteries, in ten years or twenty years hence it will be converted into gold in the pocket of Juan Fernando Sagasta, brigand and minister of public instruction under a republican government, or it will be squandered on fancy matadors by some libertine royalist minister.

Let's waste little space over what Uncle Sam may do with his side show of the Filipino youths. Let us press for the larger things—Catholic Citizen, Milwaukee.

"You Must" and "You May." "The Catholic church says 'You Must' and the church of England says 'You Ought,' the Methodist says 'You May.'"

We read this statement not long since, taken from a sermon by a learned preacher. It is a catchy expression and no doubt was subscribed to by his hearers. But it is the doctrine of Christ.

Therefore to Caesar the things that are Caesar's; and to God the things that are God's. Which is it here, you must, you ought, or you may? Faith here is what you hear. In your measure you shall meet it shall be measured to you." Because in the hardness of your heart. He wrote you that precept, "But from the beginning of the creation God made them male and female. For this cause a man shall leave his father and mother and shall cleave to his wife." The Master does not say he ought or may, but shall.

"And then if any man shall say to you, Lo, here is Christ, lo, he is here; do not believe him." "Go ye into the whole world, and preach the gospel to every creature. He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved, but he that believeth not shall be damned." That sounds very much like a command. What about the Ten Commandments? May we observe them, ought we to follow them, or must we keep them if we hope to see God? God's law is not the command that comes from heaven. Christ founded a church. "He who hears you, hears Me, and he who hears Me, hears Him who sent Me."

"You may observe the commandments if you want to. It is none of my business whether you do or not. You ought, you must, to keep them, but if you do not I can't see it is anybody's concern." How different the preceptory command of the Catholic church—You must, if you will have eternal life. St. Paul says that if we do not love the Lord Jesus, we are accursed. There is no sensational gush about St. Paul, nothing about you ought to or you may, but you must.

The worship of God is enfolded in not destroyed in the heart by the preaching that is often heard in modern pulpits. To be broad minded and liberal is the commendation sought. Everything goes as long as the congregations do not have their refined feelings hurt by the mention of hell fire or the necessity of being chaste in body and honest in conduct. Eloquence is the standard by which a man's orthodoxy is judged. The longer he is mortal, the more eternal damnation subjects to be treated from the pulpit.

There must be a standard teaching today, visible to the whole world which has authority to preach to the way of salvation. Errors inter-

lectual and religious, infect actual modern life. We should apply for information and the truth? Is it a corporation largely dominated by the overwhelming legislation as a nation, or is it a nation of individuals who build fine churches and hire ministers to preach a doctrine of ethics that people may believe or reject, or shall we go to the church which must believe what he preaches, and the multitude of Christ who promised to be with us always. "Behold, I am with you always even unto the consummation of the world."

Catholic Exhibit at County Fair. An interesting exhibit was made by St. Joseph's school, Princeton, Ind., at the citizens' county fair. The object of the exhibit was to give the general public an opportunity to inspect the class of work of the pupils, to the end that it may be understood that the Catholic school is an important factor in the education of youth as the other institutions established for a like purpose, and that the Catholic school system is the most successful of the educational systems of the country.

A leaflet was issued answering such questions as "Why do Catholics have their separate schools?" "Are the parochial schools better than other schools?" "What do they teach in the Catholic parochial schools?" to which the answer was: "Go and see for yourself. You are perfectly welcome to inspect the exhibit." "What do Catholics do for education in this country in general?" "How many Catholic educational institutions are there in Indiana?" Besides St. Joseph's, there are other Catholic schools in Gibson county.

The booth in which the exhibit was made was most attractive, and was decorated with pictures from the school rooms. The exhibit was a large one, and showed that St. Joseph's is an up-to-date, progressive school, and the Catholics of Princeton are to be congratulated for maintaining such an institution.

Catholics Answer Roll Call. A London paper has been reading the roll call of the friends of labor. Here is the Catholic roll of honor: "Manning's name in England and Memorial's name in Switzerland are enough to light a flame of hope in the despairing eyes of the wage slave." Bishop Von Kettler's name in Germany is a battle cry and call to economic freedom, in Belgium we have what is called the Dangerous Order, and in the United States of over 200 societies, for the study of economic and social problems, possessing a membership of more than 100,000. The Abbes Pottier and Mellens are at the head of the movement in France there are countless workmen's clubs, each under the direction of a priest and all for the regulation of labor's lot. In Spain, and Archbishop of Madrid advised the workers to organize and soon had an organization of over thirty clubs of agricultural laborers of 12,000 members. In Austria, only a decade ago, a congress of farmers, the bishops and the government, agreed for betterment of the wage earners' condition, and with triumph. In Germany, Father Kolping, once a shoemaker, organized journeymen's clubs, and in the Rhine district alone had 400, with a roll call of 80,000 men. The Catholic Peasant League controls 78,000 members."

Where the Fault Lies. It is unquestionable also that Judge Parker's defeat was not local but general, the returns from the eastern states being as disappointing as the returns from the west. The Democrats are in complete control of the party.

They planned the campaign and carried it out according to their own views, and the verdict against their plan was unanimous. Surely since they cannot be blamed for this defeat, for the campaign was run on a gold basis. Neither can the defeat be charged to the conservative elements of the party, for the trusts were not assisted as vigorously this year as they were four years ago. It is evident that the campaign did not turn upon the question of imperialism, and it is not fair to consider the result as a personal victory for the president, for his administration was the subject of criticism.

The result was due to the fact that the Democratic party attempted to be conservative in the presence of conditions which demanded radical remedies. It sounded a partial retreat, when it should have ordered a charge all along the line.

Republican Party's Position. "In 1896 the line was drawn for the first time during the present generation between plutocracy and Democracy, and the party's stand on the side of Democracy aligned a large number of plutocratic Democrats, who in the nature of things cannot be expected to return, and it drew to itself a large number of such as located in the ranks of the trusts were not assisted as vigorously this year as they were four years ago. It is evident that the campaign did not turn upon the question of imperialism, and it is not fair to consider the result as a personal victory for the president, for his administration was the subject of criticism.

Religious Intelligence. By the will of the late William Costello, \$5,000 is given to St. Patrick's seminary, Menlo Park, Cal.

On Monday, Oct. 31, the Brothers of St. Mary's college, San Francisco, had the ineffable pleasure of wishing many thousands of years to Brother Sablain on the forty-seventh anniversary of his religious habit. Brother Sablain came to California in 1888, and is, consequently, one of the pioneers of his order on the Pacific coast.

The Catholics of Paris have succeeded in providing Catholic schools for all the children who wish to avail themselves of a Catholic education. The city of Paris has a population of 2,000,000, and the Semaine Religieuse announces that no parent need anticipate the slightest trouble in finding a Catholic school ready to receive his children.

In the bishop's house at Grand Rapids, Mich., is a remarkable Bible in good preservation, which was printed in the year 1495, or six years before Columbus discovered America, when Luther was only three years old. Forty years after the issue of this Bible, the first copy of the Protestant Bible was printed in English; and in the latter, the King James edition appeared.

The Cleveland diocese seems to have come into its age of Jubilee. Within the past two years, three parishes in the city, the Cathedral, St. Patrick's and St. Mary's, have gathered up the shining memories of the struggling past, and from the eminence of fifty years, set them as a crown upon the prosperity of the present. The observance at St. Peter's last Sunday added a fourth to the number of Jubilarian churches that have triumphantly entered upon their second half century.

The claim of Presbyterianism as a moral force in Scotland is not sustained by the facts, if facts they be, as stated by Rev. Dr. James Stewart. "Edinburgh, with its 164 churches—no one to every 1,884 of the population—is one of the most drunken, vicious, criminal, poverty-stricken towns of the kingdom. The poor are not only more numerous, but are without commercial honesty, and it is part of their dishonesty to pretend to be concerned in Presbyterian affairs."

Amateurs are now ransacking the secondhand book stores of the Paris Latin quarter in the hope of coming across a copy of the book written by St. Thomas Aquinas, now some forty-four years ago, and having the title, "The Psychology of St. Thomas Aquinas." This book, which for many years could be found only in the hands of the few who were its purchasers at 25 francs, is a masterly exposition and defense of the philosophy of St. Thomas Aquinas and of the role of the church in the progress and civilization of the world. The admirers of the "Touqueux" argument are now very fond of quoting the moral and scientific logic of St. Thomas. M. Combes of 1890, professor of logic, against the M. Combes of 1904, prime minister.

It has been arranged that the remains of the late pope will be transferred next month from the church of St. Peter's, where they were temporarily interred, to that of St. John at the Lateran, where the permanent monument is being completed. In order to avoid disturbances such as occurred when the remains of the late pope were taken to San Lorenzo, Pius X. has ordered that the transfer be made in the daytime, and the necessary arrangements have been made by the cardinal vicar, who will be the Italian official to preserve order. Most of the cardinals and representatives of all the religious orders and colleges of Rome will be present to preside over the funeral. Cardinal Satolli, archbishop of the Lateran, will officiate at the funeral.

BRYAN'S VIEWS ON THE ELECTION

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 6.—William J. Bryan today gave out an extended statement concerning yesterday's election which is intended to serve as an answer to reports concerning his attitude toward the Democratic party's election which is intended to serve as an answer to reports concerning his attitude toward the Democratic party's election which is intended to serve as an answer to reports concerning his attitude toward the Democratic party's election.

"The Democratic party has met with an overwhelming defeat in the national election. As yet the returns are not sufficiently complete to permit analysis, and it is impossible to say whether the result is due to an actual increase in the number of Democratic votes, or to a falling off in the Democratic vote. This phase of the subject will be dealt with next week when the returns are all in. The question for consideration at this time are: What lesson does the election teach? And what is the future? The defeat of Judge Parker should not be considered a personal one. He did as well as he could under the circumstances; he was the victim of unfavorable conditions and of a mistaken party policy.

Odds Were Against Parker. "He grew in popularity as the campaign proceeded and expressed his opinion in a most able manner. He was the heavy odds against him. The so-called conservative Democrats charged the defeat of 1896 and the money question, and insisted that a victory could be gained by dropping the coinage question entirely.

The convention accepted this theory, and the platform made no reference to the money question, but Judge Parker felt that it was his duty to announce his personal adherence to the gold standard. His bold telegram, as it was called, while embarrassing to the Democrats of the west and south, was applauded by the eastern press. He was elected to the presidency of Cleveland, who declared that the party had returned to safety and sanity; he had the support of the Democratic papers which he led in 1896, and he had the aid of nearly all of those who were prominent in the campaign of 1896 and 1900, and yet his defeat is apparently greater than the party suffered at any time of these years.

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What Democracy Must Do. "It must not only do without such support, but it can strengthen itself by inviting the open and explicit opposition of these elements. The campaign just closed shows that it is as inexpedient from the standpoint of policy as it is wrong from the standpoint of principle to attempt any conciliation of the industrial and financial despots who are gradually getting control of all the avenues of wealth. The Democratic party, if it hopes to win success, must take the side of the plain common people."

Mr. Bryan says that for two years he has pointed out the fatality of the result, and that he has urged the party to attempt a compromise with the trusts, but that they have refused to do so. He says that the party has been defeated because it has not been able to get the support of the trusts, and that it has been defeated because it has not been able to get the support of the trusts, and that it has been defeated because it has not been able to get the support of the trusts.

Costly Experiment. "The experiment has been a costly one, and it is not likely to be repeated during the present generation. The eastern Democrats were also deceived. They were led to believe that the magistrates and monopolists, who coerced the voters in 1896 and supplied an enormous campaign fund in both 1896 and 1900, would help the Democratic party if our party would only be less radical. The corporation press aided in this deception, and even the Republican papers professed an unselfish desire to help build up the Democratic party. The election has opened the eyes of hundreds of thousands of honest and well-meaning Democrats, who see in the future the need of the reorganization of the party. These men now see that they must either go into the Republican party or join with the Democrats in the west and south in making the Democratic party a positive, aggressive and progressive reform organization. There is no middle ground.

Did What He Could. "Mr. Bryan did what he could to prevent the reorganization of the Democratic party, when he failed in this purpose he went to aid Parker and Davis in order to secure such reforms—and there were several—promised by their election. Now that the campaign is over, he will assist those who desire to make the Democratic party once more on a sound basis; he will assist in organizing for the campaign of 1908. It does not matter so much who the nominee may be. During the next three years circumstances may bring into the arena some man specially fitted to carry the standard. It will be time enough to nominate a candidate when we are better situated to measure the relative availability of those worthy to be considered.

But we ought to begin to lay our plans for the next national campaign and to form the line of battle. Future Issues. "The party must continue to protest against a large army, against a large navy, and to stand for the independence of the Philippines, for imperialism, for the corrupting influence of commercialism, and yet experience has shown that, however righteous the party's position on this subject, the issue does not arouse the people as they can be warned by a question which touches them immediately and individually. The injustice done to the Filipinos is not received as it should be, and it is a wrong to ourselves, and the costliness of imperialism is hidden by the statistics and by our indirect system of taxation. While the party must maintain its position on this subject, it cannot present this as the only issue.

The party must also maintain its position on the tariff question. No one can afford to ignore the indictment against the high tariff, and yet, here, too, the burden of the tariff system is concealed by the method in which the taxes are collected. The issue of national taxation is the most acute phase of the contest between Democracy and plutocracy, so far as economic issues are concerned. The president virtually admits that the trusts contributed to his campaign fund, but he denies that they received any promises of aid or immunity. No well-formed person doubts that the large contractors have furnished the Republican campaign fund during the campaigns of 1896 and 1900, and no one can answer the logic of Judge Parker's arraignment of trusts' contributions. The trusts are run on a business principle. They do not subscribe millions of dollars to a campaign unless they are paying for favors already granted or purchasing favors for future delivery. The weakness of Judge Parker's position was that the charge was made at the close of the campaign, when it was neutralized by a counter charge by the trusts. It cannot be fought successfully by any party that depends upon trust funds to win the election.

Attack Must Be Vehement. "The Democratic party must make its attack upon the trusts so vehement that no one will suspect it of secret aid from them. It will be to its advantage if it will begin the next campaign with an announcement that no trust contributions will be accepted, and then prove it sincerely by having the public access to its contribution list. In public enterprises the names of contributors are generally made public in order to denote the character and purpose of the work. "Roosevelt has four years in which to make good his declaration that no obligations were incurred by the acceptance of trust funds. He will disappoint other contributors or the voters. If he disappoints the contributors, the trust question may be put in the process of settlement. If he disappoints the people, they will have a chance to settle with his party four

years ago. It is not likely to be repeated during the present generation. The eastern Democrats were also deceived. They were led to believe that the magistrates and monopolists, who coerced the voters in 1896 and supplied an enormous campaign fund in both 1896 and 1900, would help the Democratic party if our party would only be less radical. The corporation press aided in this deception, and even the Republican papers professed an unselfish desire to help build up the Democratic party. The election has opened the eyes of hundreds of thousands of honest and well-meaning Democrats, who see in the future the need of the reorganization of the party. These men now see that they must either go into the Republican party or join with the Democrats in the west and south in making the Democratic party a positive, aggressive and progressive reform organization. There is no middle ground.

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MISSES' FINE RIB BLACK CASHMERE HOSE. 25c

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LADIES' RIBBED CASHMERE HOSE. 25c

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