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SALT LAKE CITY, MAY 8, 1901.

CENTENARY CELEBRATION.

It has been decided that the centenary celebration of the birth of President Brigham Young, shall take place at Salt Lake on Saturday, June 1st, 1901. It would have been pleasing to a great many people if Sunday, June 2nd, could be set apart for a general commemoration of the advent into this world of so distinguished a personage as Brigham Young, who has not only become famous among the Latter-day Saints, but throughout the "civilized" world. He was one of the great lights of the Nineteenth Century. He was a leader of men. As the years pass by, the work he accomplished, the truths he uttered, the great thoughts he expressed, the good he performed will more and more come into prominence and be recognized in the history of the world's progress. It is fitting that his name and his deeds should be held in affectionate memory by the people over whom he presided, through all their generations. And on the hundredth anniversary of his birth it would have been pleasing to hold special services on the Sunday mentioned. But on that day the President of the United States is expected to arrive in this city, the capital of the State, and it is not desirable that anything should occur which would have the appearance of detracting from the greatness of that occasion. It is hoped, too, that on the Monday following the people will have an opportunity, in the streets of this city, of greeting the head of the nation. It has therefore been determined that the celebration of President Young's one hundredth birthday shall take place on the night day, and that Salt Lake shall be the place of gathering. A program will be prepared and be published in due season. It is to be hoped that all who are so will go to Salt Lake on that day and take part in the proceedings.

ANOTHER EXPLODED STORY.

"The Saints Herald" published at Lamoni, Iowa, the organ of the "Josephite" church, in its issue of May 1st, has the following:

"In the Herald for October 24th, 1900, we found a letter from Bro. Peter Anderson, dated October 10th, in which he gives an account of a few things that happened at a conference of the 'Utah Church' held in Salt Lake City a few days previous. In the letter he gives something to which we desire to call attention now. Here it is:

"President Snow, now in his eighty-seventh year, spoke on Sunday afternoon. Concerning the gathering, he said: 'The day is approaching when a large part of the people whom I am addressing will go back to Jackson county to erect the Temple and establish the city of Zion. I shall go back, President Cannon shall go back, and President Smith will go back. I don't know about all the Apostles, but a large majority of you will go back to build up a holy city to the Lord.'

"Mr. Snow urged the people to get ready for this event, and mentioned a most powerful manifestation he had received to the truth of what he had said. He also said: 'The time is coming very shortly.'

"The Herald then proceeds to comment on what it calls the 'failure' of this alleged prophecy, and thinks that recent events, particularly the death of President George Q. Cannon, have 'rather a bad effect on Mr. Snow's record as a Prophet,' and the Herald says it is 'wondering how the people of Utah can explain the failure.'

We assure the Herald that the people of Utah have no such 'failure' to explain. The simple fact that President Lorenzo Snow used no such language as that imputed to him, upsets the entire argument of the Herald and the statement on which it is based. Reference to the letter from Peter Anderson, published in the Herald of October 24th, 1900, shows that he did not give a personal account of a few things that happened' at the October conference in 1900, but simply repeated something that he alleges to have been published in a Salt Lake paper which is notoriously anti-Mormon. So much for Peter Anderson's account.

The minutes of the conference at which the remarks attributed to President Snow were alleged to have been made, were published in the Deseret News, and all the discourses were printed in pamphlet form. The 'News' gave the remarks of President Snow verbatim, having a stenographer present specially for that purpose. No such sentences as those that appear in the Herald can be found, either in the Deseret News or in the pamphlet containing the discourses. We have taken the pains to inquire of the Church reporter concerning this matter, so that no mistake should be made on our part, and careful examination of the original short hand report, which is preserved, shows that President Snow did not make any such prediction as that stated in the Lamoni Herald.

At the closing session of the October conference, on Sunday afternoon, in the Tabernacle, President Snow made some remarks in reference to a visit from two gentlemen belonging to the organization commonly called Hedrickites, who came here some time before to consult with the leaders of the Church

in regard to the building of a Temple in Jackson county. President Snow expressed his belief that they were right to this extent, 'that the time is arriving when that Temple should be built,' but he did not coincide with the plans which they held in view. Speaking on that subject President Snow said:

"When we think of the wonderful reformation that has been accomplished in the matter of tithing it is a manifestation that a great preparation is coming. Do you suppose that the Lord would ever send you and me back to Jackson county until He could feel perfectly assured that we would do those things which the people of Jackson county failed to do, for lack of experience and faith? Jackson county is the place. The point that we should have continually in view, is a brother the other day said that he had a thousand dollars, and he was keeping it to purchase land in Jackson county, as soon as it would be proper to do so. We cannot consider ourselves prepared, however, to go back to Jackson county when we fall to pay our tithing."

After some further remarks on the subject of tithing the President added:

"Let us all exercise faith for the Lord to open the way that we may go back to Jackson county."

The Lamoni Herald is informed that neither at that conference nor at any other time, has President Snow prophesied the return of any particular individual to Jackson county, to build the Temple which will be erected there in the due time of the Lord. He has, however, expressed his full faith and conviction that the Temple will be reared on the spot dedicated for the purpose many years ago. The Latter-day Saints in these mountain valleys entertain the same belief. They also understand something about the plan and form of that structure, and they know that it cannot be erected so as to answer the design and purposes of such a building, by anyone except those who hold the keys of the Holy Priesthood, and the authority and knowledge necessary for the administration of the sacred ordinances, for the living and the dead, which belong to the Temple of the Most High.

We notice that the Lamoni Herald takes pleasure in copying from anti-Mormon papers little things that reflect upon the Church and its leaders, no matter how evidently untrue and absurd they appear to people who are posted in regard to the facts. These copies will be found unproductive of any benefit, either to the paper which thus becomes the echo of untruth, or to the organization of which it is the mouthpiece and representative. Its gloating over the purported failure of an alleged prophecy that was never uttered, is but one sample of its petty hostility to the Church that was organized by the Prophet Joseph Smith, by the commandment of God, and which has continued unimpaired from April 6th, 1830, to the present day, and which will survive all attacks from every quarter, and will never be disorganized or given to another people, having been established 'for the last days and for the last time.'

SHOULD COMMENCE AT HOME.

Clergymen in Manila have petitioned the government for an order prohibiting the noble sport of cock-fighting in our new possession. No doubt, they are actuated by the best of motives in this matter, for that sport is degrading. It is difficult to conceive of the composition of a human mind that can find pleasure in the mad contest between any brutes. It would be as difficult to decide as to which of the parties are the morally lowest; those who furnish the sport, or those who find amusement in the spectacle. Cock-fighting should be prohibited.

At the same time, the reform movement should commence at home. Not long ago highly cultured sportsmen of New York amused themselves by slaughtering 20,000 innocent pigeons. Many of these animals were maimed and mangled, and were found dying in torture afterwards, and some were probably not found at all in the secluded recesses where they had sought out a place in which to die. As long as this is considered highly cultured sport, it is even for ladies' eyes, it is absurd to prohibit a comparatively civilized duels between feathered combatants. Missionary work, like charity, should commence at home.

The fighting instinct in animals is evidently one of their endowments, by which nature intended the propagation of only the strongest and healthiest individuals of the species. The killing of animals is justified when food is needed, but to turn either fighting or slaughter into a kind of amusement is beneath human beings endowed with intelligence and reason.

ETHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH.

Prof. Baldwin Spencer, of Melbourne university, and Mr. F. J. Gillies, another scientist, are said to have started for the interior of Central Australia, where they intend spending several months among the aborigines, who are steadily decreasing in numbers and who, in a few decades probably will become extinct. The object of this expedition is to study the customs, habits, and beliefs of this people, especially with a view of ascertaining their conceptions of the Deity.

Of late years there has been some controversy as to whether there ever was a stage of human development in which man had no knowledge whatever of the existence of a Creator. Man has been represented as evolving from a stage to a higher, in which he employed magic for the control of the natural forces, with which he had to contend. From this stage he again evolved, it is argued, to a still higher stage, in which belief in personal gods took the place of the recognition of natural forces as supreme, and prayers and sacrifices were substituted for magic. Others hold that there never was any evidence of an age without God, or that any human beings existed without religion. It has been alleged, however, that in the very regions which the two scientists are about to explore, people without religion do exist, and that assertion they will verify, or disprove, by careful study among the natives themselves.

The authorities on this question of fact seem to be much divided. According to an Australian paper, quoted

by the Literary Digest, Mr. Curt holds that the natives derived their ideas of God from misanthropy, and dressed them up according to their own fancy. Another explorer, Mr. Howitt, found, however, that the blacks had no lofty conceptions of the Deity that if they were not obtained through European influence, they would be best explained as signs of a higher civilization in the past.

This, briefly stated, the nature of the controversy. If the explorers find, as is undoubtedly will, that the native Australians have some conception of a Supreme Being and that they worship Him, the question of where they selected such conceptions will have to be answered. How did savages attain to a theology so far in advance of their intellectual status? And the most natural solution of that problem is the suggestion of revelation in the early ages of the history of mankind. It is much easier to assume retrogression from a high level, than the evolution, without external aid, from a condition of savagery to one of civilization. The first assumption is supported by experience; the latter rest entirely upon theories and deductions, more or less rational.

THE LESSON OF THE PLAGUE.

The Medical Record asserts that The Plague seems to be slowly but surely spreading throughout the world. In Australia there is much alarm over its prevalence. One report has it that 15,000 persons have died in the Lamko district of Hal-Nan, during the last few months. In Bombay alone there were 434 cases of the plague during the period from November 4th to February 13th. Of these 2,574 were fatal. In Calcutta there were 1,052 cases, and 1,060 were fatal. At Capetown, during the week ending April 20, there were 61 new cases, and 33 deaths. And the Record adds that the report of the commission appointed to investigate the plague in San Francisco has established beyond a doubt, that the disease prevails among the Chinese in that city.

The world is passing through an experience of visitations of war, famine and pestilence, and it is well to be aware of the fact. World events do not occur by accident, nor are they the result of the disastrous influences of comets as was almost universally supposed at one time. They are directed by a Supreme Intelligence toward certain ends. They should be warnings, for the proper conduct of intelligent beings, who are so deeply interested in the fate of the world in which they live.

The crew of a ship plowing its way across the ocean, if clouds portend a coming storm, reef the sails and prepare for the battle with the elements. If the signs indicate too close proximity to a dangerous shore, the course is changed. Something similar should take place among nations that hold command in the world. If they fail to notice the signs, there will be disaster. There are times when the sails must be lowered, and the course changed. There are times when disregard and transgression of natural and other laws have proceeded so far, that the only safety is in repentance. And who shall say that great general visitations are not a divine call to the children of men, a call to turn from evil and seek righteousness?

TRANSMISSISSIPPI CONGRESS.

Notices are now being sent out that the arrangements for the July meeting of the Transmississippi Commercial Congress, to be held in Cripple Creek, are now well under way. That meeting should be well attended. The business to be transacted is of a most important character, and the place itself may be considered one of the wonders of the world. Invitations will be sent out to the governors of the states, mayors of the cities, boards of county commissioners, boards of trade, chambers of commerce and commercial organizations in general throughout the Transmississippi territory, asking for representative delegates to attend the session, and these will, no doubt, be liberally responded to, since it is understood the railroads have agreed on a reasonably low rate for the occasion. The session is to be held from the 16th to the 19th of July.

The following items concerning Cripple Creek are not without interest. It is issued from the headquarters of the Commercial Congress:

"Cripple Creek, the place where the coming session of the Transmississippi Commercial Congress is to be held July 16th inclusive, is one of the world's wonders. Ten years ago the site was a wild stretch of country occupied only by the cattle men for grazing purposes. The vast wealth which lies below the grass roots was not expected. Under the shadows of Pike's Peak that wealth lay hidden since the time of the great convulsion until accidentally uncovered by Bob Womack, a wanderer. Within six miles there are three large cities and numerous small ones. Impressive blocks of brick and stone are to be seen on every hand. There is electricity and other conveniences of which some large eastern cities cannot boast. Electric cars follow the contour of the mountains. Steam gauge railroad lines penetrate the district, emptying their train loads of sight-seers from any place on the continent at fine depots. Rapid transit connects all the cities and mines and the finest opportunity is afforded all who admire scenery. Here the view is grand beyond the power of expression. Riding upon the very top of the mountains, the scenery of the great Rocky Mountain system is unrivaled in an ever changing panorama. No other part of the world presents such inspiring scenes."

"This enormous wealth has caused to grow like magic a community of over 40,000 souls. Within six miles there are three large cities and numerous small ones. Impressive blocks of brick and stone are to be seen on every hand. There is electricity and other conveniences of which some large eastern cities cannot boast. Electric cars follow the contour of the mountains. Steam gauge railroad lines penetrate the district, emptying their train loads of sight-seers from any place on the continent at fine depots. Rapid transit connects all the cities and mines and the finest opportunity is afforded all who admire scenery. Here the view is grand beyond the power of expression. Riding upon the very top of the mountains, the scenery of the great Rocky Mountain system is unrivaled in an ever changing panorama. No other part of the world presents such inspiring scenes."

"John Doe is plural," says the New York World. And Richard Roe is no less singular.

Mr. Adolph S. Ochs of the Chattanooga Times and the New York Times has purchased the Philadelphia Times.

None will deny that Editor Ochs is a man of the Times.

The report that J. P. Morgan has been trying to purchase the Cunard seems to be somewhat of a canard.

Capt. Mahan should supplement his great work on the 'Influence of Sea Power in History' by one on the 'Influence of J. P. Morgan on Sea Power.'

A Massachusetts jury has been discharged because one of its members accepted a bribe from the plaintiff. That's right. Smoke out would-be bribe takers.

If the Board of Education is going to select a superintendent of schools from outside our own State, then the board should go to the best educational centers of the country for one, and not make a selection from some place that has no pre-eminence in educational matters.

New York policemen are to have a new accomplishment. They are to be instructed in how to give first aid to the injured. This is a very proper thing to do, for usually policemen are the first to come to the injured, and if they know how to render first needed aid they are thereby enabled to enhance the chances for recovery in serious cases, and to ease pains and put those less seriously hurt in a way to help themselves.

There are some persons anxious for notoriety who would like to open a controversy with the Deseret News on subjects that only concern the Latter-day Saints and indeed which only the Saints understand. The purpose in view is to gain that public notice which otherwise those disputants could not attract. The News has many times announced what are the published standards of the faith of the Church and the position accorded to other works. If that is not satisfactory to some of our opponents we cannot help it, neither do we care.

The discussion in the meeting of the Board of Education, over the name to be given to a new district schoolhouse in this city, was not very profitable, but it served to bring out the dormant animus of one member of the Board. This venom against the old pioneers who rendered it possible for their descendants to make a living in this once desert waste, is an indication of a petty and malevolent disposition, and serves to keep up a spirit of hostility between two classes of this community that sensible people desire to have extinguished.

The Tribune says the Methodist preacher told its reporter what the former said in his sermon to "Mormons." The preacher says he was misrepresented. If he misrepresented himself, whose fault was it? The "News" has not charged the paper with misrepresenting the preacher. On the contrary, the "News" took the report as authentic, and commented on that basis. Therefore if anybody is "caught in his own trap," it must be either the preacher that denies his own words or the paper that printed something he did not say. We do not care a rap which it is. It is a question of veracity between them, and that is all.

It seems that Gen. Chaffee has been making a political speech at Pekin (at a smoking concert given him by Gen. Gaslee in the Temple of Heaven) which is causing some comment there. He is reported to have said that Americans and Britishers would never face each other in the field, and that should our government enter into any foreign alliances our inclinations would be for the English. If the general said this it should be remembered that the occasion was a convivial one, which always explains many things. At such times when the cup passes freely, men as they get to talking are very apt to "stop over," and this is probably what the general did if he did anything.

The English coal miners have decided not to go on strike for the present, preferring to wait and see what effect the shilling tax on the ton of coal exported will be. This is a very sensible decision. A strike might or might not cause the government to recede from its position, but the effect of the tax on the miners is the great thing to them. Some one will have to pay it. Who will it be? The miners, the mine owners or the purchasers? It should not be the miners for already their wages are very low. In the debate on the tax it was shown that the coal trade is very prosperous, and upon the trade it should fall. If the mine owners put it upon the men, then a strike is more than likely, and if no excoresses are committed, the strikers would have the sympathy not only of the British public but of the whole world.

ABSDUR WAR REMOVS.

Kansas City World.
W. T. Stead is a marvel. He includes in his writings so much good sense and so much sensational rot that it is not easy to determine whether the man is a fakir or is actuated by changing motives and varied views. He is now to be directed by the opinion that this country and England must inevitably clash and that a war-the greatest of modern times-will result. "When the United States Congress meets," says Stead, "we shall have the Clayton-Bulwer treaty torn to shreds and flung in our faces. Then we will have to fight or to eat humble pie." He speaks, of course, from the point of view of the Englishman. As a matter of fact he is more than half right. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty is very likely to be torn to shreds, and it is not flung in the faces of the people of Great Britain. It will be because we do those things so much better on this side.

Boston Herald.
The intimation has come from Washington that we would do well to build up a navy equal to that which Germany proposes to construct, and thus be in readiness to meet her if her government adopted an offensive policy. In our opinion, this would be for us an extravagant, and to some extent, useless method. The chance are that if the Monroe doctrine is forcibly asserted it will be by a coalition, in which say nothing of one or two of the smaller nations, will join their forces. In a general division of the spoils there would be enough for all; and hence, if we proposed to defend our position, instead of having a navy as large as that of Germany, we should need one equal to the combined navies of France, Italy and Germany.

Chicago Record-Herald.
The principle of the Monroe doctrine so far as South America is concerned is to keep that mangle in the independent

possession of the people who are in it and who have established governments which protect life and property and do not interfere with the "world policies" of Europe. If the Germans wish to emigrate to Brazil or the Italians to Argentina or the French to Guyana or the Hungarians to Transylvania, there is nothing to prevent their doing so. Neither is there anything to prevent them from becoming the governing elements in the countries of South America that welcome them.

St. Paul Globe.
So the German emperor is preparing to fight the United States. For what? What have we done to excite his ire? Oh, that is not it! He is going to protect his subjects in South America when they conclude to "insurrect" and capture the royal house, or to capture a kingdom in Hawaii. Well, what of it? We can have no objection to a little thing like that. Have we not been doing just that sort of thing for three years? Is not England doing that sort of thing now?

Sacramento Record-Union.

The truth is that Europe cannot very well get along without the United States. England, in particular, will be almost in a starving condition if shut off for a few months from American food supplies. On the other hand, however, the United States could get along very well without Europe, so far as home consumption is concerned, though we need Europe as a customer more and more each year, to take our surplus products, not only of food but also of manufactures.

Baltimore Sun.

If the Saturday Review were not so bitterly anti-American it might be expected that its object in warning us against Germany's designs was to promote the ship-building industry in the United States-especially the construction of battleships. The Review, as a consistent advocate of a mighty navy, might naturally be expected to re-echo the alarm sounded by its London contemporary with the view of working upon the fears of Congress and thus securing the expansion of our navy. But it is quite certain that the Saturday Review does not desire Columbia to be the mistress of the seas, so its warning cannot be explained on the ground that it is promoting the interests of the English capitalists who are planning to establish shipyards in the United States. Its motives, therefore, must be purely jingoish.

Chicago News.

It is certainly disconcerting to learn from the London Saturday Review, for years the mouthpiece of British conservatism, that in the event of a war between the United States and any continental power, England must stand well aside with the other power. As it is only too apparent from its tone that the Saturday Review approves such a course, the hardness of this government in reducing the size of its army to a force 24,000 below the permitted maximum is readily apparent. The force that has been retained might do something toward resisting the onset of two nations, but we should still have the Saturday Review to deal with. A force of 24,000 is none too large to hold in readiness in case we are to be entangled with the Review.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The May number of the North American Review contains a group of articles on "Industrial and Railroad Combinations," which constitutes a practical exposition of the subject of the so-called "Trusts." Russell Sage shows why, in his opinion, the methods of consolidation involve "A Great Danger to the Community." James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railway, details "Their Advantages to the Community." Charles R. Plummer, writes of "Their Effects on the Steel and Iron Industries." Charles R. Plummer, treasurer of the United States Rubber Company, writes of "Their Effects on the Rubber Industry." F. B. Thurber, president of the United States Export Association, examines the "Influence of the 'Trusts' on Prices." James Logan, general manager of the United States Envelope Company, argues that these industrial combinations are the inevitable "Outcome of the 'Intelligent' Combination." A paper by the great Frenchman, Ernest Renan, entitled "How Science Has Saved the People," written years ago, but now published for the first time, is a feature of interest. Ernest Renan explains the significance and the probable consequences of "The Present Crisis in Russia." The Rev. Dr. Judson Smith, corresponding secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, defends Dr. Ament and Mr. Tewksbury against the aspersions which have been cast upon them for their action in China after the siege of Peking. Aloysius Ireland, concluding his examination of the "Victorian Era of British Expansion," treats of India and the Colonies. John Ford, formerly a member of the New York State Senate, discusses the conditions necessary to the effective and radical reform of "Municipal Government in the United States." John Paul Boock gives an account of "Dinners in Bohemia and elsewhere." The Rev. M. G. Dasher, Chief Rabbi of the Sephardi Communities of the British Empire, in the "Great Revolt of the World" traces the history of "The Jews and Judaism in the Nineteenth Century." and Mr. W. D. Howells, in "The New Poetic Drama," criticizes the recent works of Mr. Stephen Phillips, and M. Edmond Rostand.-New York.

The first article in the Engineering Magazine for May is Mr. Phillips' paper on "The Victorian Era of Iron and Steel Making." An editorial in the same issue analyzes the prospects of the new steel trust, drawing the conclusion that it is by no means assuredly advantageous to its members, not profitable for continued advance of the United States in successful control of the world's steel market. Prof. J. H. Hill begins his series on "Mechanical Equipment of the Ship Yard" with a finely illustrated paper giving a summary of the mechanical processes in building a ship and the tools used in framing. Prof. Franz Presel, of Zurich gives an account, with many illustrations, of Switzerland's industrial rise through development of her water power. Mr. Benjamin Taylor explains the "Science and Significance of the Climograph International Exposition," with a full-page engraving showing the general view of the grounds and buildings. Many engravings illustrate Mr. Charles L. Brown's study of "Gold Mining in Western Australia," also, Mr. J. G. Dudley discusses the steam-turbine motor. Prof. Charles L. Griffin has a paper on the "Mechanical Engineering of Machine Tools," and Mr. Frank L. String makes an exposure of the scanty information concerning the actual mineral wealth of the Philippines. The Review of the Engineering Magazine, and Index of New Books conclude the number.-The Engineering Magazine, New York.

CLASSES STOP HEADACHES.

If you are subject to headaches, which medicine fails to permanently cure, have your eyes examined. If caused by defective vision, wear the proper glasses. A slight imperfection in the nerves or muscles of the eyes is sufficient to cause an almost constant headache. Correctly adjusted glasses will relieve the eye, and remove all strain-cause removed-headache cured.

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