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Charles W. Penrose, Editor
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SALT LAKE CITY, - OCT. 20, 1902.

SETTLE IT AT ONCE.

We hope the City Council, at its session this evening, will settle the matter of the site for the new city jail, and in doing so will take into consideration all the public interests that are involved. We use the word "public" advisedly. We do not think that private speculations or real estate deals that may be had in view by certain individuals, should cut any figure or have any weight in the decision.

The city already has a good substantial building for its police headquarters and city court. If the new jail is erected on the site of the old prison, it will be convenient to both the court and the police, and could not be better situated in any other locality. As the greater number of arrests by the police are made in a district but a short distance from that spot, it is, for that reason also better adapted for the purpose than other places that have been named.

If there was any actual necessity to abandon the present site, which has long been occupied by the police and fire departments, there might be some show of reason and expediency in the proposition to make entirely new quarters for the court room and jail. But even then there would be no valid excuse for foisting a nuisance upon the people of the Eighth Ward, by placing the objectionable structures right against a place of worship that has been occupied for religious services for several decades. Against that proposition there is not only a filed protest from the people of that ward, but their objections are echoed by thousands of their co-religionists throughout the city and by many persons not of their faith.

Whatever is done in the premises, we hope the City Council will not indict this obnoxious association upon the people who object, but will either establish the new jail on the site of the old one—the most favorable that has been mentioned, or if it must be removed, that it be placed where it will not be injurious or distasteful to the owners or occupants of adjacent property. Let the matter be settled at once!

ANTI-MORMON MYTHS.

A number of eastern newspapers speak of a "Miss Knight," who claims to have spent several years among the "Mormons" as a missionary, and who is quoted in an interview with a New York paper reporter, as giving some startling testimony concerning "blood atonement," "Danites," "Destroying angels," and similar sensations, long since exploded but recently revived for the purposes of yellow journalism. Some of them appear to take her alleged statements seriously. According to her purported assertions, "The Church has regularly appointed 'destroying angels' who attend to this work for the Church. And a certain way in which a 'Mormon' backslider may reinstate himself in the graces of the Church, is to become a 'destroying angel' and murder someone who has deserted the doctrines, for desertion of the Church is considered punishable by death."

This absurdity is taken by some eastern journals as a clue to the motive which prompted the assassin who murdered a woman not long ago in New York city. It seems to be almost a waste of time to notice these ridiculous stories that find their way into respectable public prints. The myths about "Danites" and "Destroying angels" are very old and tattered bits of fiction. No such persons or organizations have ever belonged to the "Mormon" Church or been attached to it.

We doubt very much whether the "Miss Knight" alluded to ever uttered the falsehoods which are attributed to her. They sound more like the effusions of an "enterprising" reporter sent out to make up a "story." We do not know anything about the lady referred to, or whether there is any such person living, but we do know that there are individuals who take delight in making themselves notorious, and who pandering to the common taste for the marvelous, and are ever ready to speak evil of the "Mormons," particularly when there is eagerness and anxiety on the part of papers and the public to be reassured with something startling and abusive.

The idea that a church, holding as a fundamental doctrine that any member of that Church who commits murder cannot be forgiven in this world or in the world to come, incites its votaries to perpetrate that unpardonable crime, seems too monstrous and irrational, even for the most rabid anti-"Mormon" to believe, or a sensible paper to publish. But it is quite as rational as many other stories that are put in circulation by so-called Christian ministers and teachers, who have failed in their efforts to convert Latter-day Saints to their conflicting creeds, and to lead away from the faith of their fathers.

This continual din about "blood atonement" is not only shameful, as deep-dyed slander of a people who have

a positive horror at the shedding of human blood, and most disgraceful to the newspapers that give place to them. It is easy to obtain correct information on all "Mormon" subjects, but that does not appear to be the kind of pabulum that many of these preachers and writers desire to deal out to the public. One thing should be observed by their readers and hearers, and that is that reliable data on these subjects are never given or attempted to be obtained. People who have succeeded in many parts of the globe, as well as in the cities and settlements of Utah, and they have never been molested in any manner whatever.

Is it not about time that the public journals in the United States and throughout Christendom, endeavor to give their readers something reliable about the Latter-day Saints, their faith and their works, instead of the horrible stories and horrible imaginings of dyspeptic or disappointed persons, whose ravings are such as might be expected to emanate from a lunatic asylum? The trouble is that the truth, when it is ascertained, is so completely fatal to the libels that have been given so wide a circulation, and so favorable to the people and their creed who have been maligned, that they are not wanted by the newspapers and magazines which have been committed to the other side.

Nevertheless, we notice a disposition in some of the more conservative journals of both hemispheres, to give place to the defenses of our people that are made by our traveling missionaries, and by non-Mormon friends who have visited Utah and are ready to testify to that which they know and have seen for themselves. We hail this departure with pleasure, and say to our contemporaries everywhere "go thou and do likewise."

BE NOT DECEIVED!

It is astonishing that after the many exposures of so-called "spiritualism," necromancy, fortune-telling and other schemes by which soft-headed and tender-hearted people are victimized, so many otherwise intelligent people run after the fakers who gain a living by deception, and whose communications, whether they be considered genuine or fictitious, are utterly worthless to those who pay for them. Exposures of the frauds perpetrated by professional "mediums," clairvoyants, prognosticators and their ilk, have been published time and again in the leading public journals throughout this and other civilized countries, and yet dupes flock to the deceivers and pay money for that which is of no earthly benefit to them.

Suppose one of these soothsayers tells a person his name, age, antecedents, the number of teeth he has lost or moles he has on his person, or anything concerning his past life, how much intelligence does he gain by the revelation? He knew it all before, so nothing is added to his stock of information. He is merely surprised and led to place credence in the predictions of the fortune teller, which usually fall to the ground, as they are mere guess-work which may once in a while hit the mark but are ordinarily nothing but mental speculation.

We do not say that there is nothing in that which is called "second sight" and similar gifts possessed by some individuals, but we do affirm that the communications by that means and from spiritism and other occult sources, are usually worthless and devoid of useful knowledge, whether relating to this world or the spiritual sphere.

We repeat our advice to our readers to let all such disturbing elements severely alone. By following the advice of Isaiah the prophet, in chapter eight, verses 13 and 20, they will save themselves from much agitation and some expense, and will avoid coming under an influence that is of no benefit but which often leads to darkness and tribulation.

AUTHORITY ON TRUSTS.

Attorney-General Knox has spoken recently of the relation of the Federal government to combinations, under the Sherman act, to regulate interstate commerce. He finds that the government is now engaged in doing all within its power under that act. The pending cases will test to the full extent the application of this statute to the different forms of combination now alleged to be working in restraint of interstate commerce.

He does not believe, however, that the power of Congress has been exhausted by the Sherman act. The Supreme Court has passed upon the power of Congress only as it has been exercised. What can be done further with judicial sanction, remains to be seen.

Commenting on this opinion of the attorney-general, the Mail and Express remarks:

"It is one of the marvels of our Constitution that in the broad simplicity of its provisions it has been found adaptable to new conditions as the development of the nation has brought them about and it has been the highest function of the Supreme Court, dealing with successive enactments of Congress, to effect the proper adjustment. The power of states to deal with combinations operating within their jurisdiction is undoubted. The power of the nation in this as in other respects will be found to supplement it completely when its application under the Constitution is fully wrought out."

There can be no doubt that whatever is advanced by an authority such as Attorney-General Knox on this question, will receive attention and do much toward the clearing up of a difficult problem. It is particularly interesting to notice that in his opinion, Congress is not entirely powerless, under the Constitution, to deal efficiently with the great evil.

He says that "Every constitutional question is an open one until a law is authoritatively closed by decision of the Supreme Court," and he seems prepared to affirm that the Sherman antitrust law might readily be enlarged and extended and yet keep well within constitutional lines.

A CRY FOR JUSTICE.

"The Cry for Justice" is the name of a new weekly that has just reached our table. It is published in New York, and Bernard Macadden is the editor. The paper announces its purpose to be

to "wage relentless war upon injustice of all kinds." That is a broad field. The editor says he has entered the journalistic field, because there should be in the mind of every intelligent American a standard of manhood and womanhood, more important than the gold standard or the silver standard. This is true, and if the publication of one more weekly in the already well occupied field can bring about a recognition of this fact, the appearance of this publication will be more than justified. But the Cry for Justice has a number of objects in view. It states, for instance that newspapers in this country are not published in the interest of the people; that the country "has been free," and can be free again; that the government is controlled by dishonest politicians, and so on, and of course, each separate statement indicates a particular Herculean task to which the little publication will apply itself.

There is only one way by which injustice, falsehood and all evil can be overcome, and that is the way laid out by the Captain of our Salvation. The problem is the "regeneration" of each individual, so that each one personally becomes a lover of truth and righteousness instead of self. Whatever brings this about is a means of defeating injustice. Sometimes it appears that this method is very slow, but it is sure as the workings of nature in the moulding of worlds. Some day justice and virtue will reign supreme among men; the will of the Father will be done on earth, as among celestial beings and the knowledge of Him will cover the earth, instead of the errors that are current now. All this will come about in due time and by the means appointed by the Redeemer of mankind.

TROUBLE IN MACEDONIA.

The affairs of the Balkan are again attracting attention. Bulgarians have invaded Macedonia. It is stated, from the north, for the purpose of aiding the Macedonians to independence. Their tactics appear to be to excite the population to disorders. They make frequent raids from the mountain fastnesses, evidently to provoke the objects of these raids to acts of violence. In this way they hope to kindle a fire, which the European powers, or some of them, will feel called upon to extinguish. In one place they are said to concentrate their efforts on the destruction of a railroad bridge, on the road between Constantinople and Salonika. A number of murders and burnings are reported. The Sultan, it seems, has taken a hand in the game. He is reported to have sent 150,000 soldiers to the disturbed district, claiming that Bulgaria is unable to guard its frontier and put down brigandage. This is important, if true. For if the Turkish soldiers are let loose in the district, there will be murders and atrocities, such as always occur where fanaticism inspires the warfare, and in this way the inference of Europe may be forced by public sentiment, no matter how inopportune the time may be for such interference.

The so-called eastern question seems to be as difficult as ever to handle. Bulgaria lays claims to Macedonia, but so do Greece and Serbia, and even if Bulgaria should wage a successful war for Macedonia, the possession of that province would be disputed by the other countries. Differences of race, religion and interests complicated the question, even if the jealousy of the great powers did not exist as another factor to be counted on. The simplest way would be the release of the Turks from their mission of guarding the Dardanelles, and the grouping of the Balkan states according to race and religion, but neither Austria nor Russia is quite prepared for that. They are obliged by treaty to prevent any change of the political situation in the Balkan peninsula. Serbia, on one side, and Greece, on the other, are interested to prevent the aggrandizement of Bulgaria. The Albanians are a third party to the question, being Mohammedans and bound to aid the Turks to the extent at least of defeating the Bulgars. There can be no final solution to that question, though, but the one suggested. When to each people is given the land that belongs to it by right, and not merely by conquest; when each race is affiliated with its kindred, and not bound under foreign oppression, then there will be no eastern question, and one of the dangers of war will be removed. It is supposed that the time for that is not yet come. That remains to be seen. Only the development of events can demonstrate that.

Novelist Hall Caine has arrived. He should be accorded a "Christian" welcome.

The great objection to co-education is that generally there is too much coo about it.

"Canada for the Canadians," says Minister J. L. Tarte. Rather a tart reply to American overtures.

The boys' answer to the chief of police and the curfew law is "O whistle and I'll come to ya, my lad."

Generals Corbin and Young seem to have been thoroughly British lionized during their visit to England.

Strikers and operators have wisely concluded, after five months' idleness, that half a loaf is better than none.

It is not to England's credit that resists from South Africa should be blameworthy for pay and holding demonstrations in Hyde Park to enforce their demands.

Mr. Roosevelt's strike commission is about the most important that has sat in this country since the famous presidential commission that decided the Hayes-Tilden contest.

It might be just as well to attach a Platt amendment to the findings and decision of the arbitration commission. It would give control over operators and strikers in times of trouble.

The National Livestock association wants a census compiled of the number of cattle in the country. Why doesn't it apply to the beef trust for the information instead of to Uncle Sam?

General Sumner is very slow in complying with the sultan of Bagdad's request for immediate war. The sultan will surely construe the delay into a confession of weakness if not of fear.

A writer in the Review of Reviews calculates that the annual output of novels amounts to eight thousand. And there are people in this world, and good people too, who claim to read all the "latest novels."

Lady Somerset assumes that Bishop Potter's remarks on temperance were correctly reported though she doubts it, and then administers a severe castigation to him for them. It was a beautiful bit of casuistry.

And now Uncle Russell Sage's enemies are saying that on his next journey, which they claim to be near at hand, he will not be able to take his precious gold. That may be, but sure it is they will not get any of it.

Mr. Bob Fitzsimmons, the distinguished pugilist, will present to the good people of our city, "The Honest Blacksmith." Now if he would only present to them the honest milkman he would make them quite happy.

A Chinese fakir who has been engaged in the juggling business for near on to forty years, says the American people are the easiest in the world to work. If he can work an American tramp he is the most wonderful juggler in the world.

Down south when negroes and whites have trouble and a white man is killed, it is called a "race war." When the trouble results in a negro being lynched, it is called "retribution." What a difference it makes whose ox is gored.

A Yuma Indian has brought suit against the Indian agent for compelling him to have his hair cut. He should have damages, for an Indian has as much right to wear long hair as a white man has to wear short hair. And that is the long and short of it.

Jim Younger the notorious outlaw, who was pardoned out of the Stillwater penitentiary last summer, has committed suicide, induced thereto by despondency and separation from friends. Bad as the man was there is still something in the manner of his death that is pathetic. How completely alone the man was in this world no one but himself knew. When a man starts on a career of crime he isolates himself from his fellow men, and whatever his punishment he brings it upon himself.

NATIONAL OWNERSHIP.
Springfield Republican.

Mr. Hill's spirited advocacy of the government ownership and operation of the railroads, and his speech was decidedly the main feature of his speech in Brooklyn Saturday night, when he opened the Democratic campaign in the city of New York. The far he is in the only leading Democrat in the country who has assumed so advanced a position. Edward M. Shepard of New York, in his St. Louis speech, ignored this particular question. Mr. Carey, the Democratic candidate for governor of Connecticut, has stopped far short of advocating government ownership. And no one at the Gaston banquet in Boston Saturday evening took pains to get into step with Mr. Hill. Mr. Olney was very severe on the lawlessness of the coal operators, but he did not say much as hint at the socialist remedy.

New York Mail and Express.
"The national ownership and operation of the anthracite coal mines by the exercise of the right of eminent domain," is the paramount issue to be determined at the polls. But it is separated from the principle of national ownership and its consequences. Events are more logical than campaign orators. The acquisition of the mines by the federal government means the confiscation of the railroads that carry the coal, the factories that use it for fuel and finally the depots of distribution of the output of those factories. The statement may seem chimerical. But the acquisition is inevitable. The first step toward the realization of the dream of Karl Marx leads unerringly to the latter ones.

THE CROWN PRINCE OF SIAM.
Worcester Spy.

The crown prince of Siam, who is now in this country, is said to possess a very pleasing personality. Though of medium height and rather slender in build he has a soldierly bearing. Not only is he an expert English fencer, but he is also very well informed concerning British and American affairs. His education has been extremely liberal, as liberal, indeed, as the crown prince of Siam is ordinarily expected to receive. When a boy at Bangkok he had English, French and Swiss tutors, and when it years old he was sent to England to be brought up by private tutors to pass the entrance examination to the Royal Military college at Sandhurst. He was graduated from that institution with high honors.

Boston Herald.
We clearly owe our best respects to the crown prince of Siam, who has come to visit us. There is a more or less prevalent disposition to poke fun at this royal visitor, chiefly on account of his jaw-breaking name and the somewhat remote country he hails from. It is not his name, however, that is to be taken into consideration, but the fact that he is entitled to rank not only as a prince of the blood royal, but as a gentleman and a scholar who represents the highest type of western civilization grafted upon that of the Orient. He has been educated at Eton, Oxford and the royal military college of Sandhurst. He talks English perfectly, is a Shakespearean scholar, possesses a profound knowledge of all the Greek and Latin classics and has written and published a very clever book.

New York World.
Siam is slightly larger than Texas; its population is supposed to be about that of Pennsylvania. The capital, Bangkok, is as big as Buffalo, and the court is surrounded by Oriental magnificence. The people are similar in race to the native stock in the Philippines, but in Siam, as in our own far east, a million or more Chinese are the wealthiest and most energetic element. Our trade with Siam is rather a magnificent possibility than an actuality. What the trade goes to, through Hongkong and Singapore, and its quantity is difficult to trace. Its total imports from all countries are only about \$2 "a head."

THINGS REVERSED.
San Francisco Chronicle.

Two big orders for steel rails have gone to Europe, not because American manufacturers cannot or would not manufacture as cheaply as foreign competitors, but because the mills are filled with orders for two years ahead.

Boston Transcript.
Inasmuch as those who have the anthracite coal fields in trust for the American people have seemed to do default in their responsibilities, it is not strange that we should begin to see announcements of the importation of foreign anthracite from Wales. Some of our American coal men claim that

Wales produces no real anthracite. She is, however, credited with considerable of it, and the first consignment reached New York recently, with a prospect of much more to follow, as another steamer laden with the new precious product is on the way.

HEROIC ARMY NURSE.

Kansas City Star.

A dispatch from Washington tells the story of an army nurse in the Philippines which deserves repeating. Although she had been granted leave of absence, Miss Kemmer voluntarily relinquished it and took charge of two through two months of intense heat. The incident happened to be brought to General Chaffee's attention, and he reported it to the war department. There have probably been many similar acts of devotion which have never found their way into print. As it is, hardly a week goes by in which some bit of unostentatious heroism or self-sacrifice is not reported in the newspapers.

BRUTAL FOOTBALL.

St. Paul Globe.

Not a week passes but the newspapers chronicle the death of some bright boy who, anxious to hear the pigskin over the enemy's goal line, has received a fatal kick in the head, has had his breast crushed or his spine broken. For the moment, we hold up our hands in horror, but soon all is forgotten, and the business of breaking arms, twisting legs, and jamming faces out of shape goes on as before without an organized protest.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Pearson's Magazine for November comes as one of the early heralds of the Thanksgiving season. It opens with a paper by Edward S. Vallandigham on "The People Versus Politicians." Among the special articles is one on "Mountain Photography"—an interesting account of the difficulties and dangers which beset the photographer who attempts to portray the ascent of Alpine peaks. "A Tattoo Artist" tells of the experiments and achievements of a great tattooist. "The Telephone Newspaper" describes the realization of one of Bellamy's boldest conceptions—a "newspaper" given to the public through the medium of the telephone. Of exceptional interest also is the current account of the "Story of the States." "The Pearl Maiden" is one of the most thrilling stories that has yet appeared; Cant. Kettle is still "on deck"; and there are three clever short stories, "A Masked Duel," "Three Thanksgivings," and "The Rebellion of St. Timothy." This month brings a new department in Pearson's—"Mainly About Women"—which will be an account of all the most progressive movements in women's work—New York.

Out West for October has the following list of contents: "The Right Hand of the Continent," by Charles F. Lummis; "The Cactus Hedge," poem, by Ina Coolbrith; "On the Crest of the Sierra Nevada," by Milnor Roberts; "Last Days of Gen. John A. Sutter," by William S. Rice; "The Desire of the Moth," story, by Eugene Manlove Rhodes; "Quivira," poem, by Arthur Guiterman; "The Truscut Luck," serial story, chapter VII, by Mary Austin; "An Early Yuletide," by John T. Doyle; "The Sickness of Lone Chief," story, by Jack London; "Sir Insolence," poem, by Edward Salisbury Field; "The Sequoia Legend," to make her Indians; "In the Lion's Den," by the editor; "That Which is Written" (reviews by the editor and C. A. Moody); and "The 20th Century West," conducted by Wm. E. Smythe—Los Angeles, Cal.

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