

## DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, - NOV. 6, 1901.

## OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

To the Officers and Members of the  
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-  
day Saints:Dear Brethren and Sisters: Agreeable  
with the decision of the Council of  
Apostles at their regular meeting Thurs-  
day, Oct. 17, we hereby call a general  
conference of the Church of Jesus  
Christ of Latter-day Saints to be held  
in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, on  
Sunday, the 10th of November, next, at  
10 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of vot-  
ing upon the Church authorities.JOSEPH F. SMITH,  
JOHN R. WINDELL,  
ANTHONY H. LUND,  
First Presidency.

## AFTER THE BATTLE.

The municipal fight is over. The Re-  
publican ticket has gained the victory.  
The Mayor, all the city officers, except  
the Treasurer, and eleven out of the fif-  
teen Councilmen are Republicans. The  
city, therefore, remains under a Republi-  
can administration. This was not en-  
tirely unexpected. The surprise is  
chiefly as to the large majority which  
has been secured. The advantages were  
vastly on the side of the present admin-  
istration. The opposing party labored  
in the face of many obstacles, yet the  
Democratic made a gallant fight and has  
gone down to defeat before overwhelming  
odds. The election of Richard P.  
Morris, the Democratic nominee for  
Treasurer, is a glowing tribute to the ef-  
ficiency of that public officer, who has  
served the city faithfully for so long a  
time, and who is continued in his office  
notwithstanding the great Republican  
majorities obtained by all the rest of  
the candidates.The duty of all citizens of every party  
is now to give the administration their  
full support, so long as the  
pledges made previous to election are  
carried into effect. It was on the un-  
derstanding that those promises would  
be something more than mere words,  
that the opposition which at one time  
appeared to be very formidable, was  
almost entirely removed. The course  
which will be taken by the victorious  
candidates for office will be closely  
watched by the citizens, and it is to be  
expected that the public sentiment, so  
clearly manifested and which caused  
the nominees on both sides of the cam-  
paign to fall into line and bow to the  
expression of the popular demand, will  
be respected and complied with in the  
management of municipal affairs. If  
this shall be realized in practice, the  
city authorities will be fully sustained  
and our municipal affairs will move for-  
ward harmoniously.The wave of Republican sentiment  
which has risen so high in this city  
during the recent contest, seems to  
have spread over the State and the re-  
sult is seen in the most important city  
elections therein. To a large extent it  
has prevailed throughout the country.  
Its mightiest manifestation is in the  
overthrow of the power of Tammany in  
New York City. Seth Low, who will  
be Mayor of Greater New York, though  
elected on a fusion ticket, may be re-  
garded as the Republican candidate.  
His role of political reformer is not  
new in his political career. He achieved  
distinguished success as Mayor of  
Brooklyn some years ago, and subse-  
quently as President of Columbia Uni-  
versity he brought that institution for-  
ward into the front rank of the higher  
educational institutions of the country.The defeat of Tammany, owing to the  
corruptions which have given New  
York City a bad reputation through-  
out the land, does not mean the dis-  
solution of that powerful political in-  
stitution. It has been defeated before,  
but recovered from the disaster and  
vied as strong an influence as ever.  
It may do so again, but in any event  
it will be found a strong factor in New  
York politics, and may possibly learn  
to reform itself because of the things  
it has suffered. The reform elements of  
Gotham are to be congratulated in the  
success that has so far attended their  
efforts, to purify the political atmos-  
phere of the commercial metropolis of  
this country. Municipal reform is a  
crying necessity, and the people every-  
where seem to be waking up to that  
fact and to be determined that it shall  
be effected regardless of party af-  
filiations.What we need throughout this great  
nation is honest, efficient and thorough-  
ly good government. The party that  
will ensure this in the highest possible  
degree, will receive the support of the  
majority of the voters. The prosperity  
of the people, strength in the manage-  
ment of national and local affairs, the  
modification of measures and old-time  
policies to suit changing conditions and  
present emergencies, and a disposition  
to work for the public welfare rather  
than for private or party interests, will  
in the future weigh much more in the  
scale of public appreciation and sup-  
port, than mere party ties or obsolete  
obligations.This is a growing and progressive na-  
tion. The march of events, with the ex-  
pansion of national power calls for men  
and policies commensurate with the ad-  
vancement of the times and the ques-  
tions arising from new situations.These considerations must be studied  
by parties and their leaders that de-  
sire to figure in American history, and  
to exercise controlling force in the des-  
tines of our country.In the ups and downs incident to po-  
litical struggles, good citizens, who  
study the public welfare, will recognize  
the right of the majority to rule, and  
will give full support to the servants of  
the people whom the popular voice has  
declared to be their choice to stand at  
the head of affairs. And this should  
be done cheerfully, without vain regrets  
on one side or the insolence of triumph  
on the other. We all desire the welfare  
and progress of our great republic, and  
this feeling should prevail as to our  
mountain State and our rapidly pro-  
gressive municipality. The victors in  
the fight are all to be congratulated.

## THAT FRENCH INVASION.

The latest dispatches concerning the  
Franco-Turkish trouble state that the  
French Admiral Caillaud has arrived at  
Smyrna and seized the customs at that  
place. Smyrna is one of the important  
cities of Asia Minor, and one that has a  
venerable history. It was once a most  
powerful community, being situated on  
one of the great highways of com-  
merce, but with the ascendancy of  
Constantinople, its importance became  
less and decline set in. Its present  
population is estimated at about 200,  
000, a great portion of which is Greek  
and will undoubtedly welcome the  
French.It may be convenient at this time to  
review briefly the quarrel that has re-  
sulted in this invasion. The facts have  
been stated from time to time in the  
dispatches. Some years ago French  
capitalists secured a concession from  
the Sultan to build quays to facilitate  
the landing of goods and passengers  
from vessels arriving in Constantinople.  
The work was completed in 1895,  
and the owners, by charging high fees  
for the use of the quays derived quite  
a profit from the enterprise. Besides,  
land in the vicinity became valuable,  
and the company claimed this land as  
its property, but when it was put up  
for sale the Turkish government re-  
fused to deliver titles to it, and thus  
the clash commenced. Then the gov-  
ernment, fearing that landing facilities  
under the complete control of foreign-  
ers might become a menace to the  
state, since dangerous persons could be  
set ashore without the knowledge of  
the Turkish officials, became desirous  
of buying the company out, and this  
was satisfactory to the latter.The price demanded was \$10,000,000, a  
sum the Sultan, it seems, was unable  
to raise unless he could borrow money.  
There the matter rested. The  
Turkish government was unable  
to buy the quays, but it had  
power to harass the owners in  
numerous ways and by causing them  
losses. The French ambassador there-  
fore, finally, took the matter up.  
He proposed that the Sultan borrow \$20,  
000,000, and pay the company \$9,000,000  
and apply the rest to the settlement of  
other French claims of long standing.  
It is asserted that the Turkish ruler  
promised to carry out this plan, but  
that he broke his pledge. Then the am-  
bassador left Constantinople, and the  
Turkish representative in Paris was  
notified that his presence there was not  
desired. Then the visit of the Czar to  
France took place, preceded by an in-  
terview between the Russian and Ger-  
man rulers, and shortly afterwards the  
French squadron was dispatched to the  
Levant.It is seen that the French bill is of  
considerable dimensions, involving sev-  
eral million dollars. How long time  
will it take the French admiral to col-  
lect this amount from the customs of  
one port, and that not one of the large-  
est? It looks as if France were about  
to establish itself for a long time on  
the coast of Asia Minor, and from a  
prolonged occupation to permanent  
residence, the transition seems to be  
easy in most cases. France has now  
gone to considerable expense in collect-  
ing her bill, and Turkey will naturally  
be asked to add something to the origi-  
nal amount. If France has gone to  
Smyrna to stay, it is quite possible that  
the old Turkish question will be  
brought to a crisis, and perhaps that  
is the very reason why the expedition  
was planned. Time will tell. There  
should be interesting news from the Le-  
vant in the near future.

## TEMPERANCE BEARING FRUIT.

Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, superintendent  
for the World's and National Woman's  
Christian Temperance Union, asks the  
"News" to direct attention to an article  
on temperance and industry, that has  
lately appeared in Belgian, French and  
English papers. Its author is Rudolph  
Meyhoffer of Brussels, who is said to  
have studied industrial and educational  
conditions in this country, with spe-  
cial reference to American trade su-  
periority.M. Meyhoffer starts with a statement  
made by Mr. Walter MacFarland, of  
Pittsburgh, to the effect that American  
workmen are much better timekeepers  
and far less given to dissipation than  
those in Great Britain. In the latter  
country, it is alleged, there is a loss of  
time in one establishment amounting  
to nearly 20 per cent. due to drunken-  
ness, and if this indicates a somewhat  
general condition, no wonder manu-  
facturers cannot stand America com-  
petition.This statement led M. Meyhoffer to  
institute inquiries. He found that twen-  
ty years ago business interests in the  
United States paid no attention to the  
effect of the beverage use of alcohol  
or of tobacco on working ability. About  
that time, the now almost universal  
study of physiology, which includes  
with other laws of health, those which  
relate to the nature and effects of al-  
coholic drinks and other narcotics, be-  
gan to be a legal requirement for all  
pupils in the public schools of this coun-  
try.During the past ten or fifteen years,  
he says, the children have been carry-  
ing from the schools to the homes of  
the 75,000,000 people of the United States  
the story of the evil nature and bad ef-  
fects of alcoholic drinks and other nar-  
cotics. As a result of the diffusion of  
this knowledge the railroads of this  
United States now almost universallyrefuse employment to men who drink  
whether on or off duty.Hon. Carroll D. Wright's Labor Bu-  
reau investigations, further, show that  
more than 75 per cent of the employers  
of skilled labor in the United States  
require total abstinence of their em-  
ployees and 50 per cent of the employers  
of unskilled labor demand the same.  
These requirements, the cordial ac-  
quiescence in them by the employed,  
and the commercial supremacy which  
this knowledge helped to secure to the  
United States, have been promoted by  
the truth taught by the schools that al-  
coholic drinks injure working ability.This should be encouraging to the  
temperance workers, and to teachers  
of the American youth. If by their ef-  
forts, American labor has gained su-  
periority because of the more temper-  
ate habits of the workmen in gener-  
al, results beyond expectation have  
been achieved. As Mary Hunt says in  
her communication:"It is due to the legislators who by  
the laws they have enacted have made  
temperance education compulsory in the  
public schools of almost this entire  
country, and to school officials and  
teachers who have faithfully carried  
out the provisions of these enactments,  
that they should know one of the re-  
sults following their work."

## A LESSON FROM DENMARK.

Attention is called, by a writer in the  
Boston Transcript, to the remarkable  
growth of the exports of the little king-  
dom of Denmark. Although the coun-  
try is considerably smaller in size than  
the State of New York, it has risen al-  
most to the dignity of a competitor  
with the United States in a line, which  
is particularly strong in this country,  
viz., the export of pork products.What is specially interesting in this  
connection is the fact that the results  
achieved by the Danish people are due  
to intelligent co-operation. There are  
in the country no less than twenty-five  
co-operative slaughter houses. And co-  
operation is the principle on which nu-  
merous other lines of industry are con-  
ducted. The best methods are con-  
stantly studied and adopted. All prac-  
tical modern improvements are made.  
Market conditions are noted. New land  
has been reclaimed by government aid  
and co-operative efforts. By drainage,  
fertilization and forestry, health morass  
and waste land have been reclaimed  
and changed into prosperous, though  
small, farms.The United States has still immense  
resources in land that should be made  
productive. We are earnestly talking  
of irrigation from government built  
reservoirs, as well as of scientific for-  
estry. In no place, perhaps, can such  
modern enterprises be studied to better  
advantage than in Denmark. There a  
marvelous productiveness has been  
produced within narrow limits. There  
the experimental stage has been passed,  
and the results are commencing to at-  
tract attention among the great nations  
of the world.

## LIGHT FOR MEDICINE.

Reference has been made in the col-  
umns of the "News" to the experiments  
made by the Copenhagen professor,  
Niels R. Finzen, to ascertain the cura-  
tive effects of sun rays in certain dis-  
eases, and especially the beneficial ef-  
fects of the red rays in the treatment  
of smallpox patients. A friend of the  
"News," Mr. John Thorpeisen, sends  
us the following data on this subject,  
which may be of some interest to the  
public:"Prof. Finzen was born on the 16th of  
December, 1869, in the Faroe Islands, and  
is the son of Hannes Finzen, an Ice-  
lander. He studied medicine in the col-  
lege of Copenhagen, and graduated in  
the year 1890, when he became the as-  
sistant of the Professor in physiology  
in that institution, which position he  
held for several years. It was while  
thus engaged that he began to investi-  
gate the effects of the light of the sun  
on the people in general, both in health  
and sickness.  
"Scientists had already suggested  
that sunburn was the result of the  
chemical effects of light rather than of  
heat. Finzen proved this in a very  
simple way, and also that the brown  
color caused by the sunburn is a pro-  
tection against dangerous effects of the  
light. He uncovered his arm, and af-  
ter having covered a part of it with a  
black paste, kept it exposed to the hot  
sun for several hours. The result was  
that the portion of the arm which was  
naked got 'burned' red, while the part  
covered with the paste kept its white  
color. Some days afterwards he again  
exposed the arm to the sun. The part  
formerly covered with paste was  
'burned,' while the remainder was en-  
tirely unaffected.  
"This led Mr. Finzen to believe that  
the different rays in the spectrum  
would affect the human system differ-  
ently, and he suggested that in cases of  
smallpox, the red light only be allowed  
to enter the sick-room. This was done  
by means of red curtains, and the re-  
sult was, it is said, the lowering of the  
fever, and no pockmarks. The Danish  
government furnishes Mr. Finzen  
money to pursue his investigations."Politicians will take their partners  
for the next dance.  
Once again a railroad is being built  
to Deep Creek—on paper.  
Scratch a ticket and you may find a  
Democrat or a Republican.The people have spoken; let all  
cheerfully acquiesce in the verdict.  
France has seized three Turkish ports,  
which fact must have caused the sul-  
tan to exclaim, Great seizer!"It is now a question of majority,"  
said Mr. Croker yesterday afternoon.  
He neglected to say for whom.Admiral Schley seems to be coming  
out of the investigation as he came out  
of the battle off Santiago—victorious.If King Edward is somewhat de-  
pressed in spirits it may be that his  
new title weighs rather heavy upon  
him.President C. D. Fiedsted, who by the  
First Presidency has been called to  
gather funds for the erection of suit-  
able buildings at Copenhagen, the head-  
quarters of the Scandinavian mission,  
desires, we understand, to meet the  
Scandinavian committee, missionaries  
and others in this city, interested in the  
work of the Church. A meeting for this  
purpose has been called on Friday eve-  
ning in the Fourteenth Ward, and the  
"News" trusts that it will result in  
some practical plan whereby the good  
work can be accomplished.

The plot to kill the American garrison

at Moncada, province of Tarlac, Luzon,  
was of deep design and was only  
thwarted by the wife of one of the  
conspirators giving the whole thing  
away. Such plots appear to be hatch-  
ing in various parts of the islands and  
too much caution cannot be exercised.  
The recent massacres in Samar and the  
discovery of this plot at Moncada  
should serve as direful warnings. The  
proverbial good nature of Americans  
has caused the garrisons in the Philip-  
pines to become too lax and trusting.  
If other disasters like that at Bala-  
naga overtake them it will be their own  
fault.One of the most important con-  
gresses ever held in the western world  
is the Pan-American now in session in  
the City of Mexico. Before it convened  
the wires were burdened with accounts  
of the attitude of various South Ameri-  
can countries towards it, and there was  
great anxiety as to whether or not  
Chile would participate. Since it opened  
there has been no word of its doings.  
Why do not the news agencies furnish  
news of the proceedings? We forgot,  
there has been some news. A week  
ago the Associated Press reported that  
President Diaz gave a dinner to the  
delegates. Can it be that the absence  
of news is to be attributed to the fact  
that the dinner is still in progress?General Buller threatens to give the  
secret history of the Jameson raid if  
his enemies do not let up on him. For  
the sake of truth and history it is to be  
hoped that his enemies will not let up  
on him, that he may divulge this secret  
history. It was an incident in the his-  
tory of South Africa that was unique  
and it stands out clear and distinct.  
That it was a spontaneous uprising of  
the outlanders whose sole object was to  
redress personal and political griev-  
ances no one has ever believed; that  
Cecil Rhodes was behind it as chief  
instigator and supporter few have  
doubted. Whoever conceived the idea  
of the raid clearly underestimated the  
strength and determination of the  
Boers, and had Jameson doubted the  
number of men the result would have  
been the same. The war of the last two  
years has made it plain that old Paul  
Krugger would have hanged Jameson  
and all his men had they persisted in  
their course. It is to be hoped that  
General Buller will give the true history  
of this famous raid.

## COLLECTING FROM TURKEY.

New York Evening Post.  
Coercion is coming to be the classic  
method of making the sultan pay up,  
and even if France should seize a cus-  
tom-house, and look to the settlement  
of her own account, the action would  
be regarded with considerable indiffer-  
ence, not only by this country, which  
knows the value of the "round turn"  
in dealing with the Sublime Porte, but  
also by the European nations which  
formerly bowed to the Beaconsfieldian  
dogma of the integrity of the Ottoman  
empire. Everybody believes that the  
sultan should pay, and that, if he is  
squeezed hard enough, he will pay.  
Then let who can, squeeze him. Such  
is the transaction in all its simplicity.  
Is it not a great gain that an act which  
twenty years ago would have set the  
chancelleries of Europe agog is viewed  
no longer in the light of a mysterious  
doctrine.Chicago News.  
Admiral Caillaud's sealed orders prob-  
ably give in detail the course which  
he is to follow, but the general line of  
procedure is already sufficiently well  
recognized in international law. A  
"showing of force" at the seaport of a  
stubborn and contumacious power fre-  
quently proves to be a sufficient argu-  
ment and it may suffice to bring the  
sultan to his senses. Should that well-  
recognized and legitimate method of  
settling moral questions fail it will be in  
order for the French admiral to seize  
some Turkish customs post—selecting  
the richest he can find from choice—  
and proceed to collect its revenues un-  
til the claim involved has been satisfied.  
Once having made a demonstration  
with his fleet it is hardly to be expected  
that France would stop short of these  
extreme measures or of using armed  
force if necessary. Moreover, with  
Russia tacitly or openly approving the  
French program the sultan would have  
to submit to the enforced collection with  
the best grace possible.Springfield Republican.  
Although the sultan has had no sym-  
pathy from abroad in not meeting the  
French claims, he has persisted in his  
stubborn attitude. Possibly there is  
considerable to be said for Turkey in  
the premises, but so far as France is  
concerned, it is a sheer loss, involving  
just obligations. Our own government  
has an experience in the missionary  
claims which showed how deliberately  
procrastinating the Turk is in paying  
his debts. Only pressure of some tan-  
gible sort seems adequate to the sul-  
tan's case. These applications of force  
upon the Turkish government are  
growing in frequency. They do not  
portend a more healthy condition  
in Ottoman dominions or more of pa-  
tience among the powers in dealing  
with Turkish questions.Boston Transcript.  
From every point of view the sailing  
of the French squadron is a matter of  
very serious import, whatever may be  
the extent of its operations. If it  
merely collects the account and comes  
home again its action will mark the  
reassertion of French prestige, for  
some time waiting, and a determination  
to make France once more a power  
which all European nations must reckon  
with. The association of Russia with  
France can not be overlooked at any  
time, especially when Turkey is the  
subject matter of the moment as it  
is at present. If Russia should back  
France with something more substan-  
tial than sympathy, the Pandora box  
of the eastern question may be opened  
again. The readiness with which  
France acts in the present instance  
suggests that she not only does not  
fear the reopening of this question, but  
may be working to that end.New York World.  
A French fleet is reported on its way  
to make Turkey "pay up." The "for-  
cing of the Dardanelles" is lightly spok-  
en of as if it would be quite an easy  
feat. But it won't, unless the forts  
that crown across that narrow seaway  
are very poorly manned.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

In the November number of Harper's  
Magazine the public is offered a choice  
selection of reading presented in very  
attractive form. The following is a  
list of the list of contents: "Strolling  
Mountebanks," Andie Cas-  
taine; "Women are Made Like That,"  
a story, Eleanor Hoyt; "The Bottom of  
the Sea," Charles Cleveland Nutting,  
Professor of Zoology, University of  
Louisiana; "Confessions of a Caricaturist,"  
Harry Furness; "Old St. Saviour's,"  
Southwark; Charles E. Russell; "Phen-  
omenal Memories," Edward S. Hold-  
en, L.L.D.; "A Child's Garden," a poem,  
Rosamund Marriott Watson; "Athenian  
Conceptions of a Future Life," Dr.  
Daniel Quinn; "Colonies and Nation,"  
Part XI; Woodrow Wilson; and "The  
Portion of Labor," a novel, part IX,  
Mary E. Wilkins—Harper & Bros.,  
New York.

## SPECIAL SALE

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with entire new  
scenery and  
mechanical  
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In "Peg Woffington" and "Camille."

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Recently of Paris, France, has opened  
his school of theFrench Language and Literature  
in the Temple building, room 517, and  
is ready for the reception of pupils.  
Apply for terms from 11 to 12 a. m. and  
4 to 5 p. m.

## Portraits

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