

## SALT LAKERS IN GOTHAM.

Frohman Will Have Cafes in His Theaters Next Season—Missionary Changes—Stirring Scenes in "Little Italy."

Special Correspondence.

New York, July 20.—The remodeling and redecoration of theaters on Broadway, those especially under the Frohman management, and the addition of cafes to these same theaters, is a matter that is giving the papers a vast deal to talk about. As is well known, England and France long ago provided refreshment counters of the temperance variety in their popular theaters; and Manager Frohman has decided that the plan is not only feasible here, but really necessary to the comfort of his patrons. Now the question presents this formidable aspect: will the law interfere and nip the "philanthropic" idea in the bud? Early in September we shall be able to hear the answer, for the test will then be made. The Empire, Garrick, Daly's, Criterion, Herald Square, New York and Hudson are making great preparations for the establishment of the pet scheme, and quite interesting to the developments. Great productions, both musical and dramatic, are promised for next season. Every bill board that faces a theater on Broadway is out in flaming letters with the forthcoming attractions, and from appearances it is safe to say the season of 1903-4 will abound in novelties greater than New York has known for many winters. But not the least among the attractions will be the cafes just referred to. As we are to have a "Theatre Francaise" Americanized, so will we borrow from the old world this new idea of cafe attachments with all the attendant conveniences and may be something more.

President Guy Clark of the Boston mission has been honorably released from his labors to return home, and Elder Wm. L. Van Wagener will succeed him as president of the New England conference. President Clark's labors have been confined to the cities of Newark, N. J., New York and Boston, where he has always been found faithful to every duty assigned him. He succeeded Elder Clyde of Haver City as president of the New England conference, a position he has filled with honor to himself and the mission, and will return home with the best wishes of the people whom he has met and associated with during his two years' residence in the eastern states.

Elder Clark came down to New York the 16th, intending to remain a few days, and then to visit Washington before going west. His many friends propose giving him a royal send off next Tuesday evening at the home of Elder B. F. Cummings on One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street.

Elder David J. Johns of Pleasant View, Weber Co., who has been laboring for the last two years in the New England conference, has been released to return home this month, and Elder Rosel Hyde of Auburn, Wyo., who arrived in the city the first of the week, has been appointed to labor in the East Pennsylvania conference. It will be good news to the many friends of the missionaries who have been located in

Philadelphia, to know that the quarantine has been raised from the mission house, and that Elder Neal, who was a victim of smallpox, and who was removed to the hospital, is recovering rapidly and will soon be at missionary headquarters again.

It is very unusual for us to receive a visit from a resident of Mexico, but 19 days ago Prof. Guy C. Wilson and wife of Colima, Mexico, came down to New York from Boston, where Mr. Wilson has been attending the National Educational association. He is principal of the latter-day Salts school and since his arrival in the city he has been busy visiting the different normal training schools, with a view to adopting some of the work in his school. Prof. Wilson addressed the Salts and their friends at Sunday services.

A former well known theatrical manager of Salt Lake, Elmer Ellsworth, New York and Hudson are making great preparations for the establishment of the pet scheme, and quite interesting to the developments. Great productions, both musical and dramatic, are promised for next season. Every bill board that faces a theater on Broadway is out in flaming letters with the forthcoming attractions, and from appearances it is safe to say the season of 1903-4 will abound in novelties greater than New York has known for many winters. But not the least among the attractions will be the cafes just referred to. As we are to have a "Theatre Francaise" Americanized, so will we borrow from the old world this new idea of cafe attachments with all the attendant conveniences and may be something more.

Mr. Joseph Siegel, of the Siegel Clothing Co., is taking a few weeks vacation at Long Branch, that popular summer resort, where good bathing is the principal attraction.

On July 11, a party of Salt Lakers, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Easton, Mrs. T. R. Werner and her daughter Margaret, went down to spend a few days at Asbury Park, where they could indulge in sea bathing, and forget the awful heat of the city. The trip was made by boat, from the Battery and N. Y. Bay, into the broad Atlantic for a short distance, before entering the Shrewsbury river which winds through one of the most picturesque bits of scenery along the Jersey coast, the entire three-hour trip was one of great delight. After leaving the Shrewsbury, the boat enters Pleasant Bay, where passengers are disembarked for Long Branch and Asbury Park, where the trolley takes one to their journey's end, through green fields and picturesque villages, with now and then a glimpse of the ocean. Many of New York's favorite actors have homes at Deal Beach, Asbury and Elmhurst—between Long Branch and Asbury. The trip is so inexpensive, that Saturday's boat is sure to be crowded by those seeking rest and pleasure for Saturday and Sunday, and the hotels and boarding houses are crowded from sunset to cellar, during the months of July and August.

Mr. J. A. Greenwald, manager of the Greenwald Furniture company, who has been in the city for some time on business, left for St. Louis this week, where he will remain some time before returning to Salt Lake.

Last Tuesday Mr. P. P. Cummings left for Schenectady, for a stay of two or three days on business for the Deseret News. He returned to New York Thursday.

The New York Evening Telegram devotes a column each day to the list of

## Hay's Diplomacy a World's Victory for Uncle Sam.

America's triumph in the open-door policy as applied to Manchuria is an event of first rate importance. Possibly its significance has not as yet been fully understood. It reaches far beyond the acquisition by the United States of treaty ports in Manchuria. This assures the continuance of Manchuria as a Chinese province, says Walter Wellman, the noted correspondent. It is with China that the treaty of the United States for these open ports is to be signed, not with Russia. The importance of this fact should not be overlooked. Though it is true that Russia is the real power in that province and that China's sovereignty and administrative authority are to be only nominal, nevertheless the salient fact remains that Manchuria remains Chinese territory, and does not openly become Russian. In other words, Russia is there through her railway interests as a sort of lessee without title. She may not do as she pleases, because it is not her own. All the other powers must be consulted, and the negotiations concerning Manchuria will take place at Peking and not at St. Petersburg.

Manchuria is set up as a sort of buffer territory between China proper and Russian aggression. The future of Manchuria is not in Russian hands alone, but lies within the guardianship of the powers. The Russian government has solemnly pledged itself to evacuate the province by Oct. 8, this year. No one believes this promise will be kept. But Russia will remain on sufferance, without title and with her every act subject to the scrutiny and the possible objection of the interested powers.

Diplomatists who are in close touch with the far eastern situation believe this success, achieved by Mr. Hay, assures for a long time to come, possibly forever, the integrity of the Chinese empire, generally speaking. Russia may and probably will remain eternally in Manchuria, but the powers have plainly said: "Thus far and no farther." The attitude of the powers is: "You may stay in Manchuria, because you have your railway there, but because it is not worth the candle

to drive you out, but you are to be a mere squatter, not the sovereign owner. The question of how long you are to remain may be taken up at a future time. At any rate, your occupation of the slice of Chinese territory is not to be used as a base from which to press on to further seizures."

This is the achievement of Mr. Hay. He has fought not only for American commercial freedom in a large and important area of Asia, but for preservation of the Chinese empire itself. It is possible that before the treaty fixing this agreement is actually signed between the United States and China Russian duplicity will find some new method of evasion. Secy. Hay has the pledge of Russia in writing and feels fairly secure, though he recognizes a Russian promise, written or oral, is not worth a par until redeemed by performance. Assuming, as we must assume, that the czar's government keeps its word, Mr. Hay's achievement will go down in history as one of the most remarkable and valuable feats of modern diplomacy.

For five years Mr. Hay has been working to this end. The first announcement to the world of his labors and his progress was made in a Washington dispatch in October, 1899. At that time Mr. Hay had secured in writing the promise of Russia and of all the other powers to adhere to the open door principle.

In the last three years Mr. Hay has suffered many disappointments and endured many trials. There have been times when it seemed all his work was to be in vain, and that the Russian government was about to repudiate every pledge. To many observers the open door policy appeared to be a beaten and crushed thing, an object of pity or derision. But Mr. Hay, though sorely tried, never despaired. Whether his faith in the outcome waxed strong or grew weak, he never stopped work. His theory always was if he lived long enough and remained long enough in office in the end he should succeed. It is well known to all his friends that nothing but his powerful interest in the success of his policy, his conviction

as to his duty to stay and fight it out, have kept him in official harness. Mr. Hay has wealth. His position in the world's history is assured. He loves travel. His family is scattered. Service in the state department brings much hard labor, a multitude of annoyances to a man as proud, sensitive and high-minded as Mr. Hay. There have been scores of occasions on which Mr. Hay has felt that it would be foolish to go on laboring and fretting. Why not throw the whole thing and go away to enjoy himself? But today the world is thankful that his sense of duty has kept him at his post.

In the broadest sense Mr. Hay has been fighting the world's battles. If any great danger menaces civilization today it is the menace of the Russification of China. What would happen if a hundred years hence if the eastern half of Europe, all northern and central Asia, and finally nearly all of eastern Asia were brought under a single autocratic rule—if a hundred million Russians and a hundred million of dependent and tributary people were to be added four hundred million Chinese? The world does not like to contemplate the possibility of this disaster. It does not like to think of the economic, political and commercial consequences that might follow the concentration of authority over such a vast population in the hands of the czar of Russia. John Hay is the man who more than all others has foreseen this danger and who has thrown himself into the breach. He has had the moral support alone of Great Britain and Japan; but these governments have tacitly intrusted the leadership to him. He has fought the battle alone, and though, of course, it must also be remembered that Russia's design to dominate Asia is a matter of centuries, and not of years or decades, and that this check may prove to be only a passing incident, it nevertheless remains that there is a checkmate move, and that it was made by John Hay, the American secretary of state, and today without doubt the world's foremost diplomatist.

### HOW DEER GIVE INFORMATION.

It is a beautiful sight to see a string of deer pass over the rocky point and see by one follow each other around the bases of the big firs, jumping fallen trees and walking the old moss-covered logs, their mild eyes and large ears ever on the alert, and handsome and graceful from the points of their polished antlers to the tips of their bushy tails. Their very cautiousness increases the enjoyment of the hunt, and is no doubt the reason that the deer appeals to the sportsman as the finest of big game hunting, both for pleasure and skill.

For all there are so many following the trail, do not think that any inexperienced hunter can kill as many as he wishes. When one is alarmed the whole band takes warning. Over confidence often results in a bungling shot, and then such smashing and crashing over rocks and logs and underbrush, and no more shooting on that trail for a while. Ten or 20 deer stampeding from a trail leave evidence enough to turn all the deer that might pass that way for several days. If you drop one on the trail, the result is as bad, unless you wait until he steps out on the gravelly bar by the stream, then when all is over, carefully wash all scent from the trail. —Sherman Powell in Sunset Magazine.

### MR. SCHWAB, ILL, SEEKS ABSOLUTE SECLUSION; PREST. OF STEEL TRUST UNDER ASSUMED NAME.

Charles M. Schwab, president of the United States Steel corporation, is staying in Philadelphia under an assumed name. On June 20, when the finance committee of the steel corporation met and virtually sidetracked the president of the trust by appointing William E. Corey, president of the Carnegie Steel company, as his assistant, Mr. Schwab left New York in company with his physician. Since that time he has been among the missing.

Yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock Mr. Schwab was seen in the palm room of the St. James hotel, in Philadelphia. With Dr. Alfred Stenzel, of that city, Mr. Schwab had the appearance of a robust and healthy man. His eyes were bright, his face round and tinged with color and his step springy and firm. There was nothing about him to give a hint of invalidism.

A reporter for the New York Herald gave his card to the hotel clerk and asked to have it sent to Mr. Schwab. "There is no person of that name stopping here," was the reply. "Who is that gentleman?" the reporter asked of another employe of the hotel, pointing to Mr. Schwab. "That man? Why, that's M. Mr. Charles Lee of New York," was the reply.

Large quantities of mail are delivered to "Mr. Lee's" room daily, and he also receives many papers. He has one of the most expensive suites in the house. Every day Dr. Stenzel calls and spends an hour or so with him. He was seen out for the first time on Tuesday afternoon, when he took a ride in a victoria. On that occasion he was alone, but he seldom goes out unattended and when he goes he never walks.

Wednesday afternoon he took another drive and last night he had the victoria call at seven. Previous to this he had not gone out after dinner. He was accompanied by a stranger. It was after 10 o'clock when they returned to the hotel.

In a statement made to the Herald last evening a representative of Mr. Schwab said that he left his apartments at the Lorraine two weeks ago to visit a friend in Pennsylvania. Mr. Schwab felt that he needed a rest and went to that place, where he knew he could escape business cares and be free from the importunities of persons who had personal and charitable projects to lay before him.

For several weeks Mr. Schwab has been sought at all hours of the day and night by promoters and schemers of all sorts, and he has been fairly besieged in his apartments at the Lorraine by these persons. It was to escape these and other cares and annoyances that he decided to go away.

Mr. Schwab's private car arrived at Jersey City last night, when it was said that it was being provisioned and that it would leave today.

### "POTAH-HOUSE STEAK."

Two colored barbers, one an old man and the other a young one, had the shop. The younger one had taken off his apron, and was starting toward the door.

"You gwine ter git a drink?" asked the elder.

"Dat's what Ise gwine ter do," answered the younger man.

"Go an' git yo' drink," said the other. "I used ter do de same 'tine when I wuz young. When I wuz fust married dah wuz a gin-mill nex' ter de shop whah I worked, an' in it I spent fifty an' seventy cents a day outen de dollah an' a half I earned. Well, one mo'nin' I went inter de butcher-shop, an' who should come in but de man whah kep' de likkah-shop.

"Gib me ten er twelve pounds ob potah-house steak," he said. He got it, an' went out.

"I sneaked up ter de butcher, an' looked ter see whah money I had left."

"Whah do you want?" said de butcher.

"Gib me ten cents' wuf ob libber, wuz my 'roun' money."

"It wuz all I could pay fo'. Now, you go an' git yo' drink. You'll eat libber, but de man whah sells you de stuff whah hab his potah-house steak. De man behind de bah eats potah-house, de man

in front eats libber. I ain't touched de stuff fo' 20 years, an' I'm eatin' potah-house mahself."—Foxboro Reporter.

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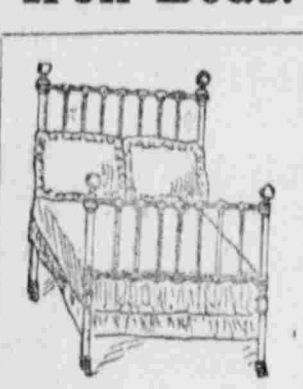
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We have a large line of samples left over from our spring business, and to make room for fall goods have determined to close them out at once regardless of cost.

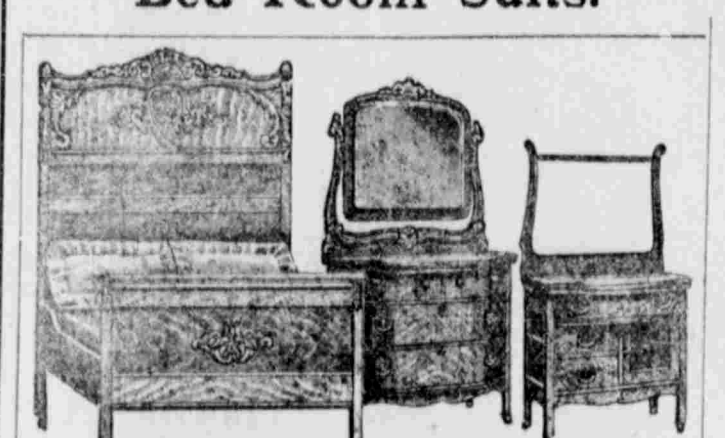
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