

DESERET EVENING NEWS

Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.
(Sunday excepted.)
Corner of South Temple and East Temple
Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Charles W. Penrose - Editor.
Morace G. Whitney - Business Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.
(In Advance.)
One Year \$4.00
Six Months \$2.50
Three Months \$1.50
One Month \$0.50
Saturday Edition, Per Year \$2.00
Semi-Weekly, Per Year \$2.00

NEW YORK OFFICE.
In charge of B. F. Cummings, manager.
Foreign Advertising Agent, 100 N. York
Office, 117 Park Row Building, New York.

SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE.
In charge of F. J. Cooper, 75 Geary St.
Correspondence and other reading matter
for publication should be addressed to the
EDITOR.
Address all business communications
and all remittances to:
THE DESERET NEWS,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Entered at the Postoffice of Salt Lake
City as second class matter according to
the Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

SALT LAKE CITY, - AUG. 9, 1904

DESERET NEWS PHONES.

Persons desiring to communicate by
telephone with any department of the
Deseret News, will save themselves and
this establishment a great deal of trou-
bance if they will take time to notice
these numbers:

For the Chief Editor's office No. 74.
8 rings.
For Deseret News Book Store, 74, 2
rings.
For City Editor and Reporters, 359, 2
rings.
For Business Manager, 359, 3 rings.
For Business Office, 359, 2 rings.

THAT "CHURCH INFLUENCE."

The old and hackneyed topic of
"Church influence in politics" is once
more dragged forward, to be used by
either party in case of failure as an
alleged cause of defeat. We do not
think it will figure very forcibly in the
Utah political campaign, for its chief
agitators are somewhat ashamed of its
vain reputation, and most people have
become pretty well informed as to its
fallacy. But in Idaho a big effort is being
made to push it to the front as an
issue in the coming political struggle.

So far, the Republicans of our neigh-
boring state have been shrewd enough
to avoid the snare, which has been set
for their feet by the wily manipulator
who seeks to work in his own interest
the non-Mormon elements of both
parties. But a faction of the Demo-
cratic party has been led into the toils.
And that wing of the party is seeking
to induce Republicans to follow in its
wake by inviting them to come forward
in declarations against "polygamy"
and "Church interference," aiming
of course against the "Mormon"
citizens of the State whom some of the
antis desire to disfranchise entirely.

Resolutions have been adopted by
certain Democrats in Ada county, and
counter resolutions by the Democrats
of Fremont county. What will be done
at the State convention will be of inter-
est to people in Utah as well as Idaho,
and it will be duly reported. But we
think some reflection on the part of
anti-Mormon fanatics would disclose
the fact, that denunciations of polyg-
amy are no argument or obstacle
against the "Church interference" which
is made to do duty once more in political
strife. The latter could be
used just as forcibly, if the former were
utterly abolished and eradicated. But
when did rabid anti-Mormons ever
exhibit any logic or consistency?

Everybody in Idaho who knows any-
thing of its affairs is aware that there
is scarcely a relic of the old polygamic
condition remaining, and that the effort
to magnify it into a menace is the
most transparent sort of humbug. And
as to church influence there, what does
it really amount to? Take all the ful-
minations of the platform and press
denunciations, and the sum of it is, that
some men who are influential in the
"Mormon" Church are accused of pol-
itical activity in the State. Supposing
the charge is true, what of it? Has
any man lost his rights of citizenship,
of free speech, of choice of party, of
advocacy of what he believes to be
right because of his position in a re-
ligious society? We do not view the
matter in that light. One of the resolu-
tions adopted in Ada county, how-
ever, is this:

"We maintain further that no person
should be permitted to hold, serve as a
juror or hold any civil office who is a
member or contributor to the support
of any organization that teaches or ad-
vocates that it, or any member or official
thereof, has a religious, revealed or
divine right, or any other superior right
whatsoever, to dictate or direct, counsel
or advise for whom or for what any
person shall vote, or to meddle and in-
terfere in political affairs, or which ex-
ercises or claims to exercise any such
right."

Well, what organization does so teach
or advise? The resolution was aimed
directly at the "Mormon" Church, but
does not attack it in a many way.
When and how has the "Mormon"
Church claimed the "superior right" to
"dictate or direct, counsel or advise for
whom or for what any person shall
vote?" Give us the text of the declara-
tion or "manifesto" or "proclamation" of
the claim. The Postoffice Advance very
politely challenges the production of
any such expression of authority by the
Church, and says:

"In fact it has strenuously denied
this right from the highest to the low-
est official, and the authors of the resolu-
tion are challenged to show any creed,
articles of faith, or other document of
the Mormon or any other church hav-
ing members in the State of Idaho,
which makes any such claims. The
Mormon Church also denies that it ex-
ercises or claims to exercise any such
right, and it will be difficult for anyone
to find proof that it does either ex-
ercise it or claim to exercise it."

After showing how the resolution
could be turned against those who
drafted and adopted it, the Advance
remarks further:

"But it may be said that this meaning
is not the one intended by the resolu-
tion. That will be granted, but it
shows the difficulty in drafting resolu-
tions which cover the exact meaning
where those who draft it do not come
out squarely for the right that they

are really making, which in this case is
purely against the Mormon Church and
its members."

That is the simple truth plainly
spoken. If the political wire-pullers
in Idaho think they can make capital
out of the movement, let them go ahead
and see how much they will gain by it.
But let every fair and sensible citizen
of our neighboring State, of every class
and creed and party, keep out of a
combination that stands simply for
bigotry, intolerance, the misrepresentation
of good people and the violation of
common rights, and all in the interest
of a political intriguer and those of his
immediate followers who hope to profit
by the infamy. We expect to see the
scheme ignored or stamped upon by the
solid, sensible and conservative citi-
zens in our neighboring State, who have
an eye to the future as well as compre-
hension of the present.

RELIGIONISTS.

Salt Lake City is at present the scene
of much activity by professed religion-
ists. The term is used advisedly, as
standing for narrow-minded, bigoted
fanatics. They hail you on the street
corner, in street cars, in tents. They
endeavor to attract attention by sing-
ing, by drums, by jumping and dancing,
by shouting and whooping, and other
eccentric methods.

We have no quarrel with any of these.
Everyone in this land has a perfect
right to enjoy his religion the best he
can, even if jumping and dancing and
other physical exercises are indulged in
as acts of worship. This is a matter
between the worshiper and his Maker.

But may we not respectfully submit
to persons who come here, pretending
to be ministers of the gospel of peace,
that they prove themselves to be of
that class of perverts whose fate is
sure, when instead of proclaiming the
gospel, they indulge in slander and
abuse? Is there any other community
in this broad land, where such a course,
under the cloak of religion, would be
tolerated for any length of time?

The people here are very tolerant.
They know that most of these religion-
ists are preaching "for what there is in
it," and that a very important part of
their services is the passing around of
the hat. But the tolerant preachers
and perverts of the Bible would never-
theless do well to remember that, al-
though no one here may care to call
them to account, yet, some day they
will have to answer for every word of
slander they have uttered against their
fellow-men; also that they cannot de-
ceive the Eternal Judge by shouts of
"Hallelujah."

CHANCE FOR CONTROVERSY.

A short time ago Bishop Potter, of
New York, the now famous churchman,
took part in an odd ceremony. He "de-
dicated" a saloon, by prayer we presume.
The function ended by the singing of
the "doxology."

The new saloon, thus opened, which
undoubtedly gave it more advertising
than it could have obtained in any other
way, for the money, is not to be a
common den of iniquity. It is to be a
model saloon, in which ladies can be
served at the soda water fountain, the
same as the gentlemen, at the bar.
Everything is to be "respectable." On
that understanding the bishop dedi-
cated the place, and had the "doxology"
sung.

But now the temperance people are
up in arms. They strongly condemn
the prelate for his part in the queer
proceedings. A Milwaukee bishop feels
personally humiliated and pronounced
Bishop Potter's connection with the af-
fair "disgraceful." Other church men
express themselves similarly.

Mrs. Ella A. Boole, formerly president
of the New York branch of the W. C.
T. U., says:

"We are absolutely opposed to any
such institution as the one which Bishop
Potter dedicated yesterday, and, while
the Bishop was acting in his private
right and not as the representative
of the church, he is a high dignitary
of the church, and it is a matter of regret
that he should lend himself to the dedi-
cation of a saloon. It seems to me that
the singing of the Doxology in a saloon
was a little short of sacrilegious."

Now, we fancy that Bishop Potter
will be almost compelled to come for-
ward with a defense of his connection
with the saloon. It will be exceedingly
interesting to see what excuses he can
give. His reply to his critics may mean
the revival of the temperance contro-
versy, which for some time has pre-
sented very few sensational features.

WORSHIPING THE CZAR.

Accounts in Russian papers of the re-
cent visit of the Czar to Novgorod, give
an idea of the reverence with which
the ruler of the Slaves is almost wor-
shiped by the common people. And this
is not because of his personality, but
by virtue of his office as the head of the
empire and the church. One of the pa-
pers says:

"The blessing of the troops, who knelt
devoutly before his majesty, was a pro-
foundly moving spectacle. His majesty
held the sacred ikon aloft and pro-
nounced aloud a blessing in his own
name and that of the empress. Thou-
sands wept with emotion and spiritual
ecstasy. Pupils of girls' schools scat-
tered roses in the path of the monarch.
People pressed up to the carriage in or-
der to carry away an indelible memory
of the haloed features of the Lord's
anointed. Many old people had spent
the night in prayer and fasting in or-
der to be worthy to gaze at his counte-
nance with pure, undivided souls. The
greatest enthusiasm prevails at the
happiness thus vouchsafed to the peo-
ple."

Possibly, such accounts are highly
colored, to attract imperial favors, but
it is nevertheless true that to the aver-
age Russian of the common people, the
czars are the visible representatives of
the Almighty—"the Lord's anointed."

Their responsibility is correspond-
ingly heavy. For it is in their power
to break the yoke of tyranny under which
the nation is laboring. If they were so
disposed, they could break with the au-
tocrats that rule both throne and na-
tion with iron-hand, and seek their
strength and defense among the people
instead of among the nobility.

The time is opportune for a change
of policy in Russia. The unscrupulous
aristocrats have plunged the empire in-
to a disastrous war. They have done so
against the desires of the common peo-
ple, for whom it is safe to say that

Count Tolstoy speaks; and also against
the better judgment of the emperor, if
his peace conference was anything but
mockery. It is time now for the Czar
and the people to come together and
save the country from the horrors of
war, by asking for peace; and from the
horrors of oligarchy, by giving the peo-
ple that part of the government which
the tyrants have usurped. Fasting and
prayer in the hour of national distress,
may be all right. But heaven has al-
ready placed in the hands of the Czar
the power to do that for which his sub-
jects are praying. If he only would
realize his power and his responsibility,
the prayers of the devout subjects
would soon be answered.

Because men are made of clay it does
not justify "mud slinging."

Kuropatkin finds the war more and
more repulsive each day.

Just as the straw hat is getting ready
to go out the straw vote is preparing
to come in.

Candidates may claim the votes but
the people must have the right to
claim the State.

The decisive battle that was so im-
minent a short while since seems to
have lost much of its imminence.

"Postoffice names go by favor," says
the New York World. Postoffice matter
goes by regular routes, which is a much
more important matter.

In the war in the Far East the Japs
seem to be doing the giving and the
Russians the taking. And so the game
of give and take goes on.

The Russians are retiring because
they hope to prolong the war till winter
when they hope to beat the Japanese
at the game of freezeout.

Tomorrow Judge Parker will learn
what the people have known for weeks,
that he has been nominated for Presi-
dent of the United States.

The Czar had to promise the Sultan
that he would be a good boy if he
would let his merchantmen pass
through the Dardanelles.

When the sentence of its editors to
six months' imprisonment was con-
firmed by the United States Supreme
Court, the Manila Freedom shrieked.

Donnelly says that the butchers'
strike is the greatest educator in Social-
ism that the West has ever seen. Had
he said Anarchy he would not have
been so far wrong.

The British expedition has reached
Lhasa at last, that is, it is within a
stone's throw of it. And so another of
the mysterious places of the earth is
about to be opened to the world. The
day of mysterious places is about gone
forever.

A distinguished government geologist
who some years ago put forth a claim
to a discovery whereby he could trans-
mute silver into gold, is in the State
looking over its mineral resources,
which he finds very satisfactory. If he
will but put his discovery to work on
Utah silver, this State will be the great-
est gold producer in the world.

The report of the presidency of the
Brigham Young University for the year
ending May 28, 1904, is one of the inter-
esting pamphlets on educational insti-
tutions in this state. It gives in concise
form a great deal of information con-
cerning that well known school, which
is patronized by students from near
and afar off. It has a large corps of
efficient teachers, and is well equipped.

Every right thinking person will
agree with President Roosevelt's state-
ment in the case of the condemned ne-
gro, Burley, that he had little sympathy
with the plea of insanity interposed in
the prisoner's behalf. His crime was a
most revolting one and when the
President said that no one would think
of putting the man in an asylum be-
cause of his alleged insanity, he said
the common sense thing. Scarcely a
case of heinous or capital crime comes
up but that the plea of insanity is in-
terposed. It is, perhaps, responsible for
more miscarriages of justice than any-
thing else.

Woes of a Motor Man.

"We gits it comin' and we gits it
goin'," said the old motorman to a
Washington Star writer.

"Who gets it?" he was asked.

"Me and the conductor," was the
prompt response. "He gits most of the
jawing, but my motor gets most of the
share. I almost wish," said the old
law, "I almost wish I could go back
to my old profession of grave-digging.
You know what a cold day it's been,
and I'm nearly froze through and
through. It's been cold enough to
freeze the nose off a polar bear. Well,
I was goin' along F street near 6th and
the little ice pebbles was blistering my
face up, when I see a fellow on the
corner waving his umbrella and yellin'
for all he was worth. He was cold—
I almost wish I saw him all right and
stopped for him; but I couldn't
help saying, 'Why don't yer holler mur-
der?' Well, I want to get on the car,
'cause I'm going to report you for
impertinence," he said. And so he did
to the conductor, who told me, and we
both less laughed. Would you believe
it? Just a few blocks further up there
was a fellow standin' right on the rail
and I stopped for him, of course; and
this other grump, says he, 'What yer
stoppin' fer, yer idiot? I don't want to
get on your old ark.' And so it goes.
Every day there's trouble and I say
I was far much happier when I was
a streetcar driver than I am drivin' a
streetcar."

THE RAGE FOR RISK.

Leslie's Weekly.

With the increase of such popular
amusements as are afforded by "loop-
the-loop" contrivances, evolutions on
parachutes, animal show exhibitions
and yet newer and more ingenious ar-
rangements for catering to the "rage
for risk," comes the demand for more
of the same kind of excitement. The
temperate and sane ideas prevail, that
something shall be done by legislation,
if necessary, to limit these exhibitions
of human daring within the bounds of
something like a decent regard for
safety. Possibly, if the only persons
who engaged in these performances
aristocrats have plunged the empire in-
to a disastrous war. They have done so
for the mere "fun of the thing" or for
business purposes were adults, or men
or women of the professional class, no
protective measures would be necessary

but since innocent children of tender
age and giddy youth of both sexes are
beguiled into these same dangerous
sports, to be maintained for life or killed
outright, it seems imperative that the
law shall step in and draw the line be-
yond these schemes for imperiling
human life shall not go. There
still exists a strong tendency to believe,
a considerable fraction of people, even in
this enlightened land, who are but lit-
tle above the level of the Romans of
ancient times, that in their taste for vulgar
and brutal shows.

WHEN WATERMELONS ARE REAL ESTATE.

Baltimore Herald.

On the ground that lead pipe incor-
porated in a building is real estate, and
that there can be no larceny of real
estate, a Delaware judge has acquitted
a man who stripped a mill of a half-ton
of lead pipe, and who was arrested in
Philadelphia.

Attorney General Ward of Delaware
states that "if the operation were not
continuous—that is, if the person should
lay down the pipe after severing it from
a building, leave it for a while and re-
turn later and carry it away—he might
be adjudged guilty of larceny." Other-
wise the attorney general thinks no lar-
ceny is committed.

Corney Franklin Brookson explained
the point most fully, and said:
"Suppose you were to go into a wa-
termelon patch and cut a melon from
a growing vine and carry the melon
away. You would not be subject to
larceny under the common law. But if
you should become frightened after sev-
ering the melon from the vine and
should lay it on the ground and re-
turn later and carry it away, then you
could be arraigned for larceny. The
fact that you do not remove the prop-
erty by a continuous operation changes
the property from real to personal, not
subject to larceny, to personal property,
which can be stolen."

With such authorities and such rea-
soning the conclusion that lead pipe and
watermelons are, under some circum-
stances, real estate seems inevitable,
but law and common sense are unques-
tionably at variance in the matter.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The North American Review for Au-
gust contains much of interest to a
great diversity of readers. In The
Great Fleet, the Northeast Pass-
age, Rear-Admiral G. W. Melville,
U. S. N., explains his reasons for be-
lieving that the Russians can take their
fighting-ships to the far east through
the Arctic Sea, and that the British
Montagu, M. P., reviews and criticizes
"Automobile Legislation." Jane Ad-
ams considers "The Present Crisis in
Trade Union Morale." Charles Mor-
witz describes the "Obstacles to Re-
form in Turkey." The late Charlton
T. Lewis discusses "The Principle of
Proportion" in psychological science. El-
abeth Carpenter, replying to Mrs. Flora
McDonald Thompson, presents "More
Truth about Women in Industry."

Robert De W. Ward, one of the founders
of the Immigration Restriction League,
insists upon "The Restriction of Im-
migration." H. A. and J. H. C., two
students of the Constitution, answer
the former in the affirmative and the
latter in the negative, the question,
"Can Congress Constitutionally Give
the Philippines Independence?" The num-
ber closes with the eighth and conclud-
ing part of Mr. W. D. Howells' novel,
"The Son of Royal Langbrith."—New
York.

Charles Frederick Holder, LL.D., Ed-
win Markham, Professor Edwin Maxey,
LL.D., and Professor Frank Parsons,
Ph.D., are among the leading contribu-
tors to the August Arena. Dr. Holder
is considering "The Dragon in Ameri-
ca," gives historical surveys of the
Chinese question, and in view of the
fact that the Chinese treaty expires this
fall, this discussion is peculiarly timely.
Among other papers of special interest
may be mentioned the following: "The
Progress of the Negro," a study in the
"Last Census," "The Political Situation
in the Australian Federal Parliament,"
"Judaism and the American Spirit," "A
Golden Day in Boston's History," "The
Poetry of Poe," and "The Operation of
the Initiative and Referendum in Ore-
gon."—Boston, Mass.

"What to Eat" for August is, as al-
ways, full of interesting and helpful
information. It talks about "Dietetic
Health Hints," "When We Are Old,"
"Some Simple Punctures," "Seasonable
Dishes," and such topics. It is pre-
sented in an attractive and useful de-
sign and is unique and beautiful.—Pierce
Pub. Co., Chicago, Ill.

Opportunity for July has an illustrat-
ed article on "The Trend of Emigra-
tion," by Richard A. Haste, and one on
"The Exploration of Lewis and Clark,"
which is especially timely in view of the
fact that the American Boy Day is to be
held in Portland, Or., next year. There are
numerous other articles on timely topics.
—Manhattan building, St. Paul, Minn.

The Club Woman for July contains
a thoughtful article on "The Kinder-
garten," by Julia A. Balbach. Of local
interest is a report of the work of the
Agiaia club, Ogden, by its secretary,
Eunice Cogswell Gordon; also the
"Story of the First Club House Built
by the First Club Organized West of
the Mississippi River," by Eliza Kirtly
Royce. The entire number is of in-
terest to the workers in the so-called
"Woman's Cause."—500 Fifth avenue,
New York.

The American Boy for August has a
splendid frontispiece illustrative of the
subject embraced in the title, and the
contents are, as usually, bright and
helpful. One of the questions discussed
is whether "The American Boy Day"
is to be made a permanent institution.
The question is naturally suggested by
the success that day enjoyed at the St.
Louis Exposition. Sprague Publishing
Co., Detroit, Mich.

Maxwell's Tailsman for August is the
first of volume four. Its pages are
devoted to the discussion of subjects
pertaining to irrigation, education, la-
bor and capital, and similar topics. It
is a good publication.—Fisher building,
Chicago.

Our

Final Clearance Sale

will continue all week, and let us remind you right here, that when the Fall goods are placed on display at Z. C. M. I. there will not be a single article of "out-of-season" or old goods among them. Our policy is to buy carefully, not "over-stocking", and to sell our goods out in the season for which they were purchased, always starting each season with strictly new lines of merchandise. We expect this week to

Clear Out Everything

in the line of Summer Goods and our price concessions are such that you will make a big profit on every article you purchase.

Many bargains (and some of the best) we can not advertise, as the lots are so small that we could not supply the demand which advertising would create. Notice our "Special" tables whenever you visit the store.

NEW SHIRT WAISTS HALF PRICE

Regular \$2.50 Derby Waists \$1.25
Regular \$2.75 Derby Waists \$1.37
Regular \$3.00 Derby Waists \$1.50
Regular \$4.00 Derby Waists \$2.00

Our next Grand Outing and Field Day will be at LAGOON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17TH, 1904--and you're invited

- Z. C. M. I. -

Durable Whisk Brooms

Carefully made of select-
ed broom corn are the kind
we are offering at 25 and 35
cents each. There is noth-
ing fancy about these
brooms, no mother of pearl
in the handles, bound in
silk, but they are stout ser-
viceable whisk brooms that
will outlast many which
are double the price and
half the value. Come in
and see what you think
they are worth.

SCHRAMM'S

WHERE THE CARS STOP

A Sunday Spent at Lagoon

Is more beneficial in many
ways than anything you
can get for the same
amount of money. The
surroundings are charm-
ing in every way and the tone
of the place is moral and
elevating. Come out and
see.

J. BERGERMAN,
Lessee.

Brighton Hotel

Silver Lake,
Big Cotton-
wood Canyon
Daily Stage via Park City, connecting
with trains, and stage every other day up
Big Cottonwood Canyon, leaving Cullen
Hotel at 7 a. m. Telephone 25. Murray
Exchange or Brighton Hotel in
Murray NEILSON, Prop.

SALT LAKE TIME TABLE

Salt Lake & Los Angeles Railway

Times table in effect May 31st, 1904.

GOING-LEAVE SALT LAKE	RETURNING-ARRIVE SALT LAKE
No. 2, 10:00 a. m.	No. 1, 12:20 p. m.
No. 2, 2:00 p. m.	No. 3, 3:20 p. m.
No. 2, 10:00 a. m.	No. 3, 3:20 p. m.
No. 4, 4:00 p. m.	No. 5, 5:20 p. m.
No. 6, 6:00 p. m.	No. 7, 6:20 p. m.
No. 8, 8:00 p. m.	No. 9, 7:20 p. m.
No. 10, 10:00 p. m.	No. 11, 8:20 p. m.
No. 12, 12:00 p. m.	No. 13, 10:00 p. m.
No. 14, 2:00 p. m.	No. 15, 11:45 p. m.
No. 16, 4:00 p. m.	

FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP IS
CENTS.

*Sunday, last train leaves Salt Lake at 9:30.
J. E. LANGFORD, Lessee.

SALT LAKE THEATER

GEORGE D. PYPER, Manager.

Monday and Tuesday, August 15 and 16,
Charles Frohman presents

Ethe Barrymore

IN
'GOLDEN KATE'

The seat sale will begin at the box office
Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

SCALE OF PRICES:

Parquette and first two rows of
dress circle \$2.00
Last four rows of dress circle 1.50
Box seats 1.00
Back two rows of first circle 1.00
First row family circle75
Balance of family circle50
Gallery25

BARGAINS!

Utah woolen goods are unquestionably the best
goods for the money on the market. Eastern peo-
ple also appreciate the value of our Home Pro-
duct and hence are placing large orders for our
clothing. We have made up another lot of all wool
casimere pants and offer them at the astonishing
low price of.....

Our summer knitted garments will keep you cool
for..... 75c
Heavy cotton knitted garments for workmen \$1.25
Wool mixed knitted garments \$1.75

CUTLER BROS. CO.,

36 MAIN STREET.

YOU MAKE BIG INTEREST

On a Little Money When You Buy Shoes of Us.

Ladies' Patent Dress Shoes \$1.98

WE ARE CLOSING OUT.

THE MOORE SHOE CO.

258 South Main St.

ONLY \$9.50

\$20.00, \$18.00, \$16.00 and \$12.00
Suits are selling at \$9.50.

COME AND SEE THESE SUITS

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