

# DESEERT EVENING NEWS

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

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SALT LAKE CITY, - OCT. 1, 1901.

## SEMI-ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

The Seventy-second Semi-annual  
Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ  
of Latter-day Saints will commence on  
Friday, October 4th at 10 a. m. in the  
Tabernacle in this city.

LORENZO SNOW,  
JOSEPH F. SMITH,  
First Presidency.

## SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION CON- FERENCE.

The Semi-annual conference of the  
Sunday Schools of the Church of Jesus  
Christ of Latter-day Saints will be  
held in the Tabernacle Sunday, October  
6th, 1901, at 7:30 p. m. It is desired that  
each Stake of Zion be represented, at  
the meeting; and a cordial invitation to  
be present is extended to officers, teach-  
ers, and all interested in the great Sun-  
day School work.

LORENZO SNOW,  
GEORGE REYNOLDS,  
J. M. TANNER,  
General Superintendency.

## MORMONISM IN JAPAN.

The "Mormon" mission to Japan is  
attracting some attention outside the  
dominions of the Mikado. It will doubtless  
make a stir in that empire, and if it does  
not achieve what is commonly called suc-  
cess, it will accomplish its purpose, which  
is the publication of the fact that a new  
dispensation from God to man has been  
opened, for the benefit of all nations, and  
the warning of that part of the world of  
the approaching advent of the Son of God.

The following editorial on "The Ad-  
vent of Mormonism in Japan," is taken  
from the Springfield Republican:

"By His authority we turn the divine  
key which opens the kingdom of heaven  
to the inhabitants of Japan. We say to  
them, all come to the light which has  
been shed forth from the sun of righte-  
ousness. We offer you blessings that are  
beyond price. . . . We bring to you  
the truth in all its fulness, direct from  
the great Luminary of the day."  
— From the Mormon manifesto to the  
Japanese.

"Apostle" Heber J. Grant of the Mor-  
mon Church of Utah began his field op-  
erations in Japan late in August with a  
manifesto to the long-haired inhabi-  
tants of that country. He told them  
what he had come for, and the Japanese  
heard him with that exquisite politeness  
for which they are distinguished. The  
missionary activities of the Mormon  
Church are well known, and it must be  
admitted that they are not without  
tangible results. But this is their first  
invasion of the oriental field, and how  
they will succeed with the Japanese  
must be a question that will interest us  
all.

"Missionary Grant and his associates  
from Salt Lake City will find most am-  
ple toleration for all religions in that  
ragged land, although the other Chris-  
tian missionaries refused to permit  
them to live in the same boarding house  
with themselves in Yokohama. The  
Japanese will give them a respectful  
hearing, if only because of their 'in-  
satiable curiosity,' as the Japan Week-  
ly Advertiser expresses it. Of the out-  
come, however, what may be expected?  
In this connection the editor of the Ad-  
vertiser, who is evidently an Englishman  
of some high standing, writes in a  
Japan, pronounces the opinion that the  
Japanese people will care just about as  
much for the theological doctrines of  
the new sect as they do for those of the  
old ones whose teachers have already  
invaded the land. The people will  
closely watch the personal character of  
the newest missionaries and the new  
faith will be judged, not by its theo-  
retical fruits. But, apart from this,  
when the question is raised whether  
Mormonism is to bring about a revolu-  
tion in the religious thought of Japan,  
the means for accomplishing such an  
object are perhaps more ludicrously in-  
adequate than any which have ever  
been tried by foreign propagandists. A  
people which has failed thus far to be  
much impressed with the discarded su-  
pernatural substructure of Christianity  
will be likely to be interested, yet at  
the same time immensely amused by  
the supernatural claims of a religion  
that rests upon the curious adventures  
of Joseph Smith with a hole in the  
ground, in the State of New York,  
early in the last century.

"The view taken by the Advertiser  
seems sound. Among the 45,000,000  
Japanese it would be strange if a few  
converts to Mormonism could not be  
netted. Almost any religion can find  
converts somewhere, provided the preacher  
of it is zealous and persistent enough.  
But Mormonism, one may say, will  
never make appreciable headway in  
Japan. The complete toleration the  
Japanese will give to it is likely to be  
a terrible handicap. On the other hand,  
it is only fair to say that pure and self-  
sacrificing lives on the part of the Mor-  
mon missionaries themselves would ex-  
ercise some effect, while their charac-  
teristic financial and executive abilities  
would aid still more, in giving to the  
propaganda a sort of foothold. Any  
degree of success in Japan for the  
Mormons must mean an extension of  
their missionary zeal to China and other  
parts of the Orient."

The flippant manner in which many  
writers for the press approach the sub-  
ject of "Mormonism" and its mission  
work in the world, indicates their lack  
of appreciation of its importance, and  
their imperfect understanding of its  
principles and spirit. The Republican  
is mistaken in its assertion that this is  
"the first invasion of the oriental field"  
by "Mormon" missionaries. In 1823 a  
number of Elders were sent to India,  
China and Siam, and while they were

not successful in accomplishing much  
in Siam or China, many converts were  
made in India and some of the fruits  
of that mission are seen in Utah today.  
The Republican is equally mistaken in  
its notion that the claims of our reli-  
gion "rest upon the curious adventures  
of Joseph Smith with a hole in the  
ground."

If the Japanese fulfil the prediction  
of the Republican, and give the mis-  
sionaries "a respectful hearing" re-  
ceiving them with "exquisite politeness,"  
it will be very different treat-  
ment to that usually accorded them by  
"Christian" ministers and most of  
their immediate followers, in the more  
advanced nations of the earth. And it  
will at least give an opportunity to  
demonstrate that "Mormonism" em-  
bodies principles of rational theology  
and practical religion, so much above  
the contradictory theories of the  
sects with whose preachers and their  
ways the Japanese are familiar, as to  
not only excite their "insatiable curi-  
osity," but command their admiration  
and respect. It may not meet with  
any great degree of success gauged by  
the number of actual converts, but it  
will sow seeds of truth and righteous-  
ness which will ultimately bear good  
fruit, and aid in accomplishing the pur-  
poses of the Almighty in the redemp-  
tion of the whole human race.

The Deseret News expects to be able  
to furnish its readers with reliable par-  
ticulars of the progress of the work in  
Japan. Meanwhile, they may take the  
rumors and canards which appear in  
sensational dispatches, if at all with  
several grains of salt. And the com-  
ments of papers that do not know  
enough about "Mormonism" to treat it  
with anything but a jeer, may be  
passed by with pity for the ignorance  
thus displayed.

Writers who speak of it as founded  
upon the "adventures of Joseph Smith  
with a hole in the ground," would be  
apt to picture the claims of the Bible  
as founded on the adventures of Moses  
with a flaming bush and two slabs of  
stone; of Joshua with ram's horns and  
of Samson with some foxes tails; of  
Elijah with his bears and ravens; of  
Isaiah with the sixwinged seraphims;  
of Jeremiah with his "hole in the  
ground;" of Ezekiel with his "wheels"  
and his "flying scroll;" and of the sac-  
red Redeemer with His mystic birth,  
miraculous wonders and marvelous as-  
cension from earth, in the same vein  
of skeptical and satirical derision.

"Mormonism" has a mission to per-  
form in preaching the Gospel of the  
Kingdom, as a witness to all nations  
of the approaching advent of the Mes-  
siah, and in warning the world of  
judgments to come. And people who  
have sense enough to examine its  
claims to their credence will find, that  
instead of being based on anything  
earthly, they are founded on heavenly  
revelations of everlasting truth which  
will conquer error and abide forever.  
If the Japanese or any of them, re-  
ceive it in its true spirit and power,  
they will gain a treasure which is be-  
yond price and which will shine in their  
souls while eternity endures.

## THE RACES FOR THE CUP.

It is now fifty years since the cup,  
which Sir Thomas Lipton is endeavor-  
ing to take with him home, was tri-  
umphantly brought to this country by  
the America. It was offered at that  
time by the Royal Yacht Squadron of  
England as a prize in a race to which  
all nations were invited. There were  
fifteen competitors in that race, and  
the America sailed away from them all  
and won, notwithstanding the fact that  
she lost her jib-boom.

In 1857 the owners of the cup pre-  
sented it to the New York Yacht club  
as an international trophy to be raced  
for, but not till the year 1868 did the  
British decide to recapture it. In that  
year James Ashbury, of the Royal  
Thames Yacht club, sent a challenge,  
but the race did not come off until 1870.  
Mr. Ashbury brought over the schooner-  
yacht Cambria, and sailed against a  
fleet of twenty-three American schoo-  
ners, including the America and the  
Dauntless. The centerboard schooner  
Magic won, with the Idler second, the  
America fourth, and the Cambria tenth.  
The following year Mr. Ashbury  
brought over the new schooner Livonia.  
This time two yachts, the Columbia  
and the Sappho, were placed against the  
challenger, and five races were sailed.  
The Columbia won two, the Livonia  
one, and the Sappho two.

In 1876 and 1881 Canadian yachtsmen  
were the challengers, but the American  
boats Madeline and Mischief held the  
trophy successfully.

In 1885 the Royal Yacht Squadron  
endeavored to retake the cup with the  
cutter Genesta. It was defended suc-  
cessfully by the Puritan. The race that  
year is considered the first of real im-  
portance in American waters. Two  
races were sailed. One over the club  
course, September 14, was won by the  
Puritan by 16 minutes 19 seconds, cor-  
rected time, and the other, twenty  
miles from Scotland Lightship and re-  
turn, was won by the Puritan by 1  
minute 35 seconds.

In 1886 the Mayflower had an easy  
victory over the English yacht Galatea,  
and the following year the Thistle, sent  
over by the Royal Clyde Yacht club,  
was defeated by the Volunteer.

In 1892 Lord Dunraven tried for the  
cup, but his Valkyrie II was defeated  
by the Vigilant. The contest was  
made the best three races out of five,  
and the outside courses were selected,  
fifteen miles to windward, or leeward,  
and return, from Sandy Hook Light-  
ship, and triangular, ten miles to each  
leg. It was three straight for the  
Vigilant, the first being won by five  
minutes forty-eight seconds, corrected  
time; the second by ten minutes thirty-  
five seconds, and the third by forty  
seconds. Lord Dunraven tried again  
in 1897 with his Valkyrie III, but in  
vain against the Defender.

Sir Thomas Lipton came over in 1899  
with the Shamrock. The Columbia was  
then selected to defend the cup and did  
so successfully. On October 16 the  
Columbia won by ten minutes eight  
seconds, corrected time. The Colum-  
bia won on October 17 without a con-  
test, the topmast of the Shamrock car-  
rying away soon after the start. On  
Oct. 29 the Columbia won in a mag-  
nificent race by six minutes thirty-four  
seconds.

## THE CAPTURE OF MISS STONE.

Reports of the capture of an Ameri-  
can missionary lady in Macedonia, by  
Turkish brigands, or outlaws in Tur-  
kish costumes, appear to indicate that  
the outrage was committed for the pur-  
pose of robbery and to obtain a ran-  
som. But another interpretation has  
been put upon it. It is supposed that  
the crime possibly was committed by  
Macedonian revolutionists who, by this  
means hoped to bring Turkey and Bul-  
garia into collision, and at the same  
time arouse the American people.

There is a great deal of mystery  
about the capture. Ordinary bandits  
would hardly have returned the silver  
to the captives. Turkish brigands  
would hardly have treated a Turkish  
prisoner with exceptional cruelty and  
finally killed him. This fact points to  
the possibility of their being Greeks or  
Bulgarians. But whatever they are,  
our government has made demands  
upon both the Turkish and Bulgarian  
authorities, that they use all diligence  
in rescuing the unfortunate lady and  
her companion, and it is said the two  
governments are scouring the border  
with great energy with a view of run-  
ning down the robbers, whoever they  
may be.

At the same time the American board  
of foreign missions is said to consider  
a proposition to pay the ransom deman-  
ded for the release of the lady. It is  
no doubt wise to do so without delay,  
for persons in the hands of such brig-  
ands are not safe, as long as the ques-  
tion of ransom is not decided.

But when the money has been paid,  
our government should see to it that  
the country under the jurisdiction of  
which the crime was committed, re-  
fund the money and pay reasonable  
damages besides. There are quite a  
number of American citizens in Tur-  
key, some residing there permanently  
and some sojourning there only for a  
time. They are all entitled to protec-  
tion in their lawful pursuits, and un-  
less the authorities are held responsi-  
ble for outrages committed against  
them, their personal safety will always  
be endangered.

Demands upon Turkey concerning  
this matter need not be in a hostile  
spirit, as if the authorities at Con-  
stantinople were considered culpable  
for what has happened. Lawless ele-  
ments may be found in every country.  
But they should nevertheless be made  
in such a form that it is understood  
that they cannot be disregarded, or put  
off indefinitely.

## COMPETING FOR THE POLE.

No less than three American explor-  
ing parties are now racing for the  
North Pole. Lieutenant Peary's idea  
was to start from Grinnell Land, while  
Captain Baldwin and Walter Wellman  
intended to take practically the same  
route, from Franz Josef Land. The two  
latter expeditions are likely to meet  
at several points, if they do not ac-  
tually conclude to make the trip to-  
gether in brotherly harmony, and share  
honors or hardships.

Lieutenant Peary has enriched the  
world with some valuable geographic  
knowledge. He has found that Green-  
land is a large island, the largest in  
the world. He has surveyed the north-  
ern edge of the archipelago and is able  
to give an approximately correct out-  
line of it. Among the detail work he  
has done is the survey of a part of  
the coast of Melville bay on the west;  
determination of the extreme north-  
west coast, and of the entire north  
and northeast coasts as far south as  
Independence bay, and the rectifica-  
tion of earlier surveys. In addition to  
his coast work, he has traveled 2,400  
miles on the inland ice cap, defining its  
northern termination, and has twice  
crossed Grinnell Land, extending fur-  
ther south the mapping of its western  
shores. Whether Peary succeeds in  
reaching the Pole or not, his patient,  
persistent labors in the forbidding Ar-  
ctic regions entitle him to the first place  
among the explorers there.

The leaders of the other two Ameri-  
can parties are said to entertain  
rather strained relations, and as they  
are accompanied by good shots, it is  
to be hoped the search for the Pole  
will be made without any tragedy  
that would be an everlasting dis-  
grace.

The State fair is more than fair; it  
is excellent.  
Whether the America's cup is lifted  
or remains it will be the Anglo-Saxons'  
race.

Mr. Kipling has nothing to say in de-  
fense of his recent poetry. Neither has  
any one else.

Mr. Croker is back in New York, but  
remains mum. It may be a case of still  
waters running deep.

England is said to fear our steel.  
There is no need to. It is all made into  
plowshares and pruning hooks.

Sir Thomas Lipton does not belong to  
the doubting Thomas species. It is not  
the doubters who do in this world.

Kitchener's soldiers must have taken  
those planes to South Africa for the  
purpose of playing funeral marches.

Americans are accused of being  
irregular in their habits. If they are  
regularly irregular wherein does the ir-  
regularity consist?

As Captain McCalla, in his testimony,  
said of the battle of Santiago, "there is  
glory enough for all." But oh! what a  
controversy there has been over the  
division of it.

The University of Chicago has added  
a "college of commerce and adminis-  
tration" to its regular curriculum. Chi-  
cago and its university are nothing if  
not business.

Speaking of the collapse of Czolgosz  
when taken to Auburn prison, the Mail  
and Express says: "He found  
himself no more than a single  
grain of wheat that is hurled by  
gravity along the chute toward the  
grind of inexorable millstones." It  
would have been more correct to have  
spoken of him as a tare rather than as  
a grain of wheat.

The surprise and almost annihilation  
of Company C of the Ninth Infantry  
at Balangiga, Samar, is a sad and dis-  
tressing piece of news. It comes as a  
shock to the American people, for they  
had come to look upon the war and in-  
surrection in the Philippines as really  
over, and were beginning to believe that  
our rule there was being gradually and  
cheerfully accepted by the natives.  
There has been a rude awakening from  
this belief. Whether the disaster in  
Balangiga is a recrudescence of the re-  
bellion or an expiring outburst remains  
to be seen. It is the worst disaster our  
troops have met in the whole of their  
Philippine experience. It will call to  
their attention as nothing else could,  
the fact that they are among a more  
or less treacherous people, and that  
eternal vigilance is the price of their  
safety.

John G. Nicolay, the biographer of  
Lincoln, died in Washington the  
other day. His fame has not  
mounted so high as that of his  
collaborator, Secretary of State John  
Hay, but it is to him that the latter  
owes his start in public life. During  
the long contest between Douglas and  
Lincoln in Illinois, Nicolay, who was a  
newspaper man, espoused the cause of  
Lincoln. When Lincoln was nomi-  
nated for the presidency he appointed  
Nicolay his campaign secretary. After  
the election the correspondence became  
so large that an assistant became  
necessary, and for this position Mr.  
Nicolay chose John Hay, now secre-  
tary of state, but then a young law stu-  
dent in Springfield. Both accompanied  
Mr. Lincoln to Washington. After the  
beginning of his second term, and just  
before his assassination, the President  
appointed Mr. Nicolay United States  
consul at Paris and appointed Mr. Hay  
secretary of the American legation in  
the same city. They had not, how-  
ever, entered upon their new duties  
before Mr. Lincoln's death occurred.  
Mr. Nicolay held the office of consul at  
Paris until the spring of 1869. Upon his  
return to Washington he lived there in  
retirement until 1872, when he was  
appointed marshal of the Supreme  
Court of the United States, holding  
that office for fifteen years.

## TRIAL OF THE ASSASSIN.

Chicago News.  
The trial holds its obvious lesson as to  
the competency of the judicial system  
to maintain the law unswervingly, to  
the point of guaranteeing to law-break-  
ers a full opportunity to defend them-  
selves. The punishment which will be  
meted out to the man will be equally  
passionless and impartial. It would  
have pleased the morbid vanity of the  
prisoner in the Buffalo court had he  
been dealt with in a way at variance  
with the law. It may safely be taken as  
a sign of his vast egotism that he  
should have wanted to plead guilty and  
ask to be tried by a military tribunal,  
before his fellow anarchists as a mat-  
ter to prejudice and passion. The  
strict observance of the law deprives  
him and those of his kind of this privi-  
lege.

Kansas City Star.  
At the appointed time for closing the  
dark tragedy which has brought so  
much weal and wretchedness upon the  
land, Leon Czolgosz will be removed  
forever beyond the power for harm and  
deadly mischief by a silent and mys-  
terious agent, whose swift subtle op-  
erations inspire a certain terror which  
accustoms the dreaded retribution for  
capital crime.

## Chicago Record-Herald.

The people of the United States are  
to be congratulated on the conduct of  
the case, while the people of Buffalo are  
to be doubly congratulated because of  
the credit which its management re-  
flects upon them.

## Los Angeles Express.

Quitoa received his sentence Febru-  
ary 4, to be hanged June 30. Nearly  
four months more of life were per-  
mitted him, and he scandalously im-  
proved all that time with frequent in-  
terviews with newspaper reporters and  
ravings in the ears of his jailers, which  
were given out through a ready medium  
to a weary and disgusted public. And  
his execution took place virtually be-  
fore the eyes of all the people. His  
every circumstance was noted and ex-  
panded in the journals of the day.  
Nothing of this kind, or anything at  
all like it, should be allowed to occur  
again in this country.

## New York Mail and Express.

No general and no wholesome de-  
mand among the people will be served  
by the publication of verbatim, extend-  
ed or condensed reports of the trial  
at Buffalo of the man that murdered  
the President. The wishes of the mass  
of the people Dr. Howard Duffield  
voiced as follows: "As to the assassin,  
let his name be written in water, let  
him pass." To parade his name, his  
personality, his deeds would serve no  
useful purpose.

## St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Public sentiment will sustain every  
effort made by bar or bench to divest  
our criminal jurisprudence of the fun-  
damental growth of technicalities, which  
has been permitted to so disfigure it as to  
make conviction and punishment well-  
nigh impossible, if money can be found  
to procure for the criminal a sufficient-  
ly able and sufficiently conscienceless  
lawyer. The Buffalo trial set a warn-  
ing example in the measures taken to  
prevent the Czolgosz trial from being  
made another occasion for the illu-  
stration of the most prominent defect in  
our judicial system.

## Sacramento Record-Union.

The counsel for Czolgosz appears to  
have had clearer views of the obliga-  
tions imposed upon them as officers of  
the court than have most others. They  
knew the assassin to be guilty, and they  
did not, therefore, make a farce of the  
trial by attempts to create doubts as to  
his guilt.

## Springfield Republican.

The immense superiority of this meth-  
od over mob justice will not be lost  
upon the people. Lone live the law!

## Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Czolgosz case is a striking il-  
lustration of the effectiveness of the  
law and the needlessness of mob  
lynching as punishment for crime.

## The Baltimore Sun.

The country has been under a great  
strain during the last few  
weeks, and it should be relieved as

# CONFERENCE WEEK SALE

We have some of the most splendid offerings yet made in the bargain line, for the week

## COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPT. 30th, AT Z. C. M. I.

We also have the grandest stock of goods ever presented to the public. We invite a careful inspection of goods and prices, and know we are doing better by our customers than any other dealers in the West. Here are some of our figures for the Sale during Conference and Fair week:

# Fall and Winter Underwear.

We are agents for the Famous Mun-  
sing Underwear, the very best  
known.

**LADIES' UNION SUITS**  
(Munsing) all styles, white and  
natural wool.....**\$1.25 to \$3.50.**

**CHILDREN'S UNION SUITS**  
(Munsing) white and natural wool,  
from.....**75c to \$2.25.**

**LADIES' VESTS AND PANTS**  
(Munsing) white and natural wool,  
from.....**65c to \$1.75.**

**CHILDREN'S VESTS AND PANTS**  
(Munsing) white and natural wool,  
from.....**85c to \$1.00.**

**LADIES' UNION SUITS**  
fleece lined, all open  
front, grey.....**40c**

**LADIES' UNION SUITS**  
in heavy balbriggan  
open across bust.....**60c**

**LADIES' UNION SUITS,**  
jersey ribbed, all open  
front, grey.....**75c**

**CHILDREN'S UNION SUITS,**  
jersey ribbed, all open  
front.....**30c and 75c**

**CHILDREN'S UNION SUITS,**  
jersey ribbed,  
ecru.....**50c**

**CHILDREN'S UNION SUITS,**  
As a special inducement to try  
these goods, we offer to the pub-  
lic a complete line, in fleece lined  
jersey ribbed, grey, regular  
price, 75c, in sale.....**50c**

**CHILDREN'S UNION SUITS,**  
heavy fleece  
lined.....**50c**

**LADIES' VESTS AND PANTS,**  
jersey ribbed, grey.....**35c, 40c, 60c, 75c**

**LADIES' VESTS AND PANTS,**  
heavy balbrig-  
gan.....**50c**

**CHILDREN'S VESTS AND PANTS**  
fleece lined,  
from.....**15c to 40c**

**CHILDREN'S VESTS AND PANTS**  
natural wool,  
from.....**25c to \$1.25**

**CHILDREN'S VESTS AND PANTS,**  
camel's hair,  
from.....**25c to 65c**

**CHILDREN'S SLEEPING**  
Garments  
from.....**35c to 85c**

**LADIES' CASHMERE**  
HOSE.....**35c**

**LADIES' GREY WOOL HOSE,**  
plain and  
ribbed from **40c to \$1.25**

**CHILDREN'S BICYCLE HOSE,**  
heavy fleece lined,  
ribbed.....**25c**

**CHILDREN'S CASHMERE**  
hose  
from.....**30c to \$1.25**

**LADIES' UNDERSKIRTS.**  
A handsome assortment, black  
and colored, in silk, moire and  
Sateen, at special low prices. All  
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**LADIES' AND MISSES' CORSETS.**  
Our corset department is well  
stocked with a fine line of corsets  
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**CHILDREN'S FALL AND WIN-**  
ter Bonnets and Hats. All styles  
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36 Main Street,  
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We are agents of Pro-  
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Blankets, cassimeres, and  
make Suits to order.

Latter-day Saint Knit Garments, Hise  
thread, \$1.00, \$1.25.  
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cotton, \$1.25, \$1.50.  
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and cotton, \$2.00, \$2.25.  
Latter-day Saint Knit Garments, wor-  
sted and cotton, \$3.75.  
Add 50 cents per suit for postage when  
ordering by mail.

We sell the following goods 20 per  
cent less than anyone:  
200 dozen Men's Work Shirts,  
150 dozen Men's and Boys' Sweaters,  
150 dozen Men's and Boys' Overshirts,  
100 dozen Men's Jersey Overshirts,  
100 dozen Men's Blue Flannel Over-  
shirts,  
350 dozen Men's Undershirts and Draw-  
ers,  
100 dozen Boys' Undershirts and Draw-  
ers.

# THE WEDDING DAY.

Written for Lillian Russell, Della Fox  
and Jeff d'Angelis, by the composer of  
"Madelaine."  
Popular Prices. Seat sale Thursday.  
MATINEE 25 CENTS.

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The Successful Musical Comedy,

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**50-PEOPLE IN THE CAST-50.**

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Recently of Paris, France, has opened  
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Apply for terms from 11 to 12 a. m. and  
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# GARDNER DAILY STORE NEWS.

Suit or overcoat—which?  
No matter, they're both here.  
Maybe with a heavier suit to put on you  
can stand off overcoat time until colder  
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If you've made up your mind about the  
price you want to pay—  
Come in—we'll give you the best and  
nobbiest suit you ever saw for the money.  
Suppose \$15.00 is your price—  
Then you can choose from a dozen lines  
in all the new patterns.  
Brown and greenish chevrots, blue  
serges and blacks.  
They're cut in latest style—and tailored  
just like your tailor would turn them out  
at \$25.00.  
If you want an overcoat—  
You can come and choose from more styles than you  
ever saw before.  
\$5.00 to \$30.00 for heavy coats; \$10.00 to \$30.00 for  
light garments.

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Dealers in  
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Creek, Lump, Nut and Slack.  
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We are running a Lunch  
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which cannot fail to please you,  
and the prices, too, are  
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