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SALT LAKE CITY, OCT. 25, 1900.

THE SUIT AGAINST THE CITY.

The suit to enjoin the city from shutting off the water flowing from Lake Utah into the canal used in this city and county, it is to be hoped will decide the question as to the legal rights of the Water and Electrical Power company, which has erected extensive works in the Jordan narrows. It is known and understood that in the work of lowering the channel from the lake, proceedings will be greatly facilitated by shutting off the water so that teams may be employed, instead of a dredging machine, for at least three miles at the lower end of the channel. At this season of the year the water is not needed for irrigation purposes, and therefore the canal folks, or most of them, are quite willing that the water shall be shut off according to the permission given to them by law. The Electrical Power company, however, claims right and interest in a portion of the water flowing from the lake, and it is needed just as much at one season of the year as another, so that the company may be able to generate the power necessary to fulfill contracts entered into.

The question now raised will, in all probability, determine the rights of that company to the use of the water so claimed. It is believed by the city authorities that the company has no lawful right in the premises. This matter should now receive judicial decision. If the company has really acquired rights to the use of unappropriated water, it should be confirmed in that right. If it has stepped in and taken water, the use of which belongs to this city and the canal companies owning shares therein, the company should be excluded from its unlawful possession. The only way to settle the dispute and decide a question that is of vital importance to the people of this city, is by a suit at law; and Receiver Georgehan has taken the necessary steps to arrive at a final conclusion. We hope proceedings will not be delayed. November 1st is the day set for a hearing on the temporary injunction. If that should be then dismissed, the work projected will go on as far as the means in possession of the city will permit. If not, there will be further litigation and no one can tell how long it may be protracted.

SILVER COINAGE.

Editor Deseret News: Will you please answer this question in the next issue of the "News." If a free coinage bill was passed, would any body's silver bullion be coined into money absolutely free of charge at the United States mint? If not, what does free and unlimited coinage mean? If coined free of charge, where would the pay come from to defray the expenses of such mint? You will oblige us by answering these questions, as it will settle a dispute.

In reply to the foregoing we will say that if a coinage bill should be enacted by Congress and signed by the President, providing for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, anybody's silver bullion would, of course, be received at the United States mint and coined without cost to the owner. The expense would be met by the United States, in the same way that the cost of the coinage of gold bullion is met. There would be no difference between the two metals as to that. They were on the same footing as to free coinage previous to the act of Congress of 1873.

We decline to enter upon the question of the merits or demerits of the silver coinage question, because that would be construed as a participation in the political controversy now in progress. Our reply to the questions propounded is merely an explanation, which does not affect either side of the contentions between the advocates of the gold standard and those of the bimetallic system. The Deseret News will not attack or defend either political party, or discuss the questions now pending, in such a way as to have any effect upon the result of the approaching election.

AMERICA TO THE FRONT.

That the United States has taken a leading position among the great nations of the earth has been made evident during the diplomatic negotiations regarding China. The "open door" policy declared in the recent Anglo-American agreement was initiated by the Washington government, and the position of this country on the question of China's integrity without doubt influenced the declaration of the two European powers, who were not without reservations as to the matter.

China's situation now stands American. Nations of the world are looking to the United States for leadership. When Japan had demonstrated the weakness of the Chinese empire, a sudden desire for expansion

seized the land-grabbing powers of Europe. They opened Chinese ports and exacted concessions. The wiping out of Chinese nationality was freely talked of. Vast stretches of land were "leased" or appropriated. Ports were built and garrisoned with foreign troops. Then the Boxer outbreak came as a thunderclap from a clear sky, and Europe proceeded to prepare for a grand division of the prey. The United States alone kept cool and declared that the rescue of the beleaguered legations should be the chief object of any military expedition. The other powers fell into line reluctantly and hesitatingly. But now they are practically a unit on that question. They have found that the Chinese are not merely a helpless mass of humanity. It is admitted that an empire which has survived Babylon, Persia, Greece, and Rome must have a vitality that cannot be crushed out by one comparatively puny military expedition, rendered weak by international jealousies and contentions. And thus the wisdom of American policy has been recognized.

But the triumph of this country is not confined to diplomacy. At the Paris fair American industrial and commercial supremacy has been recognized too. Archbishop Ireland, on his return from France, said that "with the opening of the Twentieth century America steps into the front ranks of nations, and none are there who refuse her the place she is entitled to." American exhibitors outnumber those of any other country, except France, and the number of awards for our products is the best evidence of the appreciation abroad of American industry and skill. Formerly the United States was regarded almost with contempt abroad. Our civilization was supposed to be crude, and our own but poorly concealed anxiety for recognition only made matters worse. But with the Spanish war, the eyes of the civilized world were opened to the immense power of this country. Its naval and military feats were the wonders of the century. With this came the better recognition of our other resources, and a new era has dawned for this nation, both in commercial and diplomatic relations with the world at large.

To anyone who believes in American principles of government the influence of this country upon the world's affairs must be contemplated with sentiments of extreme satisfaction. It should presage the final triumph of those principles among the nations groaning under the tyrannical institutions inherited from the past, when human lives, human liberty, were but the playthings of autocrats. With the demonstration to the nations of the earth of what a free people can accomplish under free institutions, impossible to suppress. And thus the mission entrusted to this nation at its birth will be fulfilled, not by the contest through wars, but by victories of arts, sciences, commerce and industry.

CAMPAIGN METHODS.

A correspondent of the London Chronicle draws a contrast between campaign methods in this country and Great Britain. In the first place he does not find that the Old Country accords such fair play, or free speech, as is generally claimed. He says that every election there has its percentage of broken heads, speakers hooted down, and meetings turned into riots. In olden days rotten eggs, bad vegetables and dead cats used to be hurled at candidates. It is not so bad now, but the spirit is the same, as was manifested during the recent elections, at Oldham, Battersea and Northampton. Such little incidents as that of Victor, Colorado, when Roosevelt passed that mining camp are but usual occurrences in England.

Curiously enough the writer in the Chronicle does not think that the decorum observed in American campaign meetings is entirely conducive to good results. On this point he argues as follows: "The American public speaker can usually feel pretty certain that the men in front of him are his way of thinking. This, it is true, relieves him of any restraint in the presentation of his case. I believe that much of the exaggeration and flamboyance to be noted in American orators comes from the knowledge that whatever they say will be applauded, and the more strongly it is said the louder will be the applause. It is not good for oratorial style or for a reasoned discussion of affairs that orators should be unchallenged. At the same time it prevents the possibility of any meeting ending in a disturbance of the peace."

There may be something in this. Still an American campaign orator speaks not only to the audience that is present but to the general public, who will critically scan his words as reported by the press. If he has anything to say on the various issues, he is heard far beyond the sound of his voice, and for this reason an American campaign has its educational effects. Vilification, slander and abuse have lost their power, while sound reasoning clothed in elegant language, produces conviction among those who are not dead to all but partisan noise.

ZEPPELIN'S AIRSHIP.

Has the problem of aerial navigation been solved at last? The reports of the second trial trip of Friedrichshafen, Wurtemberg, of Count Zeppelin's airship, seem to justify an affirmative answer to this question. This wonderful contrivance is said to have ascended to an altitude of five-eighths of a mile. It moved gracefully back and forth, and turned in obedience to its steering apparatus, and finally descended near the point of departure, with its two passengers, Count Zeppelin and Herr Eugene Wolf. The trip lasted 25 minutes. The new airship is described as resembling a huge cigar, pointed at both ends. It is 415 feet long and 40 feet in diameter. The inventor does not introduce any new principles in air navigation, but he applies those already known in a novel way. The interior of the cylinder is divided into sixteen air-tight compartments, each containing a separate balloon. The destruction of one of these would have no appreciable effect on any of the others. Each balloon is inclosed in a new material which the inventor calls "ballonin," and this is said to be capable of retaining hydrogen gas, without loss, for a period of from two to five weeks. The material of which the cylinder is built is chiefly aluminum, and its total weight, including passengers, is about 200,000 pounds. The ship is propelled by four screws set in motion by two motors of fifteen horsepower each. Various experiments were carried out with the propellers to test their action on air. One of these was to attach them to a boat resting on the water, and set them in motion against the air in order to see whether they would drive the boat forward or backward in spite of the extra resistance of the water. This experiment was successful, the boat being driven in either direction at the rate of nearly ten miles an hour. Considering the difference in resistance, it was estimated that the airship would be able to travel at a considerably greater speed.

The steersman apparatus is perhaps the most important part of the new flying machine. It consists of four rudders, one pair in the foremost part of the ship, one above and one below and working vertically. The other pair is in the opposite end and working in a similar manner. These rudders are composed of rectangular pieces of aluminum, connected by pegs. They work on air in the same manner as the rudder of a boat works on water, and they can be controlled by means of a winch in the foremost gondola. One pair turns in a direction opposite to that of the other pair, this double system of steering enabling the airship to describe small curves and increasing the navigability.

Another interesting appliance for the safety of the vessel is called a running compensation weight. This is box-shaped, and its object is to balance the ship when it takes an oblique position in descending. This, as the steering apparatus, is manipulated from the front gondola. The inventor, Count Zeppelin, is said to be perfectly satisfied with the results of the trial trips. He has spent a fortune on the construction of the ship. It was built on Lake Constance. When the count desires to take a "flying" trip, his ship glides gracefully out of its shed on a level with the water, and then rises at any angle the pilot may wish to give it.

If the reports of the two journeys now made are reliable, the count has demonstrated the possibility of steering in the air a ship carrying considerably more than its own weight. From this beginning of successful air navigation the further development and perfection of the air conveyance will follow naturally. The present century has seen ocean navigation perfected beyond the boldest dreams of those that laboriously battled with winds and waves a hundred years ago. What may not the coming century bring in the line of sailing above the water? With air navigation made practical, it should be the ideal means of moving from one place on the earth to another.

NO "VEILED RELIGION."

We have received a communication from a lady in Wyoming who is the daughter of a Baptist minister, and who a short time ago had a letter in the Deseret News bearing testimony to the truth of the Latter-day work, and her joy in embracing the principles of the Gospel as revealed through the Prophet Joseph Smith. It appears that her letter has stirred up some of the Baptists in Utah, and the result is seen in some correspondence from a preacher in Logan, a copy of which is before us. As it contains nothing new, and is chiefly a repetition of slanders that have already appeared in addresses issued by ministerial conferences and associations in Utah, we do not reproduce the preacher's tirade, but we give below the lady's reply, with this explanation: That the preacher, after asserting that polygamy is still practiced in Utah, and telling some stories which he had heard to that effect, tried to explain to the young lady the "Mormon" doctrine of baptism for the dead and the personality of the Deity, as though he were revealing something that the "Mormons" kept secret from people investigating their doctrines, saying nothing about them outside of Utah. Her reply is as follows:

"I would like to say to my Baptist friend that I did not go into the 'Mormon' Church with my eyes shut. I investigated 'Mormonism' to my entire satisfaction before I went into it. I was taught all the true principles mentioned in your paper before by the Elders and was converted to them before I accepted them. In fact, it was these very principles that drew me to the Latter-day Saints' Church. I saw in them a chance to do a redeeming work for my dead as well as for myself, and I long for the day to come when I can go to the Temple and do this work for I am a firm believer in Temple work. I do read my Bible, and the more I read the more I wonder how I could have ever believed as the Baptists do. To me there is nothing in the living God, and I am not a Christian. I was always longing for something that the Baptist faith could not give me. But now I am perfectly satisfied. Before I chose I wish to bear you my testimony that I do know that Joseph Smith was a Prophet, Seer and Revelator of the living God, and I know that the Church he organized is the Church of Jesus Christ, and the principles that it teaches are the true Gospel and the only complete plan of salvation. I also know that the Latter-day Saints are God's own chosen people, the people that are to redeem this world from its fallen state. I bear you my testimony in all humility, I mean a gift from God to me, and my only desire in doing so is that you may know that I was not beguiled into the 'Mormon' Church by the Elders as you seem to think I was. You seem to have the idea that 'Mormon' converts are not allowed to read the Book of Mormon and other Church works until after they are baptized. I wish to state here that this is a mistake. I read the Book of Mormon and many other Church works before I was baptized, in fact the Elders impressed upon me that I must read the Church works and compare them with the Bible so that I might get a thorough knowledge of their faith and beliefs before accepting them.

Ever praying God to bless all connected with the Deseret News,
Your sister in Christ,
MARY E. BLIXT.

Our sectarian friends or enemies, if they prefer the title, waste a great deal of time and printing and money, in endeavoring to make it appear that our missionaries preach a "veiled religion"; that is, a deceptive form of doctrine concealing integral portions of the faith from new converts. People who embrace this Gospel know that these stories have little or no foundation in truth. There is nothing in the religion of the Latter-day Saints, nor in any principle which they teach, as necessary to salvation, which needs concealment. It is true that there are first principles in the science of theology as there are in all sciences, and these are first to be explained, and to be understood by the investigator. But those things which the defamers of the Latter-day Saints pretend to disclose to a startled world are either not a part of our faith, or are so garbled and intermingled with the distortions of their own imagination, that they amount almost to the same thing as falsehood. The real principles which they endeavor to misrepresent are contained in the published works of the Church, and are therefore not kept hid from the public but are open to investigation by both Saint and sinner.

The testimony borne by our sister, whose letter we publish, is similar to that of all who receive the Gospel in sincerity of heart and purpose. It comes from God to the individual, and is free to all who seek for it in the right way. It is higher and holier and mightier than all the efforts of skeptics or pretended religionists to misrepresent, and it will prevail over all the untruths that are fomented by sectarian ministers with the press at their command.

Vanderbilt university might invite Lieut. Hubson to a professorship in Kismet hall.

The outbreak of guerrilla warfare in South Africa should surprise no one. Africa is the home of the gorilla. There are strong suspicions that De-faulter Alford is at home in Mt. Vernon. If he is, he isn't at home to callers. It would seem that a man who can carry a big State like Texas should be able to carry a small State like Little Rhody. In the diplomatic game now going on at Pekin it may be that Ah Sing has a few cards up his sleeve. But there are others.

Another feud has broken out in Kentucky. As a breeder of bad blood and thoroughbreds, Kentucky is the first State in the Union. When a man dissipates nearly three-quarters of a million of other people's money, it is useless to protest that he is a man of sober habits. General Oles' report, recently published, tells how orderly Manila is. How could it well be otherwise with so many American ordilites there? Mary E. Wilkin, the novelist, who was to have been married the 12th inst., but was not, says she is too busy to marry. She might have taken a day off for the ceremony; it doesn't take long.

It must have been a very new and strange sensation that King Leopold experienced when he was pulled up by a policeman in the Bois de Boulogne for fast auto-car driving. If royalty would have its rights and dignity respected it should not travel in cog.

A Kansas City judge the other day fined two men five dollars each for hissing and catcalling at a theatrical performance. In imposing the fines he said: "I believe in the inalienable right of every free born citizen to indulge in legitimate criticism, but no one has a right to disturb the enjoyment of others." Moral: Don't hiss a histrionic performance in Kansas City.

Germany has agreed to the proposal of Japan that the peace negotiations with China shall, for the present at any rate, be entrusted to the foreign representatives at Pekin. They would certainly seem to be the proper persons to conduct any peace negotiations, as they are on the ground and know the situation better than any freshly arrived diplomats transferred to other hands, and representatives would most likely have to remain to act as advisers, for their knowledge of the situation and the Chinese character would be indispensable.

The report of the commissioner of education shows that there are in the schools of all kinds in the country 14,738,282 pupils. It is a splendid showing, one of which the people may well be proud. But is all that goes under the name of education today true education, a genuine drawing out of the mind? Are there not many fads that are masquerading in the school curricula of the country? It is to be feared there are. Dean Briggs of Harvard is not far wrong when he says there is too much tendency to conduct education along the lines of least resistance. That does not make strong men and strong women, and that is what education should do.

In his message to the Georgia legislature, Governor Chandler recommended that there be submitted to the people a constitutional amendment, requiring that the elective franchise be qualified by either an educational or property requirement or both, and that it would be to the interest of the black race to have such amendment. Why it should benefit the negroes any more than the whites it is hard to see. The theory presumably is that the negroes in their desire to have the franchise will go to work and qualify themselves in an educational and property way. They might or they might not. Imposing educational or property qualifications as conditions precedent to the exercise of the elective franchise has never been very successful; the tendency has been to abolish them where they have existed.

HALL OF FAME TROUBLE.
Chicago News.
Twenty-nine immortals are now selected for the roll in the American Hall of Fame. It was supposed that there were thirty, only a clerk was absent-minded and put down seventeen votes instead of eleven for the inventor of the sewing machine. If the number have been correct Elias Howe seventeen had been correct Elias Howe famous of Americans. But as the correct number was only eleven he fell four short of the required total and is thus relegated to the ethers. This is rather rough on Mr. Howe, who, however, fortunately for himself, is dead, and cannot know the narrow chance by which he missed immortality on earth. It is admitted that there may have been some other errors in the count and that several gentlemen who are immortal for the moment may be thrown back among the perishing by the revision.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.
That will give another chance for some of the distinguished Americans who were overlooked by the 100 judges of what constitutes American fame. Ever since the announcement of the names chosen, the wonder has been growing how anyone was taken and others left. About a few of the names there was no chance for controversy, but concerning several the question has been what was the standard of merit by which they were judged. Another question has been raised: Will there be chosen, or must the "famous Americans" all be of the trousered or knee breeched kind?

RUSSIAN PLANS.
Chicago Times-Herald.
Just before the Chinese troubles broke out there was an acrimonious discussion between Russians and Japanese which disclosed the weakness of the former in any military scheme which they might plan against China. In spite of the difference of the disputants one thing was plain to be seen, and that was the present failure of the trans-Siberian railway as an adjunct of the army. The money that had been spent upon it had not been well applied and the enterprise was suffering from the chronic poverty of the government.

Chicago Record.
It may be taken as an earnest of the czar's sincerity in his peace plans that he now proposes to settle the whole question of the Chinese indemnity by referring it to the Hague tribunal of arbitration. Russia's ministers, however, who are not quite so altruistic in their purposes, with the mental reservation that the verdict of the Hague tribunal need not be binding on Russia or any other power if it proves unsatisfactory, or any other power if it proves unsatisfactory, as it seems to make practical use of a little of the diplomatic machinery intended to preserve the world's peace.

Boston Transcript.
Russia, having gained all she wanted, is now inclined to take an attitude of magnanimous contentedness with regard to China, leaving the other powers free to complete the negotiations without the embarrassments that might be occasioned by consideration of her in Manchuria. Officially denials from St. Petersburg that Manchuria has been annexed to Russia come thick and fast. Of course, Manchuria has not been annexed in the diplomatic technical sense of the term. Manchuria has only been occupied. Port Arthur has not been annexed. It has been leased to Russia, that is all.

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