

## DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, - SEPT. 9, 1903.

## A GRAND UNION DEPOT.

One of the most important railway  
propositions of the period for Salt Lake  
City, is the contemplated Union depot  
on West South and West North Temple  
streets. Full particulars of the appli-  
cation to the City Council by the Gre-  
gon Short Line company will be found  
in another part of this paper.

The erection of a fine and handsome  
depot at the spot designated and on the  
plans projected, will cost a large sum  
of money, such as only a very wealthy  
corporation could afford, and the result  
will be a grand improvement to that  
part of the city, and suitable accom-  
modations to the traveling public. The  
disposal of the O. S. L. south of the  
city to the San Pedro road, has made  
the building of the Union depot feasible  
and it is now become a necessity.

We ask our readers particularly those  
who are directly interested in the part  
of town described, to read carefully  
what the railroad company asks for,  
and then picture to themselves the  
vast improvements it will make  
there, and the safety that will be as-  
sured to persons and teams, and es-  
pecially to children, who have to cross  
the tracks in that vicinity, and then ap-  
preciate the good results that will ac-  
cure from the change.

We see no reason why the petition  
should not be granted. The streets that  
will have to be closed are now prac-  
tically impassable on frequent occa-  
sions and are dangerous to street traf-  
fic nearly always. When the plans of the  
road are carried out, but little com-  
parative inconvenience will be occa-  
sioned, and the safety that will be as-  
sured and the benefits to the public  
will much more than compensate for that.

We hope the council will not delay the  
matter unnecessarily but take favorable  
action with promptness, after careful  
consideration of the matter. It will be  
highly gratifying to the vast majority  
of our citizens to learn that we are to  
have a handsome depot for two of the  
important lines that connect us with  
our neighbors and with the world.

## AS TO THE CITY COUNCIL.

Just before election time it is com-  
mon for some people and papers to  
spring upon the public all kinds of  
charges and insinuations, for the pur-  
pose of prejudicing people against  
officials and others who are, or are sup-  
posed to be, candidates. For some time  
the City Council of Salt Lake has been  
held up for ridicule, or accused of  
wrong-doing, or berated for incompetency.  
There has been so much of this kind  
of treatment that it has become  
nauseating to the majority of our citi-  
zens, and the following extracts from  
an editorial in the latest issue of Truth  
are accurate, appropriate and timely:

"A stranger reading the squibs of the  
paragraphs, and the works of the  
heavy editorial writers, could hardly  
be blamed for coming to the conclu-  
sion that the members of the council  
are an aggregation of toughs and black-  
legs. This abuse has been carried be-  
yond the bounds of reason, sense or  
good taste. Nobody imagines that the  
council is perfect, but the members of it  
size up well with most of those who are  
loudest in their abuse of them.  
The present council has had unusual  
difficulties to contend with, not the least  
of which is the lack of money to carry  
out needed improvements. When their  
term expires the record of two years  
will appear a good deal better than the  
newspapers now give them credit for.  
It strikes us very forcibly that more  
street paving has been done by the present  
administration than by four or five  
of its immediate predecessors. There  
has likewise been considerable extension  
of water mains and many other im-  
provements. There would have been a  
good deal more, if the city's financial  
condition had been better. The pumping  
apparatus at Utah Lake has proved a  
veritable boon to the city this sum-  
mer. The irrigation ditches which were  
dry last summer have been filled with  
water all this season, yet the council  
was unmercifully scored by the daily  
papers for failing in with the pumping  
scheme."

## WHAT WAS DONE WITH IT?

It has been asserted several times and  
recently repeated editorially, in a morn-  
ing paper that:

"A great job was raised some time ago  
about purchasing land in Parley's and  
other canyons through which the water  
supply runs. Some land was bought  
with the proceeds of a special \$250,000  
bond issue, but instead of devoting all of  
this money to the purpose named, the  
greater part of it was frittered away in  
silly and useless experiments."

The facts in relation to that issue of  
water bonds ought to be known and un-  
derstood; they are these: They were  
voted for with the understanding that  
the money should be expended for se-  
curing land and water rights in Parley's  
canyon and elsewhere, dredging the Jordan  
river so as to increase the flow,  
building a reservoir at the head of Thir-  
teenth East street, constructing and en-  
larging feed pipes for the water sys-  
tem, erecting standpipes for carts to  
utilize the canal water for street sprink-  
ling, and other means for the improve-  
ment and increase of our water supply.  
Now let us see what has been done  
with the money:

The receipts were \$250,000 from the

bonds; refund of unexpended appropria-  
tion to Utah lake reservoir \$53,221. Sale  
of material \$25; total, \$250,025.21.

The expenditures were: For buying  
out settlers along Parley's creek, includ-  
ing their lands and water rights and  
claims, \$68,410.62; purchasing water  
right in Jordan river of Utah Mattress  
Co., \$6,500; for straightening channel  
from Utah lake, dredging the Jordan,  
and surveys and other work for reser-  
voir at Utah lake, \$30,901.71; for ex-  
penses in determining the city's rights  
and in obtaining court decree of right to  
one-sixth of the Jordan river and Utah  
lake, \$2,791.83; on appropriation of sur-  
plus waters in Big Cottonwood canyon,  
\$1,437.54; on investigations as to divert-  
ing surplus waters of Weber river dur-  
ing certain seasons into Utah lake  
through Provo river, \$300; on investiga-  
tions for obtaining two million gallons  
of water per diem from Liberty Park  
wells, \$136.52; for surveys and investi-  
gations of watersheds near the city,  
\$334.19; for gauging station at Utah lake,  
\$149.97; for constructing and enlarging  
feed pipes, including City Creek pipe  
line, \$109,126.79; for Thirteenth East  
street reservoir, \$37,183.11, material for  
standpipes for street sprinkling, \$3,114.93;  
for special legal services in defending  
legality of water bond issue, \$150. Total,  
balancing receipts, \$250,025.21.

It must be explained that after the  
erection of standpipes for sprinkling  
carts to obtain water from the canal  
was contemplated, there was insuffi-  
cient water to supply the farmers  
along the canal, and it was found that  
the cost of constructing and enlarging  
the feed pipes and replacing the small  
old pipes of the former system would  
be more than the sum first estimated,  
and so the amount intended for the  
standpipes was turned over to the other  
and more necessary purpose. Since  
the pumping plant has been in opera-  
tion there has been ample water for  
the farmers, and for the street sprink-  
ling if the standpipe service had been  
in operation.

Now, with the figures taken from the  
records before them, will the unfair  
critics of the City Council please to  
show us how the money from the water  
bonds has been "frittered away on silly  
and useless experiments?" It is easy  
to find fault, it is funny to the fault-  
finders, but where is the sense of it  
and what good is accomplished by  
false accusations?

## "AN EMPHATIC DENIAL."

A friend has called our attention to  
a card that was published several  
days ago, under the above heading,  
in the Park City Record. It is in refer-  
ence to a set of resolutions anti-  
"Mormon" in character of the usual  
sort, passed by the Methodist confer-  
ence held here in August. It shows  
how signatures are affixed to such  
documents by our very pious oppo-  
nents, and how much value is to be  
placed upon their attestations. We  
therefore copy it from the Record, ver-  
batim, and commend it to public at-  
tention:

"I saw by the Salt Lake Tribune my  
name signed to a set of resolutions  
concerning the state of the church in  
Utah. I desire to say I never wrote  
or suggested a word of these resolu-  
tions, neither did I sign, or even know  
my name was there until I saw it in  
the daily papers. I am not here to say  
mean things about Mormons or any  
other denominations. God bless the  
good wherever it may be found, I am  
not a traitor, sir. G. F. COOK,  
Pastor of the M. E. church, Park City."

## BEIRUT.

Beirut, where the American Mediter-  
ranean squadron now is, and where se-  
rious disorders are reported, is one of  
the chief cities on the Syrian coast. It  
has over 100,000 inhabitants, and of  
these only one-fourth part are Mo-  
hammedans, while the rest are Jews,  
and so-called Christians of the var-  
ious denominations, particularly ortho-  
dox Greek. The city is the seat of one  
Greek and one Maronite bishop, and  
a papal representative. It is head-  
quarters for the American mission, and  
has a number of philanthropic institu-  
tions founded by Europeans, such as  
orphans' homes, and schools. There is  
an American college with a printing es-  
tablishment, and scientific collections.  
The city has a good water system and  
a gas plant. A great many of its in-  
habitants are well to do, and the export  
is about 20,000,000 francs yearly, while  
the import amounts to, perhaps, 40,000,  
000 francs. Beirut has often been  
changed rulers, and has even been in-  
dependent, under its own princes. In  
1831, it was taken possession of by  
Ibrahim Pasha. But a few years later  
the European powers tore it from the  
Egyptians. On the 14th of Sept., 1840,  
the place was bombarded by an Eng-  
lish fleet, and in October, an allied force  
of British, Austrian, and Turkish troops  
entered and took possession for Tur-  
key.

Such is, briefly, the place where the  
American ships now are at anchor.  
There can be no doubt that the hatred  
between the Mohammedans and the so-  
called Christians is as intense there as  
in other places of the Turkish empire.  
It has often broken out and been sup-  
pressed only by the most vigorous mea-  
sures. That it should manifest itself  
again at this time, when the entire em-  
pire is in commotion, is no wonder. It  
is fortunate that the American ships  
are there now, for their presence will  
act as a damper upon Mohammedan  
zeal and pride, and thus prevent a cat-  
astrophe. This country has, besides, a  
favor or two to ask of Turkey, and the  
presence of the ships will aid the Porte  
in granting them. These favors are:

"Recognition of the American educa-  
tional institutions in Turkey, such  
recognition already having been grant-  
ed to the similar institutions of France,  
Russia, Germany, Italy and England,  
and persistently withheld for a long  
time only from American institutions.  
The full protection of the law for all  
such institutions, so that the Turks  
will never again invade their precincts  
to arrest their professors and to try  
to set fire to them. At Harpoot, the  
senior professor of the faculty, Mr.  
Tenekejian, has been in prison since  
June, on ridiculous, trumped-up charges."

## THE SULTAN SPEAKS.

Abdul Hamid, on the anniversary of  
his accession to the throne, received in  
audience, among others, a number of  
patriarchs. He listened to speeches, and  
made an address, "contrary to preced-  
ent," as the dispatches have it.  
Naturally the speeches reverted to

the conditions of the Turkish domain.  
The Sultan said in part:

"All my desire is for the welfare of  
the population, without distinction of  
race or religion. As to the detestable  
and regrettable deeds to which the pa-  
triarch alluded, I am convinced that  
the movement does not proceed spo-  
ntaneously from the population, but is  
instigated from abroad. I hope the  
measures taken will insure tranquility.  
I call God to witness the sincerity of  
my declaration, and that all my aspira-  
tions and work are for the welfare and  
prosperity of all my subjects."

That is not a bad piece of oratory,  
for a first effort. The only fault that  
can be found with it, is that it is, ob-  
viously, not true. If Abdul Hamid had  
the same regard for the welfare of his  
so-called Christian subjects, as he has  
for the ruling class, there would not  
have been so many bloodstains on his  
present hands, as there are today. At  
present, by his own orders, Turkish sol-  
diers are burning villages and mur-  
dering men, women and children, in  
order to "crush rebellion," or rather to  
exterminate the entire population. It  
takes a considerable portion of apocry-  
phal, in the face of all the facts, to  
call God to witness his "sincerity."

## THE NEGRO PROBLEM.

John Temple Graves speaks for a  
number of citizens, when he suggests  
that the colored race of this country  
be aided to form a state, or common-  
wealth of its own. But when he ad-  
vocates compulsory measures to carry  
out the plan, he is probably alone.  
Voluntary emigration to some city of  
refuge, or state of refuge, would be en-  
couraged, provided the establishment  
of such a place were practical, but ex-  
patriation would be opposed very  
strongly.

Mr. Graves' argument is not sound.  
He claims "antagonism of peoples is  
the fixed policy by which God peoples  
the different portions of the universe  
and establishes the individuality of na-  
tions." This is not true. Antagonism  
between man and man is no policy of  
the Author of the universe. Combat-  
iveness has been given human beings  
for defense against destructive forces,  
and the conquest of evil. As for men,  
they are all said to have sprung from  
one blood; they have been given their  
several habitations, their well-defined  
territory, in order that they may be  
better able to pursue the knowledge  
that is eternal life, than they can do  
under other circumstances.

As for the colored citizen, he is here,  
originally transplanted against his will.  
He is accused of contributing a large  
quota to the criminal element, and to  
cause a "problem" of the most intri-  
cate nature. But whatever truth there  
is in this, the fact remains that such  
as he is, such we have brought him  
from his own domain, and now he  
must be accorded the rights that are  
his, to life, and pursuit of happiness,  
under the laws. Some people do not  
want the negroes educated and elevat-  
ed. They want their labor for a min-  
imum of wages. They want them to  
remain ignorant, but if under such  
conditions they act as ignorant brutes,  
they want them killed without trial.  
This is one side of the negro problem.  
No emigration schemes will meet that.

When doctors fail out, plain citizens  
feel well, of necessity.

From Turkish sources it is learned  
that no attempt was made on the life  
of Magelassen; also that several arrests  
have been made. Why the arrests, if  
there was no shooting?

A determined eye single to a purpose  
may not be commended in cases like  
that of the lunatic Jerrard, who fol-  
lowed Ex-Sheriff McKinnon from Ore-  
gon to California and shot him to death.

"Turn the rascals out," was once a  
winning slogan of Democracy; but now  
the Republicans seem to be robbing  
the cry of all its thunder by practical  
illustration in the postoffice matter.

St. Petersburg is to have a world's  
fair "devoted to child education, in  
growth, its achievements and its most  
advanced methods." Flogging instru-  
ments, presumably, will form a feature  
of the exhibit.

Some merchants in the city will meet  
tomorrow to regulate their practice as to  
extending credit and collecting debts.  
Doubtless the meeting will put many  
dollars into the pockets of their debtors,  
so that tomorrow they will be able to  
discharge their obligations.

The blacksmith does more striking  
than do other people and yet seems to  
have less trouble than most wage-  
earners. Usually there are not many  
of him in a shop and hereabouts he  
mostly works for himself—which is a  
hint to others.

Inasmuch as Hon. William J. Bryan  
is not a great admirer of certain classes  
of men, other reasons than that fur-  
nished in the falsity of the report, may  
have induced the distinguished states-  
man to deny the alleged engagement  
of his daughter, Ruth, to Capt. H. Per-  
son Hobson.

Somebody suggests that the cold  
weather that has prevailed during re-  
cent summers is due to the production  
and appropriation of electricity. It is  
said that as the utilization of electri-  
city has increased our hot summer  
weather has diminished. But what  
about the long, hot summer this year?

Kings are traveling a good deal this  
year. King Edward has gone to Vien-  
na, and Victor Emmanuel is about to  
visit France. And there is apparent  
rivalry between nations to see which  
of them can give the ruler of some other  
nation the grandest and most dazzling  
reception. Better than wars and con-  
flicts!

As usual, the Turks are blaming the  
Christians for the riot and slaughter at  
Beirut. One day "there will be doings"  
about the ears of the sublime Porte, at  
the conclusion of which there will be  
insufficient Turkey to go round; and  
while the day may not be declared such  
by proclamation of the president of the  
United States, it will nevertheless be a  
day of thanksgiving.

It is gratifying to hear that the ru-  
mors about a "sympathetic strike" of  
Utah miners, to aid the Colorado strik-  
ers, is without solid foundation. We  
do not see how such a movement would  
benefit the miners in our neighboring  
State, and it certainly would be a blow  
upon their own cause, if our delvers in  
the hills should strike without a reason  
or a grievance of their own.

The investigation called for by Coun-  
cilman Robinson into charges against  
the management of the City cemetery,  
ought to be made thorough and search-  
ing. We commend the pertinacity of  
Mr. Robinson's course in this matter,  
and we insist, with him, that there shall  
be no cloaking of the truth, or white-  
washing of wrong conduct. At the same  
time nobody should be condemned with-  
out a fair hearing.

## SHAW ON BUSINESS.

Chicago News.  
Secretary Shaw wants the national  
banks to exercise their inherent right  
to issue notes. To keep down the flood  
of such issue and escape a return to the  
wildcat days he would merely re-  
duce the present prohibitory tax of 10  
per cent to 5 per cent, and exchange  
for the proceeds of this tax he would  
have the national government under-  
write the unsecured note issues, which  
would be limited to 50 per cent of the  
bond-secured issues of the same banks.  
Mr. Shaw claims for his plan three ad-  
vantages. "This additional circula-  
tion would spring into existence almost  
instantly whenever and wherever in-  
terest rates advanced to the point of  
profit." The issues "would as promptly  
retire whenever interest rates became  
normal." Third, the issues would be  
safe because they would be underwritten  
by the government.

San Francisco Chronicle.  
Every keen observer will fully agree  
with Secretary Shaw that it is highly  
desirable to avoid any course which  
is likely to create apprehension or to  
produce the feeling of ultra-conservatism  
which he deprecates. Appreciating  
as he seems to do the danger from this  
quarter, it is rather surprising that  
Mr. Shaw should strike a note of in-  
decision in referring to the tariff. Why,  
if, as he asserts, we have every reason  
to be satisfied with the existing con-  
dition of affairs, does he hesitate to plant  
himself unequivocally on the propo-  
sition that "it is wise to let well enough  
alone"? Mr. Shaw must know that ap-  
prehension may be easily aroused by  
any attempt to tinker the tariff, and  
that it will inevitably become epidemic  
if it once gets started. That we know  
from experience, and we also know that  
approach sounds the signal for ultra-  
conservatism to exhibit itself. It is  
impossible to even suggest the possibil-  
ity of our productivity becoming im-  
paired, or our enterprise drawing in its  
horns and retreating within its shell.

## Kansas City Star.

Secretary Shaw has made some sug-  
gestions as to what should be done, or  
rather, what might be done, to improve  
the currency system of the United  
States. Mr. Shaw never speaks dog-  
matically. In fact, few men who have  
given practical study to the currency  
problem do speak dogmatically. The  
question is so complex, so little un-  
derstood, it has so many bearings that  
the more one knows about it the less  
he talks about it. It is the one issue  
in national affairs that never reaches  
intelligent "popular" discussion. The  
silver masses, of course, spoke volubly  
on "it" to 10, but few of them really  
knew what they were talking about,  
even when they quoted Mr. Bryan. But  
the system is susceptible of im-  
provement, and that it should be made  
more nearly perfect, is quite obvious,  
even to those who are not experts in  
the laws of finance. It is encouraging,  
therefore, to know that Congress will  
probably give attention to the subject  
at the coming session.

## San Francisco Call.

As stated by the Secretary the pro-  
ductive capacity of the American prod-  
uct is now equal to about \$11,000,000,000  
annually. Of the total product we ex-  
port about \$1,500,000,000 and import  
about \$1,000,000,000 of merchandise,  
mainly non-competitive with our home  
products. We therefore consume about  
55 per cent of all that we produce, and  
it is upon that fact our policy is  
largely based. It follows as an easy  
deduction that if at any time we fail  
to consume that large percentage of the  
domestic product we shall either  
have to find additional foreign markets  
or undergo a period of over-production  
with the consequent inevitable depres-  
sion of industry. To provide for ob-  
taining foreign markets is therefore one  
of the prime duties of the statesman-  
ship of the time.

## New York Evening Post.

Somewhere Mr. Shaw had heard that  
our tariff was an obstacle to export-  
ing, but said he took it at free-trade  
England, which buys of us \$200,000,000  
a year, while we buy silk, not of England  
but of protectionist France. This was  
supposed to prove that the French suf-  
fered no restriction of their foreign  
trade through their tariff, while Eng-  
land through free trade actually lost  
the silk trade. It was a pity to apply  
the Q. E. D. before the argument was  
ended, but it was a pity to let the argu-  
ment be carried further. In-  
disputably, we do not buy our Rhine  
wine in England, nor yet our champagne,  
nor for the matter of that, our  
Havana cigars, Italian statuary, or  
olive oil. All these things we take from  
protectionist nations. Thus, by the  
simple process of proving that we do  
not buy of England what England does  
not produce, but of nations that do pro-  
duce the products in which they have  
a unique excellence—often a quasi-  
monopoly—the Cobden Club and its  
subsidized agents might have been uti-  
ly put to rout.

TRACHERS.  
Dr. Talmage's new book, "The Great  
Salt Lake (Present and Past)," should  
be in the hands of every educator. The  
amount of information it contains re-  
lating to the great salt sea, makes  
it an invaluable work for reference or  
study. Deseret News Book Store, Salt  
Lake City, Utah.

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## THE BURGOMASTER.

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SEAT SALE FRIDAY.  
Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50.

The month of September  
is a good time to lay in  
your winter's coal. "That  
good coal is the best coal  
to lay in."

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## DIAMONDS.

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Autumn Tailored Suits With  
Distinctive Style Features

THIS MORNING we presented the  
concrete style opinions of America's  
foremost manufacturers and foreign  
designers, expressed in the tangible  
form of Women's ready-to-wear suits.  
It is quite a pretentious exhibition des-  
pite the early date, and there are no  
duplicates of any of these special gar-  
ments.

For the coming season we've added  
style touches here, raised standard of  
making there, chosen fabrics more hap-  
pily in another, so that in every point  
we are better satisfied with them than  
any other year's showing. So this week  
will witness an extraordinary pricing of  
new Autumn modes.

Linen Remnants Will  
Create Great Sensation

Remnants of fine FULL BLEACHED IRISH TABLE DAMASKS.  
Remnants of soft finished GERMAN SILVER BLEACHED TABLE  
LINEN. Remnants of heavy cream SCOTCH DAMASK. Remnants of  
fast colored OIL RED TABLE DAMASKS.  
Odd half dozens of NAPKINS. Remnants of BLEACHED and UN-  
BLEACHED CRATES and so on.  
Such an opportunity as comes but seldom meet you now—three cen-  
ter counters devoted to the selling and plenty of attendance to take care  
of your commands. These remnants go at still further reductions—  
IN FACT AT LESS THAN LOOM PRICES.

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With Spain  
AND THE  
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