

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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

LORENZO SNOW, TRUSTEE-IN-TRUST

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"MORMONISM" AND THE SEXES.

"Mormonism does not take its awful
hold from woman even after death, but
makes her the plaything of man
throughout eternity."That was one of the evidences given
at the meeting of the Utah Presbytery
and teachers last Saturday, of the "kind
and gentle" spirit in which they intend
to attack "Mormonism" and win "Mor-
mon" children to the Presbyterian fold.
It was spoken with vehemence and with
all the old-time bitterness which has
characterized the assaults of sectarian
preachers, on doctrines they cannot
controversy and a people whom they can
neither convert nor destroy. There is
no excuse for the statement made by
Rev. George Bailey, which we have
quoted above. It is without any ele-
ment of truth. It is as vicious in im-
pact as it was in manner of delivery.We presume the speaker had refer-
ence to the eternity of the marriage
covenant as held by the Latter-day
Saints. As he knows nothing whatever
of the relations that will exist between
men and women in the world to come,
but is in blank and dense ignorance
concerning that important matter, of
course he can see no good in the doc-
trine of eternal marriage. As his creed
teaches him that we shall be spiritual
beings only in heaven, and that spirit
is immortal, without form, extension
or dimensions, the idea of the eternal
association of the sexes, entertained by
the Saints through the direct revela-
tions of Almighty God, appears to him
absurd. But that is no reason why he
should malign the system or the people
who entertain it."Mormonism" does not make woman
the "plaything of man," either now or
hereafter. On the contrary, it teaches
that woman is part of the man. That
true marriage makes them one. That
"the man is not without the woman
nor the woman without the man in the
Lord." That when God created man
and woman in His own image and
likeness, he gave them dominion to-
gether over all the lower creations.
That woman is the companion, not the
slave, of man. That she is the queen
of the household, the maternal as he
is the paternal head of the family. The
twain are one in that capacity. "Mor-
monism" teaches the necessity of that
union between the husband and the
wife which cannot be complete with-
out genuine affection. Love is the
essential bond of which the ceremony
is the sign and the seal. There is noth-
ing in the whole tenor or spirit of
"Mormonism" that makes woman a
mere plaything to anybody. Her place
in time and eternity is side by side
with her husband. Her influence to be
joined with his. Their dominion over
their posterity to be together as a
unit, and their love and their hap-
piness and glory to be interdependent.In the "Mormon" economy the wife
is not placed in subjection to the pas-
sions of the husband. They are to be
mutually kind and considerate, study-
ing each other's wishes and desires, in
reason and as the children of God.
Self-restraint is made essential to the
welfare of the man and the woman,
and the great purpose of the Almighty
revealed in the creation concerning the
increase and multiplication of the race,
is placed far above the gratification of
human desire. If the teachings of
"Mormonism" on this subject were car-
ried into effect, lust and its direful re-
sults would be reduced to the lowest
possible minimum.We do not claim that the principles
of "Mormonism," either in this or in
other respects, are perfectly carried out,
or that in some instances they are not
rude and violent. But in those instances
the fault is not in the system but in
the individual who fails to be governed
by it. Is there no gross and lewd con-
duct in Christendom? Are there no
Presbyterians who make woman the
plaything of man, even among its cler-
gy? Are there not cases which shock
the moral sense of the world? We do
not attribute them to the teachings of
Presbyterianism, and if anything of a
similar nature occurs among the "Mor-
mons," it ought not to be charged
against "Mormonism" which inculcates
the utmost purity, chastity and fidelity
to the marriage covenant."Mormonism" has no "awful hold"
on anybody except that of truth upon the
conscience. Its votaries receive it as
divine. It claims their reverence
and obedience in that way. It carries
with it a spirit and influence which
envelop the soul with a conviction of
its heavenly origin. It demands obe-
dience only to the commandments and
counsels of the Almighty. There is in
it no compulsion. It is "all free grace
and all free will." It makes affection,
union, forbearance, kindness and char-
ity essential in the family relation to
present joy and eternal happiness,
glory and dominion. The power of its
priesthood rests on earth that which
is sealed in heaven. But it does not
pretend to be able to join together that
which is essentially discordant and in-
compatible.If the assailants of "Mormonism"
would inquire into its real teachings,
tendency and spirit, instead of hunting
for something which looks to them like a
flaw, and endeavoring to pervert and
misapply language that is imperfect
and expressions that are incomplete,
they would save themselves from the
sin of bearing false witness against
their neighbor, and peradventure find
truths which would claim their admira-
tion and command their respect. But
our Presbyterian would-be mentors
proceed on a far different line to that
which leads to unbiased investigation,
and their talents are employed in dis-
torting that which they find in "Mor-
monism" that they do not fully under-
stand. When they begin to do unto
us as they would that we should do
unto them, it is possible that a better
feeling if not a common understand-
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ATTACK AND DEFENSE.

We have received a copy of the At-
lanta Journal containing an article en-
titled "Mormonism a World-Wide Re-
ligion," by Rev. Walker Lewis, presid-
ing Elder of the Methodist in that city.
It is one of the most venomous, scur-
rulous, un-Christian attacks that we
have ever seen. It explains nothing,
points out no taint of "Mormonism" as
an excuse for its blackguardism, holds
up no principle or doctrine or fact for
human enlightenment, but from first
to last is an outpouring of hate in
language which we are surprised so re-
spectable a journal as that in which it
appears would print.The most refined epithet the writer
could find wherewith to designate the
Latter-day Saints is "Billy goats." Here
is a sample of his language, which is
all we care to reproduce: "When-
ever these long coated agents of the
devil diffuse their rot, the place should
be closed and quarantined. They are
itinerant pestilences and ought to be
denied the right of anything in Atlanta
and Georgia but facility for flight. Per-
dition, given a carload of ipseca couldn't
heave out of its stinking depths a
viler mass of indigested putridity than
their teachings."We would not have attempted a reply
to such a tirade, under any circum-
stances, but we were saved from any
necessity of doing so by Elder J. A.
Sorenson, a missionary laboring in
Georgia, who has taken up the cudgels
in defense of "Mormonism," and in a
dignified but striking manner has met
every one of Lewis' vulgar assertions
and showed their falsehood and deprav-
ity. The Atlanta Journal was fair
enough to publish Elder Sorenson's re-
ply, and we should think that the Meth-
odist preacher who made the attack
would feel thoroughly ashamed of him-
self and his course, after reading
Brother Sorenson's gentlemanly and
able response. The contrast between
the effusion of the Methodist assailant
and the defense of the "Mormon" gen-
tleman, must strike every reader of the
Atlanta Journal with the wide differ-
ence in favor of the Latter-day Saint.

PROTEST AGAINST MOB RULE.

Ex-Governor Thomas G. Jones, of
Montgomery, Alabama, in a speech de-
livered recently in the constitutional
convention of that state, gave voice to
the following manly utterances against
the crime of lynching:"These mob executions are brutalizing
our children, blunting our religion
and undermining our civilization. Can
anyone in the sound of his voice rise
up and say that this is not so? We
are undermining all noble ideals of
duty and manhood."Then he pointed out that officers of
the people's choice are as much in
duty bound to perform their duties in
the face of peril, as are soldiers, or
doctors, and others. One of these duties
is to protect prisoners left to their
care, and not abandon them to mobs.
He said:"When we surrender to any local
public opinion, which dominates in
some places, that a sheriff is not bound
to take any risks, even to loss of life
or limb in defense of a prisoner, we
abdicate all our past and bow down
and worship false and base standards
of duty. Why should not the sheriff
die at his post as well as the democ-
ratic engineer, or the priest, or the doc-
tor, or the soldier? We are setting a
baleful example to our young sons,
who are coming up around us, if we
teach that when a prisoner is given to
an officer that officer is free to desert
his post of duty because there may be
danger in it. It is not like Alabama or
the South to tolerate such a doctrine.
Let us declare our faith as to this in
our fundamental law."The address is said to have carried
the anti-lynching measure before the
convention. It deserves to be recorded
as a manly protest against one of the
greatest evils of our time—an evil
which threatens to become a disgrace
to our country and a peril to our civil-
ization. We hope the ex-governor's
sentiments will become general in the
South. We know of no effort that is
more urgent or more beneficial to the
entire country, than intelligent labor
for the suppression of mobocracy in
whatever form it may appear.

A WAR MAP.

The Boston Herald comments on a
war map published by the London
Daily Mail and showing the present
status of the South African campaign.
It is an interesting map, and the main
features of it are well worth remem-
bering, for in all probability, before
long the British will commence a more
vigorous campaign than they have pur-
sued for some time.The map shows that there are Boer
forces in arms all the way from the
Portuguese border near Delagoa bay to
within 75 miles west of Cape Colony.
In the north they are operating chiefly
at Lydenburg and west of Pretoria.
The Orange Free State is quite free
from hostile troops, but in Cape Col-
ony to the south they occupy a territory
about two hundred miles square.The Mail estimates the Boers in the
field at 12,000. Of these 4,000 are said
to be Transvaalers, 2,000 Free Staters,
1,000 Boer invaders of Cape Colony, and
5,000 "rebels" in the Colony. That is
to say, it is estimated that more than
half of the armed forces are in Cape
Colony, and that the great majority of
these are British subjects who have
risen in arms against the government.
This puts the situation in a new light.
The center of opposition seems to have
changed to the Colony, although it was
at one time generally supposed that
the invasion of Dewet had proved a
total failure.

This should be read together with

a letter from a British officer and pub-
lished by the New York Sun. The
writer claims that "South Africa is
largely a Dutch colony, and the very
men that take our money and eat
our food as loyal citizens and subjects
of King Edward are at the bottom of
their hearts pro-Boer." That is an ad-
mission that the majority of the white
people in South Africa are hostile to
British rule. If this is true, the dif-
ficulties England has to contend with in
that part of the world are easily imag-
ined. She must cover an immense area
with her troops and keep open long
lines of communication. She must hunt
up small detachments of Boers, that
operate in regions where the inhabi-
tants sympathize with them, and give
them aid.How long will the struggle, under
such conditions last? Every little vic-
tory costs the British enormous sums
and not a few lives. To conquer may be
a matter of honor with the British
government, but the question is wheth-
er honor has not already had all the
sacrifices that can be made honorably
on her altar, as far as this war is con-
cerned. There should be immortal
glory for the statesman who now can
devise a means of
healing up the wounds of a country
bleeding to death, and planting the
standard of peace and good will on the
soil of Africa, without the total exter-
mination of a brave and noble race.

AS TO BIOGRAPHIES.

Mr. Andrew Lang is weary of the
long biographies that keep streaming
from the publishers' presses, and
enters a protest in the London
Morning Post against the "Life and
Letters" plague. He says:"A great deal that is of the essence
of a man's life is never told, and a
great deal of what is utterly common-
place is usually narrated. The surface
currents of our existence greatly re-
semble each other, those in lives and
letters are exhibited in needless length.
The inner verity perpetually escapes
us, thanks to the decent habitual re-
luctance of literary expositors. Their
reticences I esteem and commend. By
all means do not 'tear the heart before
the crowd,' like the heart of Keats, or
of more recent victims of biographical
or editorial indiscretion. Every human
heart must exhibit a picture of incon-
ceivable interest, but how rarely ought
the veil to be withdrawn! In the case
of the usual 'biographies' (as Mr.
Gladstone called them), the error does
not lie in withholding intimate facts,
but in unrolling endless lengths of fact
which are commonplace."There is much truth in all this and
it will meet with general approval. A
great part of modern "Lives and Let-
ters" is little more than padded lau-
dations and panegyrics of the subject
of the biographies. Their real charac-
ters are not to be shown up, they are
to be shown as perfect compounds of
"sweet reasonableness." When Frode
published his "Carlyle" he was
set upon by the critics and everybody
else because he presented Carlyle to
the public as he was—a human being
with strong likes and dislikes, in many
respects a rough, rude man, but gen-
uine throughout. He showed the world
a man and not a mere parlor model
and society ornament. Mr. Lang's ex-
ceptions to the ordinary "Life and
Letters" are well taken.The trouble at Panama is already in-
ter-oceanic and may become interna-
tional.Thus far Admiral Schley has kept
his own counsel, the best counsel he
could have.When airships become a success and
common then will castles in air be uti-
lized for depot purposes.New York has a law and order society
and this society says it has a lawless
and disorderly government.It is Uribe-Urbe's hyphenated all
same two names that make him promi-
nent and not his warlike deeds.The automobile has conquered Mont
Blanc and Pike's Peak. Who knows
but it may yet essay to climb Parna-
sus itself.The Steel corporation and the Amal-
gamated association both seem to be
pursuing a Fabian policy. It is better,
in this instance, than the clash of
arms.Sir Thomas Lipton is expected to
land in New York today. If he suc-
ceeds in landing the America's cup his
landfall will be almost as famous as
that of Columbus.And now a scheme is on foot among
some of the milk dealers to raise the
price of milk twenty per cent. Every-
body deems it legitimate to milk the
long suffering, patient people.It is proposed to turn the Goddess of
Liberty on Bedloe's Island over to the
war department. Here is an argument
in behalf of those who say that liberty
is being subordinated to the military
idea of government.It is a very, very dull week when
no lynching occurs in some state,
yet no particular notice is taken of
it. If a lynching should occur in
Cuba what a tremendous argument it
would be as to the utter unfitness of
the Cubans for self-government. In
parts of our country it seems to be the
very badge of freedom.Newport, R. I., is having trouble over
the question of automobile races in the
public streets. The corporation coun-
sel has advised that the racing cannot
be prohibited but that any who ex-
ceed the legal rate of speed can be ar-
rested and fined. The automobilists
deem this a great victory. If the au-
thorities have good reason to believe
that the intention is to violate the law
they can easily place under bonds those
contempting the law's violation. It
is by no means improbable that the
municipal authorities want to see the
race, violation or no violation of the
law.Admiral Schley has shown good judg-
ment in the selection of Judge Jere M.
Wilson as his chief counsel, in the in-
vestigation which is to take place about
the naval victory at Santiago. Judge
Wilson is one of the keenest, shrewdest
and ablest attorneys in the United
States. His legal acumen is equal to
his legal learning. His quick compre-
hension of facts and principles relating
to them, his forcible and direct lan-guage, and his pleasant yet pointed and
eloquent manner of address, combine
to render him a splendid advocate and
a convincing orator. We make these
remarks from personal observation and
acquaintance. Schley's case is altogeth-
er in very competent hands.Ed Geers, the driver of The Abbot, is
very sore over the defeat given his
horse by Cereus. Speaking to a New
York reporter the other day he said:"It was unsportsmanlike in Ketcham
to distance me when he saw that The
Abbot was off his feet. After The Ab-
bot broke he couldn't have caught up
with Cereus, and had I been in Ketcham's
place I would have pulled up
enough to save The Abbot being dis-
tanced. Ketcham knew my horse was
not in condition and saw that he was
off his feet, and then went on and dis-
tanced me."It is very doubtful if it is any more
unsportsmanlike to distance a horse
when he breaks than it is to beat him
when he breaks. There is not and never
was a driver who would not take every
advantage of a break made by his rival's
horse. Of course it is very bad to be
distanced for to be distanced means
that the other horse wasn't "in it," and
explanations of why he wasn't are al-
ways accepted with either a cynical or
an incredulous smile.

PROF. KOCH'S DISCOVERY.

Dispatch to the New York Herald.
The importance of the discovery is
recognized as being two-fold. It not
only does away with the fear generally
entertained that tuberculosis may be
contracted by persons consuming meats
or milk from animals affected by the
disease, but it will probably lead to a
modification of the existing regulations
providing for the destruction of such
meats and milk. For this latter reason
the subject is one in which the depart-
ment of agriculture takes a lively in-
terest. The secretary of agriculture, Mr.
Wilson, fully recognizes the importance
of the discovery and its possible effect
upon the regulations of his department,
as well as upon the restrictions imposed
by the German and other European
governments on American meats, on the
ground that there is danger of the in-
troduction of tuberculosis by allowing
them to be imported.

Philadelphia Press.

The chief evidence of the transmis-
sion of tubercle from cows to human
beings has rested on the cases of child-
ren. The strongest proof was summed
up in a report lately made to the British
Medical Council that "the mortality
from tuberculosis in early childhood is
not decreasing as in other ages, and the
opinion that this is due to the infection
by milk appears well founded." Mean-
while laboratory evidence accumulated
that the human and bovine bacilli
were not identical in shape, tests, or in-
crease. Cattle are relatively insuscep-
tible to human tuberculosis. It is ex-
tremely probable that Dr. Koch has
carried this to full proof and developed
the difference to be one of species. If,
however, tuberculosis can not furnish
bacilli which give human beings the
disease, the cattle bacilli render cattle
diseased. Infection once begun infects
the entire herd. Unless people choose
to eat diseased meat and drink milk
from diseased tubercle containing, as was
found in Boston, 310,000,000 germs to the
tumbler, tuberculous cattle must con-
tinue to be sterily destroyed.

Medical News.

The belief that bovine tubercle bac-
illus is incapable of inducing tubercu-
losis in man is, of course, by no means
new. For years there have been advo-
cates of this side of the question. As
a matter of fact there is an abundance
of clinical evidence which indicates this
capacity. Thus, Tschering, of Copen-
hagen, in 1888 reported a case in point.
The sufferer was a veterinary surgeon
who wounded his finger while making
an autopsy on a tuberculous cow. Local
tuberculosis in the wounded part de-
veloped in a short time. Other col-
lected other equally striking examples
which would be very difficult of expla-
nation if our present view is incorrect.Springfield Republican.
After Prof. Koch's recent statement
of his views regarding tuberculosis it
was suggested in these columns that a
rare opportunity had come for someone
to be a hero. Our idea was that a man
who should offer himself as a subject
for a test of the question whether bo-
vine tuberculosis can be transferred to
the human system, would serve human-
ity in a far higher way than he could
by dying on his feet as a martyr in
any other cause.The dairy commissioner of Colorado, E. L. Mon-
teale, is reported to have offered him-
self for a thorough test, on condition
that a sufficient annuity be provided for
his family in case the test should result
fatally. Mr. Monteleone believes in
Koch theory and, therefore, he may find
it easier to run the risk than others
would, yet, for all that, he assumes the
risk of death by his course and deserves
full credit for it.

MRS. KRUGER.

Chicago Record-Herald.
Mrs. Kruger's simplicity was only
equalled by her kind-heartedness and
charity. A striking instance of this oc-
curred several years ago when the citi-
zens of Pretoria erected a statue to
the president. Confined to bed by illness
at the time, Mrs. Kruger had a draw-
ing of the proposed monument shown
to her. "It is to be a bronze figure,"
explained the artist. "Your husband,
madame, will be represented standing,
with his redingote closely buttoned, his
stick in his hand, and every person
will readily recognize him." "That
will, indeed, be lovely!" exclaimed the
woman. "But there is one little thing
I wish you would do for me. Since the
statue is to be so high, there is no
necessity of your putting the top in the
hat. It will be left hollow, so that once
the rain has filled it, little birds will
be able to drink there."

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

In the August number of National
Magazine, the editor tells how Presi-
dent and Mrs. McKinley spend the
summer at Canton. There is an inter-
view with Count Tolstoy by Rev. Peter
Macquay and there are several arti-
cles on the pen-American exposition.
A. G. Kingsbury writes from Cape
Nome concerning late discoveries in
the Arctic gold fields. Henry George,
Jr., the leader of the single tax propa-
gandists writes of "Tom Johnson's
Campaign of Social Revolution," and
Frank Putnam contributes a poem,
"The Spirit of the Pan-American."
There are the usual number of short
sketches and bits of verse, and many
articles touching important phases of
the national life, all well written and
amply illustrated.—Boston.In the September number of Woman's
Home Companion there are three sto-
ries: "The Romance of a Soul," by Rob-
ert Grant; "A Thing Apart," by Rob-
ert C. V. Meyers, and the first part of a
short novel, "Love's Recompense,"
by Lewis E. MacFarlane. Clifton John-
son writes and illustrates "A School on
the Irish Bog-Lands," and Mabel Percy
Haskell tells how a woman is presented
at the Court of St. James. There is an-
other chapter in the colonial history by
Landon Knight. Among the household
and fancy work articles are "Mexican
Drawnwork," "The Rose in Embroid-
ery," and a suggestive page upon cook-
ery. The cover is by Mr. H. L. V. Park-
hurst, and the great paintings include
some of the modern masters.—The
Crowell & Kirkpatrick Co., Springfield,
Ohio.

HAPPINESS TO WOMANKIND

Means happiness to all.
One of the necessities to
produce this result among
cultivated people is good
clothing. It must be up-
to-date in fashion and quality. It must be obtainable at
prices that are not exorbitant. These required conditions
are met in every respect in the immense stock of Autumn
Goods just received at Z. C. M. I. These goods are the very
latest, the very best, and the very cheapest high quality
materials offered in the West.Z.
C.
M.
I.Z.
C.
M.
I.T. G. WEBBER,
Supt.Means happiness to all.
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C.
M.
I.Z.
C.
M.
I.T. G. WEBBER,
Supt.

A Special Invitation to Ladies

Is extended the pres-
ent week to view
the lovely assort-
ment of new dress
materials now pre-
sented to the public at the lowest possible prices. Our
Cloak Department, Dress Goods Department, Underwear
Department, Notions Department, and in fact all divisions
of our great store, are replete with the very choicest stock
obtainable in the best markets of the world. Call on us and
you will be well satisfied.Z.
C.
M.
I.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

Geo. D. Pyper, Manager.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 22nd.

EVENING.

Farewell Testimonial

—TO—

Mr. Arthur Shepherd.

Prior to His Departure for Boston.

A choice program made up of selections by
Messrs. Wells, Skelton, Land, Mr. Shepherd,
Miss Berkovich, Messrs. Pyper, Wainey,
Patrick and Spencer, and Mr. Hefley will be
rendered.Admission - - - 50c
NO RESERVED SEATS.

Musico-Literary Recital

Mr. Wm. Ap Madoz of Chicago in

Cambrian Romances

The Harp—Melodies of Wales in
Story and Song.ASSEMBLY HALL,
Friday, August 23, 8 p. m.Accompanist—H. E. Giles.
Admission: 25 cents. Children: 15 cents.
Tickets may be obtained at all the princi-
pal music, book and drug stores.

SALT AIR

Wheelman's Tomorrow.

DAY
\$800.00 IN PRIZES TO BE
GIVEN AWAY.See TIME TABLE on Another Page.
JNO. A. McALISTER, Manager.

Salt Palace

M. E. MULVEY, Mgr.

BURLESQUE and VAUDEVILLE

—BY THE—

Wilbur-Kirwin Co.

NEW SPECIALTIES.
NEW SONGS.
NEW ACTS.
NEW COSTUMES.
NEW SCENERY.Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.
127 Tickets on Sale at Smith Drug Co.

CALDER'S PARK.

Free Dancing Afternoon and Evening.

TONIGHT!

CLIFFORD and ROMAINE

IN A

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