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WHO WILL RESPOND?

There is a great and growing demand for more Elders in the missionary field. The Presidents of the different missions cannot fill the call that is made for preachers. Several hundreds are wanted, not only to supply the places of those that have spent much time in the good work and ought to be released, but to go into new openings and break new ground. The call from every point is, "Send us more Elders."

A large number of young men, inexperienced in public speaking and also in the ways of the world, have been utilized for this service. It is really marvellous how they have succeeded, how few have failed by the way, how rapidly they have acquired other languages and become proficient in scripture and in preaching, and how faithfully they have worked and presented to the world examples of honor, temperance, purity and faith.

We have thought, however, that it would be greatly beneficial if some older men, versed in doctrine, ready of speech, conversant with the customs of society, familiar with the means of travel, and able to bear the necessary expense, would volunteer to re-engage themselves in missionary work and repeat some of their former experiences. They could each have for a companion some newly called young man, who would profit by association with them. Every one who desires to "thrust in his sickle and reap," might so signify his willingness and have his name submitted for approval. Only the able-bodied and mentally sound, who can leave their families and friends without becoming a burden upon the wards wherein they reside, who are of exemplary conduct and not likely to bring reproach on the Church, should be selected, whether they be young or old. The Seventies' quorums should be diligent in searching for suitable men for missionary work, so that the cries for help in the various fields of labor may not ascend in vain. The efforts of the enemy for evil are working to bring forth good. Interest is being awakened in almost every direction, and men holding the Priesthood of Heaven ought to be aroused to the performance of its duties on earth. "Go ye messengers of glory, run ye legates of the skies!"

NATIONAL MORALITY.

Several of our contemporaries are commenting on "national morality." They are prompted to do so by the fact that our country seems to lead in crime, as well as in the noble and useful activities of life. With the enlightenment of our age, and the freedom enjoyed by the people in this country, there should be no ground for the complaint made.

And yet, it is but too true. It is claimed that in no other civilized country are so many murders committed as here, in proportion to the population. And other offenses are quite as demoralizing as the shedding of blood. The daily press is full of accounts of the violations of law by great corporations, accompanied by defiance of all lawful authority. The refined crimes that are planned behind respectable office desks, and by which widows and orphans often are made to suffer more keenly than the victim of the footpad, are those that show most plainly where we stand morally.

There are other straws that indicate the direction of the wind. Only a short time ago a mob attacked a judge in Colorado and threatened his life, because he had issued an order for the arrest of certain individuals who were in contempt of court. And this exhibition of lawlessness seems to have had no other consequences than that the judge resumed his order, and was permitted, by the murderous mob, to resume his duties as a judge! When it comes to this that the courts are compelled to obey mobs, liberty is indeed in danger.

To the same class of evidence of our moral tendencies belongs the incident recently reported from Texas. There the mob wanted the Governor to legalize lynch law. The petition asked the executive to endorse a policy of absolute unprotection to negroes guilty of assault, insuring that they be given no trial by legal inquiry of any kind, and that they may be hanged instantly as soon as apprehended. In the law-defying document it was alleged that "it is dangerous for white women to live in sparsely settled sections unless constantly guarded; that the tendency to commit these frightful crimes is increasing among the blacks and must be stopped, even if it is necessary to wipe out the race; that suspicion is to be held against every male negro, and that a wholesale slaughter of them will ensue if the heinous crimes are not checked."

There is probably some truth in this,

but wrongs are not righted by crimes, and the very fact that a number of prominent citizens could be induced to sign a document, asking the chief executive officer of the state to violate his oath of office and give permission to commit murder, shows how dense is the ignorance about right and wrong, and how absolutely without conscience are many who claim to be perfect citizens.

One of the causes of this condition is found in the fact that many of the serious crimes are not called by their true name. "Higher crimes," behind which there is money, are defended and made as respectable-looking as possible, and this encourages the lawless element all along the line to venture against all moral standards. Another cause is the hypocrisy manifested in the general tendency to conceal the graver crimes against society and cry out against the minor offenses, as if there were no other evils in existence. When the people turn to the good, old fashion of calling a spade a spade, they will have accomplished something in the way of reform. The Governor of Missouri recently struck the very keynote to the situation. "When," he said, "trustees of funds arrogate to themselves the right to turn any part of these funds, without the knowledge or consent of their real owners, into campaign treasuries they are guilty of embezzlement—not of a mild and venial departure from strict regularity," but of plain and actual embezzlement. When the same gentlemen use money entrusted to them for their own profit they are guilty of breach and betrayal of trust. And such gentlemen should be treated as lower and less respectable offenders are treated. Were this done, this country would soon be the first in moral reform, and not in its volume of crime.

MUSIC TEACHERS WANTED.

The ward authorities of St. Anthony, Fremont Co., Idaho, are most eager for a good choir leader and music teacher. In a letter addressed to Elder Geo. A. Smith, which has been turned over to Prof. Evan Stephens for reference, they state that already seventeen private students are assured to the competent man who will decide to make that fast-growing portion of the country his abode.

This once more calls attention to the fact that our talented young musicians need a broader training. Most of our instrumentalists at present are deficient as vocalists and vice versa. Those who are qualified for giving private instruction in music, are too often unprepared for class and choir work.

The great need and call are for good all-round musicians, capable at once to take hold of all necessary branches of the art, and to build up the communities in which they reside in each of those branches. The choir leaders' class in the Latter-day Saints University ought not only to take up the work again, but to so enlarge it that in a two years' course talented students would be fairly capable of covering the required ground. This is greatly needed and will prove remunerative to all concerned.

In the meantime it would be well for persons who are capable of training voices, teaching piano and organ, lead and train a choir, and conduct juvenile classes, and who are prepared to settle where wanted, to report to Prof. Stephens that he may guide them to places where they are in demand.

LET THERE BE NO PANIC.

The Springfield Republican very thoughtfully cautions the policyholders of the insurance companies under investigation, against getting into a panic, and lapse, or surrender their policies. They cannot do so without loss to themselves. The paper quoted says in part:

"There seems to be no question that the companies now under fire are wholly and easily solvent. To be sure, their accounts seem to have been doctored in some cases, and one instance of it may be considered as sufficient to destroy all confidence in the truth of their public financial statements. But, tremendous as has been the waste and the extravagance and the illegitimate or more or less concealed expenditure and the looting through dishonest salaries and commissions and speculations, it is to be observed that the reported surplus of the companies are at times amounting to over \$75,000,000 in the case of the Equitable, to over \$1,000,000 in the case of the Mutual, and over \$40,000,000 in the case of the New York Life. These surpluses represent collections from policyholders in excess of expenses and the requirements of mortality table and reserve computations to carry the contracts to maturity and liquidate them. They belong to the policyholders, of course, and it is just as bad and just as criminal to waste and misappropriate this money as it would be to invade the legal reserve assets and dissipate them. These great surplus sums might all be surrendered without reducing the companies to insolvency. Hence again the folly of carrying indignation or resentment to the point of lapsing."

The reasoning is sound and logical. The investigation is likely to lead to reforms in the administration of all such companies, and the adoption of some method of supervision, by which mismanagement may be prevented in the future. The benefits of such reforms will finally be felt by the policyholders who keep up their payments.

TALKING OF A FAIR.

The Japanese are now talking about holding a fair at Tokio in the near future. The war, it is said, has made Japan immensely popular, and it is suggested that advantage be taken of the present opportunity for the promotion of an international exhibition. The scheme is but in the stage of suggestion, as yet, but it will probably materialize. And it is safe to say that if the Japanese apply themselves to the task with the patriotism, energy, and systematic planning that have marked all their pursuits as a nation, they will arrange a world's fair of record-breaking magnitude and importance. It is probable, too, that an exhibition in the capital of Japan would draw travelers from all over the world, provided the transportation companies were to give reasonable rates. All the world would like to visit Japan. Through the war the tourist traffic was interrupted, and

large business interests suffered heavily on that account. A fair would again start the tourist current in that direction. And, the greatest advantage to Japan would be the prestige such an event would give that country in the eyes of the Asiatic nations that would be certain to be represented there. For these, and many similar reasons, the business men of Japan, having commenced talking about a world's fair at Tokio, will, in all probability, see to it that the plan is carried out.

"What sex are angels?" asks an exchange. To the theatrical star they are either.

Pat Crowe is no worse than Dougherty. And he did not pretend to be nearly so good.

"After McCall-What?" asks the New York World. That's easy. McCurdy, of course.

This is the kind of weather when both the ice man and the coalman get a whack at people.

Rev. E. E. Hale, ex-Secretary Long and Rev. Samuel Eliot must wonder where they are at.

Don't forget to register if your name is not already on the books. Remember, no register no vote.

The Bank of England has lost ten million dollars in gold. And no reward whatever is offered for its return.

Devotees of football say that it is not brutal on the contrary they declare it is just lovely. Rather "killing" at times.

New Yorkers, like Salt Lake, have three candidates to choose from to vote for the mayor. That should make them happy.

Isn't it about time for the scaler of weights and measures to pay the hucksters a visit and see that the potato and other measures have not shrunk?

Secretary Wilson said provisions were going to be cheap this winter. It is much nearer to winter than it is to cheap provisions. Winter is sure to come; but how about the other?

Of the death of Sir Henry Irving no one would go the length that Dr. Johnson did in his remark on the death of Garrick, yet all will say that to the dramatic world his death is an irreparable loss. Few actors have been so versatile and so truly great at the same time.

The emperors have signed their copies of the treaty of peace and now the war in the Far East is officially closed. There was never any really good excuse for it, and had half as much diplomacy been used to avoid it, as there was to bring it to a close, it would never have happened. Even the hindsight of nations, as of men, is often better than their foresight.

Judge Knapp, chairman of the Interstate Commerce commission, thinks that an investigation of the railroads might possibly develop a condition of affairs analogous to that disclosed by the life insurance investigation. His reason for thinking so is that some of the men whose names have figured prominently in the insurance investigation are in control of some of the great railroads of the country. It is to be hoped that he is wrong, though there is no doubt that the suspicion is abroad in the minds of the people that all the great corporations are honeycombed with rottenness and graft. In some manner the atmosphere needs clearing.

A NEWSPAPER-READING PEOPLE.

Butte Inter-Mountain.

The per capita consumption of paper in the United States is the highest in the world and of this amount the bulk is for daily newspapers. More than 650,000 tons of newspapers were printed in 1904, the total value of the paper being about \$24,000,000. In 1890 less than 137,000 tons, at a cost of about \$13,000,000, supplied the demand. In 1880 we were, the greatest newspaper reading people on earth and today we read three or four times as much. The greater part of advertising is done on paper and the greater part of the paper consumed is by newspapers. The conclusion is obvious—the advertiser has found the newspaper the most profitable field for investment. It is reckoned that by judicious advertising throughout the nation a manufacturer or dealer may reach 99 per cent of the buyers at a comparatively small cost.

MUNGER FOR APPRECIATION.

New York Observer.

You are brave, and you keep on doing right, but once in a while your heart grows as heavy as lead, and with a living sorrow, everything that you do seems to be taken for granted; every act of self-denial is only regarded as a duty that you should be glad to assume. And you would like, once in a while, to have a word of commendation. Such words mean more than people dream of to you, who are giving your life, day in and day out, for others. It is more than possible that those to whom you are so generous never dream of the price for which your heart is hungry. They think that you know how well and how thoroughly they appreciate all that you do, and are quite conscious of all your unselfishness, although they may not seem to be mindful of it.

TEMPERANCE GROWING.

Westminster Gazette.

The masses have now more money to spend than they had thirty years ago. They smoke one-third more tobacco. They eat half as much again sugar, they drink 40 per cent more tea. If they were not more temperate the consumption of intoxicants might be expected to have shown a similar increase. As a fact, from 1885 to 1895 the consumption of intoxicants did increase at the same rate as that of tobacco. It is a substantial achievement of the temperance movement that we drink less per head, whilst we use more tobacco, sugar and tea.

AN ORGAN 700 YEARS OLD.

Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

William C. Carl brought back with him from Japan a pipe organ of ancient make which he believes will prove a revelation to modern instrument builders. The organ is seven hundred

years old, but, notwithstanding this fact, embodies practically all the improvements which present-day builders regard as new. The pipes are of bamboo and the instrument is in a good state of preservation. Mr. Carl also brought home a large collection of Japanese music arranged in modern notation. Previous to thirty years ago, he says, all the native music was handed down from one generation to another in characters, but since the establishment of an academy at Tokio a great impetus has been given to all classes of music, and more than 600 students were in attendance at that institution when Mr. Carl visited it.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The October number of Recreation has a number of articles and illustrations of great interest to the lovers of sport. The cover design is a striking picture of a hunting scene. In the list of contents are the following: "The Mystery of the Blue Dragon," "Loose Fang, the Grizzly," "The Way of the Skunk," "My Friend the Toad," "A Hunter's Method of Trailing Deer," and a number of choice pieces of poetry. —23 West 24th Street, New York.

The American Boy for October is an exceptionally fine number of that excellent publication. The reading is healthy and vigorous, just right for the American boy, and the illustrations are in accord with the text. It is one of our best and most helpful magazines.—Sprague Publishing Co., Detroit, Mich.

Among the articles of interest in System for October are the following: "Making the Article of Commerce—Furniture," "Grasping the Tassling Straw," the story of a salesman and a hard sale, F. J. Selden, "The Government and the Business Man," J. Hampton Moore; "How to Advertise and Sell Real Estate—L. M. Willis," "Modern Accounting Methods," Charles A. Swartz, "The Business Man's Review," H. L. Dismat, and "A Government Correspondence System," William Bellinger. System is "the magazine for the man of affairs."—System Co., Chicago.

The Square Deal is a new venture in the literary field. It is a monthly journal devoted to industrial peace, and published by the Citizens' Industrial Association of America. The current number is devoted to current industrial questions, and a great deal of information is imparted.—New York.

SALT LAKE THEATRE. GEO. D. PYPER, MANAGER. LAKE THEATRE. CURTAIN RISES. MATINEES FRIDAY AND SATURDAY. Prices—25c to \$1.00. THE TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.

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An Entirely New Production.

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Next Week, "UNCLE JOSH PERKINS." Next Week, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, "WEST CLOVER." Night Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, Matinee—25c.

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ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Giles Mercantile Agency and the American Mercantile and Importing Agency have consolidated and business will hereafter be conducted under the name of The Giles-American Mercantile Agency, 2401 1st the business will be located at 402 to 411 D. F. Walker Bldg. (top floor). Phones, 399 for reports, and 212 for collections.

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The thrifty woman will come straight to us for the biggest bargains offered by any Main street store. Our reputation for money saving is fully borne out in the offerings here mentioned. Extravagance has been squeezed out of every price.

IN THE CLOAK AND SUIT DEPT.

Val'ies: \$6.00 \$6.50 \$7.50

Silk Petticoats Sale Price: \$3.95 4.45 4.95

They are manufacturers' samples, and were secured at a saving price so the advantage is immediately offered to our patrons. 160 Sample Underskirts, every one is this season's newest design, in navy, reds, browns, blacks and changeable effects. On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the \$6.00 Petticoats will be sold for \$3.95, the \$6.50 ones for \$4.45, and the \$7.50 quality for \$4.95.

Our Entire Regular Stock of Silk Underskirts Will Have the Prices Shaved One-Fifth For This Sale.

TWO MILLINERY SPECIALS.

For this first-of-week Sale we are going to offer you a beautiful line of Trimmed Hats, in all the latest ideas of fashion, color and garniture, something very dressy; really a \$5.50 Hat for \$2.75

Another real stylish chapeau is the one trimmed in velvet, ribbon and feathers, just the thing for general wear, anytime of day. The prices will be \$3.00 to \$4.00, but as a Special for these three days, they will be \$1.50

A NOTABLE BLACK SILK OFFER.

Our regular Black Taffeta Silk, 27 inches wide, made expressly for our trade, for Shirt Waist Suits, Afternoon and Evening Gowns and Ladies' Long Coats for Fall; the word "guaranteed" marked on the selvage of each yard. You've always paid us \$1.25 a yard for this silk, but to create more business for these three days, you may have it at 95c

ALL LINEN DAMASK AND HUCK TOWELS.

Hemmed, Hemstitched and Fringed.

It is so unusual to mark reductions on such staple goods, but we've such a big stock we want to move them a little faster, hence our twenty-five per cent contraction of prices for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. The values and selling prices follow:

Values: 20