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Local forecast for Sait Lake : Fair tonight and Wednesday;

Forecast made at San Franc. Fair maight and Wednesday WEATHER CONDITION

WEATHER COMThe eastern storm is now cent
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L. H. MURDO Section Di

······ SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS ...

CIRCULAT

January 1, 1899, 10,28 (Issued Tuesdays and Frida

20,000 by the 20th Ce

OUR AIM:

To-day's Metals.

SILVER, Bar, 59 7-8 LEAD, \$4.55 CASTING COPPER 15 cents a lb.

LOCAL BRIEF

Judge Cherry went to Tooe morning, where he will hold co Secretary of State Hammond such calls to the banks to furnish of business on April 26.

There was no contest in the ward in the Mutual Improvement torical competition on Sunday The published statement that Wetzell was the victor is there:

Louis Saroni of San Francisc tenberg of Portland, and W. R. J. H. R. Franklin and J. R. Bo this city, has filed its articles o poration with the county cle capitalization is placed at \$100 shares of \$100 each.

At 9 o'clock tomorrow morn students of the high school meet eral assembly to hear an add Prof. J. H. Paul on the "Theor Beautiful." He speaks under pices of the Utah Art association hoped that the public will impropportunity to visit the school a an interesting address.

Sheriff Howells is in receipt from the warden of the Jollet doing six months in the county burglarizing a Rio Grande Wes at Bingham. The warden sta-Mosier was paroled from the penetentiary on June 16, 1899, u name of Albert Elowellier, and employer last August, An office here next September to take back to Joliet.

Money to loan on first class i Zion's Savings Bank and Tru

UTAH COMMERCIAL AND SYG Interest paid on savings, Armstrong, prest., P. W. Mada prest., J. E. Caine, cashler.

Castle Gate and Winter C Lump, Nut and Slack. D. J. SHARP. 73 South, Main LATEST MAGAZINES, PERIOL

Geo, Q. Cannon & Sons' Co., n.

BURGLARS ARE AT W A. J. Coleman's Rouse Robbe Evening-Made a Big Hat

Another house-robbing job is ord. Last night the residence + Coleman, No. 64 Franklin Aven visited by burgiars who made the look exactly as though Colemnoved. The house was being stolen, besides \$60 in goli-had been secreted to Mr. Co-trank. Among the articles of a stolen were two dress suits, a and several shirts belonging to Coloran. The tolerance to Celeman. The job was done I 7:30 p. in. and 3 o'clork, as no chome at that time. Coleman is a culored waiter Knutsford The burglary was a

MAY FIND HIM OU Statement of Convict Implie Montana Prisoner in Train Re

A very important case to be 1 before the federal grand jury this ing is one that may outminst nap, and was brought back. He Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of

Latter-day Saints ICPENZO SNOW. TRUSTEE-IN-TRUST.

TUBLISHED EVERY EVENISG.
(SINGLE EXCEPTED.)
(SINGLE EXCEPTED.)
(SINGLE CITY, Und.) Charles W. Penrose, . . Editor Estade G. Whitney, Business Manager

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C. S. King-Sheridan & Co., 409 Examiner Big. SALT LAKE CITY, . MAY 9, 1900.

INDIVIDUAL LIBERTY.

The Descret News has received endorsements from many citizens in its advocacy of personal rights against official encroachment. One of the dangers to be guarded against in this Republic is the assumption of power, by the servants of the people, which has not been conferred upon them by law. The pleaof good motives and of the public: ceed to the extent of unlawful inva- against. sion of individual liberty, which is protected by constitutional enactments and is sacred as an imperishable princi-

We have not imputed any improper motive to the Chief of Police, or any of the officers who figured in the unsavory case denounced in this paper. We do were subjected to what we consider | divided. outrageous treatment. All that is outside of the main question. The chief facts have been established by the statements and admissions of the offi-

The only denials made are that the examination, and that a detective not question the intent of the officials

posed to be, or even worse if it were possible, where is the authority of the police to seize them without a legal charge preferred, and, in any case, give them the option to be examined by a physiclan or go to a reformatory? If the police have such power, lawfully, we want to know it. If they have not, we protest against its exercise. Even admitting that the two girls pronounced "virtuous" by the examining physicianwere willing to submit to the test, we dispute the right of the police to require it. That is the gist of the mat-

The public sentiment on this question is expressed in a letter to be found in another part of this paper. If this practice has obtained in police headquarters, no matter under whose direction, we demand on behalf of THE PEOPLE that it shall stop! If it is sanctioned by law, point it out and we will move for Its repeal. If it is not, we want it understood that officers of the law have no proper powers except those conwho values individual liberty.

"BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT," &c.

It has become a proverb in journalls tic circles that "Every freak thinks he could run a newspaper." The idea is persons seem to imagine that they are, each, competent to say what should and what should not be published. his course, common quieries put to editors and

Superficial reading causes a frequent folly of being too sure of anything | will be less cause for complaint all they do not know beyond a doubt.

An illustration of this occurred to day. A gentleman reproached a member of the "News" staff for the omission of something that he regarded as of very great importance, and was in South Africa, but it appears to be positive that it had not appeared in clear that Lord Roberts has commenced the paper. When requested by tele- in earnest the advance on the capital phone to look again carefully, he repeated his assertion with vehemence, that while he is marching onward, after taking time to go over the col- Generals Builer in Natal, Methuen, in umns once more. And he wanted to the Kimberley region, and Carrington in know whether the "News" thought it | Matabeleland, as well as Gen. French, of so little consequence as to ignore it. have their orders to co-operate with or desired to purposely throw cold water | the commander-in-chief, all converging on the affair, and he felt quite surcustic | toward a common center. about it. Finally he was directed to the column in which it was made specially prominent with four display invaders have reached Pretoria. Winheads, and not "mixed up with adver- burg is a small city situated in a hilly tising matter," as he intimated in his | country on the direct road to Kroon-

Of course when trouble is taken to first serious engagement on the march show folks their errors on such par- to Pretoria will occur there. Perhaps ticulars they feel rather cheap. But General French is even now operating they put others to much needless trou- in that direction.

times people want to know why the of the evening previous.

Notwithstanding these little occasional annoyances, we have great pleasure and satisfaction in the numerous plaudits we receive over the course of the Descret News, both from town and country, and the continued increase in the number of subscribers is a practical token of the estimation in which the "News" is held. It is quoted from in European as well as American journals, and its endeavors to be in all things reliable and to stand for the public interest, are becoming evident wherever it circulates.

We do not wish our readers to feel that we object to fair criticism from friend or fee. But we regard such remarks as those we have mentioned as innecessary and useless. Therefore we repeat the saying that has become an American adage: "Be sure you are right, and then go-ahead."

A METHODIST MEASURE.

A step considered of vast importance to Methodism was taken at the congress now being held in Chicago, when lay members were admitted as delegates, with equal rights, privileges, and power as the clerical delegates.

The movement for equal representation commenced in 1897, when the Rock River conference requested the bishops to submit to the several annual conferences after May 1, 7898, a proposition to amend the discipline by granting equal representation at the conferences, to the lay members of the church. As a result the ministers cast 9,258 votes course sometimes, but it must not pro- for such an amendment, and only 1,524

Previous to 1868 there were no laymen in the conferences, the ministers being supposed to be competent to represent the lay members as well as the clergy. But at that time a movement was started in favor of admitting laymen. The result was the entrance into the legislative body of the Methodist not vouch for the character of our first | church, of 128 lay delegates. From now informant, or that of the girls who on the representation will be equally

There is some curiosity among other churches to learn how this innovation will work. Experience alone can determine the wisdom of the step taken. But this seems clear, that Methodism has by this new departure drawn a girls were compelled to submit to the sharp line between laity and clergy. It has moved a step nearer Roman wanted to be present. We have al- | Catholicism, in which system the hierready published those denials. We do archy is about all there is of the "church," and in which lay members to try to prevent the spread of im- count but little in an ecclesiastical morality. They doubtless acted with sense. If it has come to this, in the that purpose in view. We have noth- | Methodist church, that clergymen do ing personal against any one who fig. only represent clergymen, and laymen, ured in the affair. But it is clear, from | laymen, in the assemblies of the church, their own assertions, that they were then there is a distinction drawn which often such events are visible only in un- body concerned, and might improve mistaken as to the two older girls at | must necessarily create a barrier be- inhabited regions of the world, where least, and that the information they | tweeen the two, foreign to the Protest- | points of observation cannot be secured had received regarding them was un- ant idea of a church consisting of a at all, or only at great expense and royal Priesthood, a holy nation, That, however, strays from the point | peculiar people." Protestantism has for | observed under different circumstances.

"MOVE UP, THERE!"

The rights of patrons of street car companies is a subject of more or less interest to the people in the great cities of the country. That modern convenience is so new, that people have not as yet had time to settle down to the code of ethics that should prevail for the comfort and convenience of the greatest number, compatible with the instincts of chivalry characteristic of every true gentleman, and lady.

Recently a Milwaukee judge rendered a judicial ruling to the effect that a passenger standing in the aisle cannot be ordered to "move up, there!" by a conductor. It seems such a passenger has as much right to his strap, as another has to the seat he has happened to select.

The judge was called upon to give a decision in a damage suit brought by a man who had been put off a car because he had ignored the conductor's ferred by law, and that the highest of peremptory command to push further them is a public servant and not a forward in a densely crowded aisie. The master. And further, it must be under. | judge held that a passenger on a street stood that the poorest, most sinful and | car who has secured standing room can most degraded of human beings, has no more be moved about at the conlawful, personal rights that cannot be | ductor's will, to serve the convenience trampled upon with impunity. This is of passengers getting on later, than can a matter that concerns every citizen | the fortunate persons who manage to obtain a seat. The only exception, in the judge's opinion, was when the standing passenger blocked the doorway. This the bringer of the suit had not been charged with doing; he had simply asserted the intention of maintaining his place in the aisle, exactly strengthened by the fact that so many | as he would have stuck to a seat that pleased him better than some other seat, and the judge supported him in

"What made you put that in?" and No passenger will refuse to "move why did "you leave that out?" are up there!" when there is room, and when requested to do so in a polite tone. But it can do no harm to understand that the "moving up" is really a favor error. People assert positively that a | to the street car company, or to the certain article or communication that | new passenger, and not something the they have expected is "not in the pa- company can demand legally. Perhaps per," and only putting it before their in time the people will demand that eyes and pointing it out visibly con- public conveyances be not overcrowded, vinces them of their mistake, and of the | and when that is made the rule, there round.

ROBERTS ADVANCING.

It is not easy, from the dispatches, to follow the operations of the British of the Transvaal. It may be surmised

The question now is whether the Boers will make a stand anywhere before the stad. It is not impossible that the

war, that the Boers suffered irreparevening paper did not contain some able losses in the capture of Cronje and Items that were printed in the morning | the death of Joubert. The recent raid papers, when, if they had not been in | south of Bipemfontein was a brilliant too great a hurry, they would have idea and executed with remarkable seen the very same items in the "News" | skill and daring, but, as far as known, to no purpose, unless something not now in evidence should come of it later on in the campaign. On the other hand, the Boers have been driven back from their various positions. They were taken by surprise at Brandfort. They hurried reinforcements to the place, but these arrived too late, and the town was evacuated hurriedly. In the Thaba N'Chu region, the Boers held their own bravely for some time, but finally Gen. Hamilton advanced first to Houtnek, and then to Jacobsrust, the enemy retreating before him.

It certainly looks as if Lord Roberts would have a comparatively easy advance now toward the object of his march. Probably he did not commence to move, until he was certain of success. Continual encounters may be looked for, until the Boers, outnumbered by a superior force and outgeneraled by the more scientific tactics of the British commander-in-chief, give in and submit to the inevitable. The Britsh now have formed a strong line from Kimberley to the eastern border of the Free State. Speaking from a human point of view there is no possibility for the Boers to resist this line, when it is put in motion, and like a cyclone spreads devastation in its path.

ARE THEY LAMANITES?

The following remarkable story apcared in several papers, and if true it suggests that members of the colonies which left this continent many centuries ago, and found places of abode on several of the islands of the Pacific ocean, as recorded in the Book of Mormon, may have penetrated as far as the Philippine islands and left descendants there, whose posterity is yet to be found among the Malays. Or it may be that the immigration occurred in more modern times. At any rate the alleged nocurrence is worth recording, and may form a subject of investigation for one cth century. This is the report:

"Ex-Representative Springer tells a story which is worthy of investigation by the bureau of ethnology. A Creek Indian from the Indian Territory, who was a member of the rough riders, enwas a memor of the found in the close listed in the regular army at the close of the Spanish war, and was sent to the Philippine islands. While campaigning with his regiment in the southern part f the archipelago he found a tribe of Malays whose dialect was almost the same as the language of the Creek nation. He could understand them so well that he was able to act as interpreter with a tribe he had never heard | franchises, the transit companies say

THE ECLIPSE.

Great preparations are being made of the observation of the total eclipse | ful argument with Missouri legislators of the sun, that is scheduled to take for a compulsory arbitration law. It place on the 28th of this month. Very to be kept in view. Suppose the girls | years evinced a surprising tendency to- | The track of totality commences fer had been as depraved as they were sup- wards the source from which it sprang. | the United States in the vicinity of New Orleans and goes through the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina. Then it is liad across the Atlantic and touches Portugal, Algiers, and North Africa, the eastern terminus being near the northern end of the Red Sea.

The Scientific American gives the following directions to amateur photographers who may contemplate taking a picture of the sun at the time of the

"Photographs of the corona are of great scientific value, and may be obdimensions. Almost any good rectli-inear lens may be used. One with an aperture of 2½ inches and of a focal length of 32½ inches proved very satistory in the Indian eclipse expedition 1898. For plates of ordinary sensiormal sensitiveness instead of an extra rapid one, and to lengthen the expo n proportion, because a slower plate is easier to handle and permits more restricted and prolonged development. Photographs taken with amateur in-struments are, of course, not as val-uable as those taken with instruments device for keeping the image stationary on the plate. In focusing, the instru-ment should be pointed at a well-defined object distant. say, from one-quarier of a mile to a mile, and the obect brought to a short focus for cen-er-plate. The image of the sun is really a small object, and occupies but a comparatively small part of the cen-ter of the field. The focal length of the camera in inches will give roughly the diameter of the sun's image in hun-dredths of an inch. Negatives should

ANOTHER TESTIMONY.

For the enlightenment of our 'friends" who assert that all dissentients from the theories of the schools as to the prophylactic virtues of vaccination, and who dispute the accuracy of the medical and judicial dogma that vaccination is the only sure preventive of smallpox," are "ignorant, barbarous bigots," who want to "turn back the wheels of progress" and are either 'mad" or "misguided," we copy the following from the Cleveland Plain

"Dr. J. P. MacLean of the Western Reserve Historical society has, he says, United States. Dr. MacLean has made vaccination a life study and is convinced, he says, that it is a crime to compel a man to be vaccinated. In a ent interview Dr. MacLean said: 'Vaccination has caused more deaths than intemperance and war together, Cancer, consumption and lockjaw have often followed in the wake of the vacci-nation lance. The idea of saying that they do not with pure lymph is There is no such thing as pure lymph o any other decaying substance of corrupt tissue can. But to meet the vaccinationists on their own ground, they say that if 'pure' vaccine is used ination is safe. But how can 'pure ine be told from impure?

The greatest medical men of this intry and Engiand, even those who are obliged to confess that by no test known to science can pure matter be told from that containing the germs of lockjaw, cancer, consumption or another frightful disease. The British royal commission, appointed to investigate and report in favor of compulsory

nestion whether vaccination was really I venture to say there are not a enth of the enthusiasts among the vacsuch less do they know what the re-

Spain's financial anxiety has reached the painful stage. The tax gatherer is being mobbed and beaten by the rate taxpayer. I'tah has political representatives in

ational convention today-there being Populist gatherings at Sioux Falls and incinnati. The middle-of-the-roaders at the latter place report delegates rom this State on hand. Starving people into submission is a errible adjunct of war methods, and

in illustration of awful suffering is

given in the case of Mafeking, where

human endurance already has been overtaxed in very many cases. Judging by the bulletins from the seat of the South African war today, the Boers seem to have "thrown up the sponge." The movement of Lord Roberts' blg army toward Pretoria takes much of the form of the grand promenade anticipated by the British

forces last fall.

The chief medical officer of the United States army does not criticize Capt. Woodruff's advocacy of the moderate use of intoxicants for soldiers in tropical climes, because the captain is an officer in the medical corps, but Gen. Sternberger's reason for refraining from criticism is sufficient to show that he thoroughly discredits Dr. Woodruff's assertions. An excessive tippler is equally a failure as a man of energy, skill and honor, whether in the tropical climes or the temperate zone.

There's nothing the matter with Johnson-he who invented the soit-nosed cap for war projectlles-if the ordnance tests at Indian Head proving grounds are good for anything, and usually they are. But there is something the matter with Harveyized, Krupp, ail all other armor, and the warships sheathed of the scientific societies of the twenti. In it; for the new soft-nosed projectile goes through the steel plating as readily as the old shot went through hardwood. It looks as if Johnson had touched the magic spring, by which naval warfare is to be revolutionized

St. Louis is getting into an awful fix in having to return to traffic methods of half a century ago. All street cars are stopped, the companies have refused to arbitrate, the municipal officials have revoked street railway the failure to run cars is due to inadequate police protection, and things are in a deplorable muddle generally. The present situation ought to be a powercould not make matters worse for any-

THE ECUMENICAL CONFERENCE.

Well, the missionaries are to be congratulated on the impressive exhibition made last week in Carnegle Hall of the survival of human nature of loyalty to a high ideal of divine and human service. Probably they will never be pop-ular, say, in Manila, with the class who are drowning the natives in the perdi-tion of the gospel of free whisky on every street corner. But what then! They must make their appeal to a high-

New York Mail and Express. It is generally conceded that this has seen the most important conference of the sort in the history of the world, from the point of view of intellectual vigor. sagacity which is equal to adapting means to ends. It is only patural, means to ends. It is only natural, therefore, that the members of the conference are confident that it will be followed by a vastly increased interest millions who call themselves Christian missionaries' labors.

New York Post. The correspondent of the Outlook in Manila writes that every Filipina is at heart an "insurrecto," and that this is due to the clemency with which they have been treated. Clemency, he says, may answer with people having hearts and consciences, "but to treat a Fill-pino in this way is worse than folly," Are the good people who have been lis-tening to the stories of the Christian with faith revived, insist that the spirit of missions shall extend to those less peoples whom our soldiers are kill-ing, and that a policy of peace and mercy and sympathy shall henceforth be adopted

THE METHODIST CONGRESS. :

Chicago Times-Herald. If the Methodist general conference now being held in Chicago indorses the osition of the Methodist ministers on he question of changing the discipline f the church, regarding the amuseit will practically concede what been long acknowledged by other cominations-that a church discipcannot usurp the rights or functions of the individual conscience.

Chicago Record. This year, moreover, several quesinterest will come up for settlement. Some of these contemplate measures which would mark an innovation upon the accepted policy of the church. A new constitution will be considered; the question of "lay equality" may be brought ferward; much time and atsubject of the time limit now placed upon the pastoral term. And among other things the conference is expected to witness a warm debate between the conservative and the liberal elements upon the question of amusements and the advisability of abolishing certain restrictions regarding card-playing. dancing and other similar pastimes.

Chleago News. The legislation of such a body neces-sarily calls for the exercise of the ablest mirris of the church whose spiritual and temporal growth may be increased or diminished by it. While the body is naturally conservative, there are indications that the younger and progressive element will be more proounced in its demands at this confer-nce than ever before. The clash be tween the old guard and the new expected to come on several questions -prohibiting certain amusements, rights of the laity and admission of

women as delegates. Kansas City Star. If the church recedes from its present position on the question of godless amusements and falls back of the line At Z. C. M. I., Continuing One Week, from

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abled the world to distinguish the peo sle called Methodists from the rest of mankind. A good Methodist, at a no emote period, was known by severa things which he did and by one thing that he did not do-and that was to this distinction it may be taken as cer ain that the shepherd will no longer be able to identify his flock and they vill become scattered and mingled. RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

An article in the May number of Cas-ell's Magazine treats interestingly on

The Baggage of an Army." The write OUR COMPANIES: says there is no greater contrast fur nished than that of our army servic wagons as they are now employed take ng stores to the front with a colonia ox wagon. They both break dow ox wagon, sometimes or get rutted, and in that case the heavier wheels of the Dutch wagons have the advantage. We have gained a great deal by the use of trace tion engines, which have proved them selves of great value, though at o the military authorities, They are erected with great care THE HOME FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF UTAH. provide a constant supply of good bread badly if he gets even passable bread It was all that Napoleon dreamt of fur nishing for his men, and they had to forage further for themselves. Troop nowadays are fed and looked after in way which would surprise the Little Corporal. In India elephants are mainligence making them of the utmost value, especially as they can carry heavy loads (seven to nine hundred weight), march at a regular pace over

weight), march at a regular pace with all most any country, doing an average of eight hours per day, and requiring little rest. The only difficulty is that like Englishmen, they require the right ood, and that regularly; and, as may e imagined, their commissariat is con-iderable. Wheaten cakes, rice, and green food are their sustenance, and it aturally varies according to size-a welve-foot tusker needing daily about 14 cwt., of which only two stone i ways appreciated the "hathi," or ele with a heavy battery in India. A friend cold him if he heard an elephant trumpet, to go on without waiting to know why; and the advice proved good, for gun elephant got loose, and the first he knew of it was hearing it trumpet behind him. He went, with the tusker after him—neither were seen back on

parade that day; and although he for-tunately escaped, it was a very good warning to him.—Cassell & Co., 18th St., Mr. William Sharp, in The Magazine of Art for May, writes pleasantly upor Danish art of today. The work of Madam Slott-Moller provides him with text. He says in part: resent century art simply did not exist in the small country that was once so great a kingdom: Danish art, in a word, began with the sculptor Thorwaldsen and the painter Eckersberg. As the kingdom shrank, the national life aroused. When, less than fift; years ago, Denmark became geographi cally simply a small sea-swept province, poets and romancists and painter ppeared, to save what was perishing to keep alive the national spirit, the national soul. Today there is no country in the world where the many in nation share so generally and ampliwith the few in the culture born of lit erature and art. The whole of Den-mark numbers fewer people than a single region of London; but this little nation lives, where a populace merely xista."-Cassell & Co., 18th St., New

One of the notable articles of the May number of the North America Review is on the Siberian Railway, I was written by a Russian official who has been practically concerned in that gigantic enterprise. M. Mikhailoff gives reasons for believing that the Siperian Rallway will divert from the dival routes by the Suez canal and eross North America a considerable roportion of the trade and travel to he far East. He says: "The constructhe far East. He says: "The construc-tion of the great Siberian railway has even now begun to produce a marked effect on Siberian trade, which former-ly was carried on entirely by monopo-lists. In each district or town there was a local capitalist, who laid in a stock of goods at the fairs of Nijni-Novgorod, or elsewhere, and then fixed ils own prices according to the means of his customers, and competition was non-existent. An enterprising man could not compete with these monop means of communication. This abnormal state of affairs is already improv ng. The railway which has connecte theria with centers of production ha and made capital circulate more free! cople of small means are now enable o make long journeys for the purchas of stock, and they can enter into direc mmunication with the producers an wholesale merchants in large center. The trade of Siberia has become more they put others to much needless trouhe that direction.

In that direction.

In that direction.

In that direction.

In that direction.

It appears, from the progress of the report that in their minds it was a itself of a characteristic which has enhas effected a charge in its character.

Heber J. Grant & Co. INSURANCE AGENCY

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