

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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

LORENZO SNOW, TRUSTEE-IN-TRUST

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)

Corner of South Temple and East Temple Streets Salt Lake City, Utah.

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SUBSCRIPTION PRICES

One Year	in advance	\$3.00
Six Months	"	1.50
Three Months	"	.75
One Month	"	.25
One Week	"	.08
Saturday edition, per year	"	2.00
Semi-Weekly	"	1.00

EASTERN OFFICE
314-16 Times Building, New York City. In charge of L. J. Cummings, Manager Foreign Advertising from our Home Office.

Correspondence and other reading matter for publication should be addressed to the EDITOR.
Address all business communications to THE DESERET NEWS, Salt Lake City, Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, - JULY 29, 1901.

THE NUB OF THE MATTER.

We give place to a letter from a reputable citizen of Salt Lake on the Sunday liquor-selling question. "Law and Order" expresses the views of a very large proportion of the people of this city in reference to the attitude of the Deseret News on this subject. It seems to us a self-evident truth, that the ordinances of the city should be either enforced or repealed. Not a single argument has been adduced against it. All that the advocates of the "wide open" Sunday, and the apologists for vice and crime can offer in its favor, is abuse of the "News" and the repetition of this assertion:

"That certain appetites of men can never be changed except through a second birth, and that the utmost that can be accomplished is to control certain vices of men, that there will be no harm done to the morals of children, and that the sense of right of a moral people shall not be outraged."

The laws of the State and the ordinances of the city which prohibit the sale of intoxicants on Sunday, are expressions of "the sense of right of a moral people," and that is "outraged" every Sunday. The violation of those enactments and the support given to the law-breakers express the hostility of an immoral portion of the people. The great question of the entire suppression of the liquor traffic and of the vices that attend it, is not involved in the simple demand that Sunday legislation shall be either carried into effect or abolished. All the endeavors to talk round it, and to plead in behalf of the inebriate and the licentious, are astray from the point.

The "scattering" of vile resorts is an entirely different matter to the opposition to open and persistent violation of the Sunday ordinance, and to indignation at the apathy and indifference of the officers of the law in this city to its defiant and general infraction. No body talks about suppressing saloons or scattering them. The sale of intoxicants on Sunday in defiance of the law is the only point presented for consideration. Let the law be shown to be wrong and steps be taken to have it repealed, or let the officers of the law do their duty; that is all there is in the controversy.

A MISAPPREHENSION.

The decision rendered by Judge W. C. Hall of the district court in the Hilton case, has been commented upon by a number of our contemporaries in the East, who have drawn their conclusions from a dispatch sent from this city, giving briefly the opinion of the court as to the legal effect of the sealing ordinance which led to the controversy in the case. The remarks of a number of editors on this subject are further illustrations of the lack of understanding concerning "Mormon" doctrines and affairs that prevail among intelligent as well as uninformed people.

The New York Mail and Express announces: "It has been decided by a State court in Utah that sealing is not marrying." And that paper concludes an alleged explanation of what "sealing" is, with these remarks:

"This decision enables the Mormons to 'seal' as many 'wives' as they wish, since it pronounces the ceremony not one of marriage. It is, however, definite enough with them, and the decision will no doubt bring joy to the camp of the Saints."

In the first place, the Utah court did not decide any such thing as that stated by our New York contemporary. Ordinarily, the sealing ordinance performed by proper authority in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints is a marriage, for time and for all eternity. It is just as legal and binding upon the man and the woman who enters into it, as if it were performed by a minister of any of the Christian churches or other person authorized by law to officiate for that purpose. The court did not pass upon that question at all. It is not a matter of legal dispute. A license has to be obtained, as provided by law, before persons desiring to enter the marriage relation can be united, and whether the ceremony be for time only—"until death shall them part"—or for eternity as well, it is recognized by the law, so far as this world is concerned, and is to all intents and purposes a legal marriage.

In the next place, the decision of the court has no bearing whatever upon the question of "many wives." Therefore it brings neither "joy" nor sorrow to the "camp of the Saints." It merely settles a question that ought never to have been aired in a court. The circumstances were peculiar. A young lady, supposed to be on her death bed, desired to be sealed for eternity to a gentleman who was willing to take that responsibility. It was understood to be simply a sealing for the next world, carrying with it no "duty of marriage," responsibility or contract for this world.

The young lady recovered from her illness and no matrimonial relations were established between the parties.

She subsequently married another man, and apparently there was no thought of any relations existing between her and the man to whom she was sealed when she was supposed to be dying, until after his decease. She then laid claim to a portion of his estate by right of dower. The contention on her part was that, time being a part of eternity, she was the wife of the deceased and consequently his widow.

The defense was, chiefly, that the intent of the parties as well as the nature of the ceremony precluded the idea of a marriage for this world. The court sustained that view of the case, and as it could not recognize a marriage for eternity, decided that there was no marriage in this case as understood by the law.

These are the facts, briefly stated for the benefit of editors who are making many very foolish comments without knowing anything of the case. The Troy Press copies with a lie the article from the Mail and Express and adds:

"In other words, women who are 'sealed' simply become concubines and morally they would be nothing better, whatever the decision of the court. The unpardonable indignation with which honest women view the lecherous monster known as 'Mormonism' is justified by the facts."

What the Troy Press does NOT know about "sealing," and indeed about anything that is believed in and taught by the "Mormon" Church, would make a bigger book than that old story which it published not long ago, serializing, as though it was presenting something new if not true to its readers. We do not expect our non-"Mormon" friends, or enemies, to believe in the "Mormon" doctrine of eternal marriage. It does not matter to us whether they do or not. We believe, sincerely, that a man and his wife who are sealed together for eternity by the authority revealed from heaven, will have a claim upon each other for that relation in worlds without end. We believe that which is thus "sealed on earth is sealed in heaven." It is to us a glorious principle, which tends to the stability of the marriage relation in this world, and makes the family the foundation for an everlasting kingdom, in which the parents and the children are perpetually united, and in which their bliss and their glory will be celestial.

The women who are thus married are not in any sense "concubines," and there is in their status and their lives nothing that is either "lecherous" or "monstrous." They are as pure and devoted wives and mothers as any to be found in Christendom, and the virtue and integrity of their husbands, as a rule, will compare with the conduct of the most high-minded and honorable among men in any part of the globe. If their standard was not higher in that respect than that which governs most of their maligners, they would be ashamed to be called by the name of either "Mormon" or "Christian." However this may be viewed, it should be understood by the reading public that the decision in the case under consideration does not affect the "Mormon" question or "Mormon" marriage in any manner or particular whatever.

POLITICS AND STRIKES.

It is fortunate for the country at large that there has been no national campaign on or any state campaign of national interest in progress during the continuance of the steel strike. Had there been, there is no doubt that the strike would have spread to other departments of industry and soon have become a political issue, for the demagogues of politics live on strife and they never cease to work that there may be contention. In times of labor troubles they find their harvest. But the strike has profited them nothing this year for it has been a year without politics. Had it been otherwise the whole country might have become involved in one vast strike. Strikers usually have some grievances, but they have not all that they are credited with when a campaign is on. Then the ills they have are magnified and others they know not of are added to the list. And why? That they may be alleviated and their wrongs, whatever they may be, righted? By no means. They are wanted in political times that they may be used, that they may be as dumb, driven cattle, to be moved hither and thither. And with their passions and prejudices upon them they are too easily swayed. Nor is all the trouble with the political demagogues. There are labor demagogues, too, men who profess friendship for the workman, but whose chief aim is to exploit him. They are the chief allies to the political demagogues. Largely owing to the absence of interest in politics this year the country has not been put in a turmoil through strikes, and the greatest one of all is now in a fair way for settlement. The issues between employer and employee have not become confounded with extraneous ones, always a great danger, and so it has not been necessary to eliminate foreign matters. When people who differ on any matter can define their issues, the chances of agreement or settlement are greatly enhanced.

PROF. KOCH'S DISCOVERIES.

The Berlin professor, Koch, has startled the medical world by the announcement, at the British congress on tuberculosis, that the bovine disease of that name is not transmitted to the human system through the medium of meat and milk of infected animals. If this is true, medical science will have to admit that it has been mistaken on this point. The claim to infallibility generally urged by young and inexperienced devotees of Asclepius, is rudely shattered. On the presumption that animal tuberculosis and human are identical and transmitted in milk or meat, civilized nations and communities have adopted rigorous quarantine laws, and sanitary inspectors have carried these out to the letter, causing much inconvenience and expense, and all to little purpose. Thousands of cattle have been ordered killed by zealous boards of health, unnecessarily perhaps. Of course, sick animals are not fit for food, no matter what the ailment is, but if Prof. Koch

is right, the theory on which sanitary officers and health boards have been proceeding is entirely wrong, notwithstanding their assertion that it had been demonstrated by science and confirmed by experience. That is the great point.

The German scientist's statement is received with some credulity among medical experts, but the fame of Prof. Koch is such that what he has to say on such a subject cannot be ignored. The laymen will accept it as true, and it will allay the fears that have been created in the minds of so many, as to the consumption of impure milk. If the old theory that has hung like a black cloud over the general public is false, its exposure is a boon both to the dairyman and his customers.

But this is not the only point on which Professor Koch endeavors to set the popular mind at rest. He also claims that heredity is an unimportant factor in the transmission of the disease. To be sure, it is frequently observed that children of consumptive parents are suffering in a similar manner, but it is now claimed that this is the result of infection, and not of heredity. Tuberculosis, it is said, is caused solely by the presence of a certain bacillus in the system. Scientists declare that this germ is not transmitted from parent to infant. It usually enters the body through inhalation, although it may gain an entrance through the stomach or by contact with an abrasion of the skin. So, if the infant is at once removed from the presence of the infection, he is free from the disease. It is not claimed, however, that the child born of consumptive parents, or parent is as strong to resist the entrance of bacilli, as are children born of perfectly healthy parents. They are under a disadvantage, but not one necessarily fatal. Tubercular germs are frequently in the air and all persons occasionally inhale them. The system under normal conditions is adapted to throw them off. But when a person's vitality is below par for any reason, his natural resistance may be lowered to such an extent that the bacilli may gain a foothold. The child of the consumptive is liable to start life with less ability to combat the germ than the normal person. Hence it is of great importance that he guard his general health, for in this way he will develop his power to resist the disease.

Tuberculosis is one of the scourges of mankind. It carries off more victims every year than any other malady. One reason for this may be the fact that its nature has been, hitherto, almost unknown. As it becomes known to science, it will, perhaps, be more readily combated, and finally stamped out entirely.

AGUINALDO'S POSITION.

Aguinaldo's position is truly an anomalous one. The insurrection or war, whichever it may be termed, is over, and he remains a prisoner. He was captured but after his capture he took the oath of allegiance to the United States. He did more. He used his influence to have his fellow insurgents come in and lay down their arms and formally accept the sovereignty of the United States. He remains a prisoner of war after all this, yet there is no one for whom he can be exchanged. What shall be done with him? From Manila it has been said several times, that he is kept guarded so closely because it is feared that his enemies will do him some harm. Knows no enemies. To say that he is guarded so closely out of solicitude for his own welfare is humorous, to say the least. The truth is that he is guarded so closely because he is mis-trusted. His nature is Filipino, and Filipino nature, none too good at best, has been made worse by domination of Spanish nature for over three hundred years.

So soon as civil government has been thoroughly established in the islands, and the inhabitants have become accustomed to American men and ways, it will be perfectly safe to restore Aguinaldo to liberty, for the abuses which existed under Spanish rule and against which he raised rebellion will have ceased to exist. If politics in the proper sense of the word are established in the islands, it is altogether probable that the late rebel leader will become an important factor. Upon his liberation it is not unlikely that he may visit the United States. If he does, and he makes any study of American institutions and ways, it cannot fail to modify profoundly his theories of government and also his ideas of the United States. So far as the government at Washington is concerned, Aguinaldo's position is very largely that of a white elephant. What shall it do with him?

The breaking of the drought in the east will tend to mend crop matters.

The British have routed Mad Mullah. This will make him madder than ever.

"To be rich is to be bored," says Ella Wheeler Wilcox. Then of course to be poor is to be amused.

Our Sundays have passed the wide open stage. Wider and wider only express their condition.

In getting the union and non-union men together Mr. J. P. Morgan has made the biggest strike of all.

Judging by their pictures, Judge Advocate Lemley is much the biggest man on the Schley court of inquiry.

The union man modifies the saying, "Ask and ye shall receive," to read, "Strike and ye shall receive."

Congressman Mudd wants Historian MacLay's scalp. MacLay might send him a lock of his hair by way of compensation.

In the drawing today of lots for homes in Oklahoma some will draw prizes and lots will get disappointed.

Toistol has not much faith in doctors. Different ones diagnosed his malady differently. His comment was, "You excellent people know everything that medicine teaches, but medicine itself knows nothing." His case proves

that when the doctors disagree the patient gets well.

A French proverb says: For all misfortunes there are two remedies—time and silence. That is all very well for old, conservative France, but in America there are dozens of patent medicines for every misfortune.

"Millions," Clark's Russian copper company, with its capital of 1,000,000 roubles, will have a tendency to open the eyes of the czar's subjects," says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. It will also have a tendency to open Russia's mines.

Down in Missouri and Kansas days for prayer for rain were set apart, which was all very well and proper, but as these days were designated in times of sore distress their setting apart suggests the old saying about "When the Devil was sick."

Admiral Schley may be charged with being a coward and a traitor (which no one believes), but no one can say that he is afraid of an investigation, to an officer a far more trying ordeal than any battle, on land or sea.

A New York justice has just decided that "no woman has a right to go through her husband's pockets any more than a husband has to go through his wife's pockets." May be she hasn't, but she does just the same, and the "resources of civilization" are not sufficient to prevent her, and now-a-days women have no pockets.

Customs Inspectors in Porto Rico have been collecting duties since the President's proclamation declaring free trade to exist between the island and the United States. They say they know that free trade exists but they do not know it officially. Otherwise while they know it from the ordinary telegraph tape they must know it from the red tape message.

The asphalt pavement on Main and First and Second South streets is in a really disgraceful condition, being full of very bad holes. Anyone at all acquainted with the making and repairing of roads knows, that to permit a chuck hole to go unrepaired is the speediest way to make a road execrable. And that is just what these holes in the paved streets are doing.

The postoffice department has called for bids for about three billion postal cards. When they are furnished it is to be hoped they will be of a better quality than those now sold the public. They are so inferior that when written upon with ink the ink runs more or less as if the cards were semiblotting paper. No such postal cards should be accepted in future.

DEATH OF MRS. KRUGER.

San Francisco Chronicle.
There is something very pathetic in the death of Mrs. Kruger at Pretoria, thousands of miles away from the husband with whom she had lived in peace and happiness for so many years. The war broke up the Kruger family, and it is not so much trouble and worry upon Mrs. Kruger that her days were shortened. She was a fine type of the primitive Boer woman, who believed in the virtues of household work and the bearing and training of good children.

Worcester Spy.
The sympathy of the whole world goes out to ex-President Kruger of the South-African republic. Even his political enemies must sympathize with the old man in the loss of his faithful wife, who died on Sunday, after an illness of only three days. This is truly as great a sacrifice as any of the Boers have been called upon to make.

New York Mail and Express.
Mrs. Kruger was well known to be the very pattern of a faithful South African spouse. The world will certainly deeply sympathize with the old ex-president in his sorrow, and hope that he may find himself able to support it without any diminution of his intellectual powers. The simple stories of the wedded life of this pair—the pictures of their economies and humble ways in the little house at Pretoria, the very photographs of them on their stoop, looking thoughtfully the Dutch peasant pair that essentially they were—have made them interesting to everybody.

Springfield Republican.
The death of President Kruger's wife at Pretoria is one of the tragedies of war; for in the natural course of things this representative woman of the Boers, a notable housekeeper and observant wife, would not have died at 71 years old; she was utterly broken down by the misfortunes of her country, her long separation from Mr. Kruger, and the recent death of a married daughter. She was Mr. Kruger's second wife, and yet the wife of his youth, for they were married fifty years ago, when he was 35 and she 21, and they had had sixteen children, of whom only three have survived. She was a Du Plessis, of the same family as that of the great Richelieu.

Boston Herald.
One of the tragedies of the South African war, which may justify affect the sympathies of all, whatever opinion is held of the merit of the struggle as a political question, is the death of Gen. Paul's wife, while practically a prisoner of the British army, separated from her self-exiled husband. Mrs. Kruger was descended from an ancient and distinguished family, and had the virtues of an uncorrupted line. Her traits, as narrated in the biographical sketch, suggest the homely nobleness of the best women of the early days of New England, who endured the poverty and hardships of life in the untamed wilderness. Their accomplishments were not those of the social favorites of today, but they were willing toilers who bore hardy, righteous sons and daughters, and they failed not in the duties of wifehood.

DR. KOCH'S DISCOVERY.

Kansas City Star.
A more general belief that consumption is infectious, not hereditary, and that it is curable in the earlier stages may lead, as Prof. Koch hopes, to the final extinction of the disease.

Baltimore Sun.

Henceforth we may return to the simple faith of our fathers and drink the milk of our kine in peace and comfort as they drank it, without any fear of being poisoned, provided we can have the same confidence in the dairyman's water as we are now scientifically bound to have in his milk.

Chicago Record-Herald.
Dr. Koch has arrived at the conclusion, through what he regards as indisputable tests, that the bovine tuberculosis is incapable of inoculation into the human body and that mankind's fear of contact with tuberculous-infected meat or fluid is therefore unfounded. If he is able to demonstrate his claim to the satisfaction of scientists,

HANDKERCHIEF SALE

Week Commencing Monday, July 29th.

BEST VALUES OF THE SEASON IN THESE Dainty GOODS
AT Z. C. M. I.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

Ladies' Hemstitched and Embroidered Handkerchiefs, guaranteed pure Linen, regular price 25c, each, in Special Sale at.....	16½c	LADIES' PLAIN LINEN HEM-STITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, regular price 25c, in Sale.....	19c
Ladies' Hemstitched and Embroidered, and Scalloped and Embroidered, Handkerchiefs, guaranteed pure Linen, regular price 25c, in Special Sale at.....	25c	LADIES' PLAIN LINEN HEM-STITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, regular price 25c, in Sale.....	25c
Ladies' Hemstitched and Embroidered, and Scalloped and Embroidered, Handkerchiefs, guaranteed pure Linen, regular price 50c, in Special Sale at.....	50c	LADIES' SHEAR LINEN HEM-STITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, regular price 25c, in Special Sale at.....	18c
LADIES' PLAIN LINEN HEM-STITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, regular price 15c, in Sale.....	10c	LADIES' SHEAR LINEN HEM-STITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, regular price 25c, in Special Sale at.....	25c
LADIES' PLAIN LINEN HEM-STITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, regular price 12½c, in Sale.....	12½c	LADIES' SHEAR LINEN HEM-STITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, regular price 50c, in Special Sale at.....	39c

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On our entire line of Ladies' Fine Embroidered Handkerchiefs, ranging in price from \$1.00 to \$3.50 each, in this Sale a discount of.....

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Z. C. M. I.

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tists, humanity's far-reaching precautions against infected cattle may be abandoned.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The Criterion for August is a very good mid-summer publication. Murat Halstead gives delightful reminiscences of Three Fanny Humorsists, Joanna E. Wood of Great Britain; James Hume-ker contributes a paper on Alphonse Daudet and his love of music; Charles F. Meltzer completes his series of dramatic papers with a discussion of Stephen Phillips, Hauptmann and Rostand; and E. Maurice Newton describes Vanity Fair at the Pan-American Exposition. Among the short stories, there are: "The Man from Mars," by Katharine Holland; "The Sorrows of Jim Jamphry," by Minnie Thomas Boyce; "After Many Days," by Frederick M. Smith. The Children's page gives one of Margaret Johnson's illustrated poems, and a short fairy story. Two features are a double page illustrating famous beaches, and "The Lady Warwick School for Women Farmers." The Household and Fashion departments are excellent. The Crowell & Kirkpatrick Co., Springfield, Ohio.

The August number of Woman's Home Journal contains five short stories: "An Idol of Central Park," by Brander Matthews; "Her Grace of Stoke Pogis," by Elizabeth O. Cuddy; "The Man from Mars," by Katharine Holland; "The Sorrows of Jim Jamphry," by Minnie Thomas Boyce; "After Many Days," by Frederick M. Smith. The Children's page gives one of Margaret Johnson's illustrated poems, and a short fairy story. Two features are a double page illustrating famous beaches, and "The Lady Warwick School for Women Farmers." The Household and Fashion departments are excellent. The Crowell & Kirkpatrick Co., Springfield, Ohio.

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FEATURE NO. 1.

Watch this space for announcements. \$100.00 Ladies' Gold Watch, donated by Boyd Park, for the Ladies' Guessing contest. Every lady entitled to one guess for an appropriate name for the live Elk to be christened, Sept. 20th.

A committee of three leading citizens, not Elks, will decide the name of the lady suggesting the name accepted by the committee, will receive the watch. Contest closes Sept. 20th, 11 p. m. sharp.

Address all communications to Elks' Carnival headquarters. Watch on exhibition at Park's Jewelry Store.

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GARDNER DAILY STORE NEWS

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You'll understand how good the fabrics are.
You'll understand the linings, the padding, the canvas and the tailoring.
You'll understand, when we say that they cannot be duplicated anywhere for the original price, that we know what we're talking about.
Think then what it means when you can come and get \$6.00 suits for \$5.00; \$7.50 suits for \$5.75; \$10.00 suits for \$7.00; \$12.00 suits for \$9.00; \$15.00 suits for \$11.00; \$18.00 suits for \$13.50; \$20.00 suits for \$15.00.
You'll understand the values we're offering in men's pants, 'cause we're selling odd pants for very little money, a fourth to a third off Gardner regular values.
We're selling lots of little things at little prices—Hosiery, neckwear, shirts, straw hats. Some a fourth, some a third and some a half.

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And twenty-five prominent players. Special elaborate costumes.

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No better place to spend a pleasant hour, and you will be clean and cool when you leave.

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