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SALT LAKE CITY, SEPT. 11, 1902.

RELIGIOUS ERRORS.

An Associated Press dispatch from New York states that on Sunday the Rev. Dr. R. S. McArthur created a great sensation by assailing the doctrine of baptism, and that his utterances were wildly applauded. The scene is described as being very striking, and here is what the dispatch gives from the gentleman's discourse:

"He said: 'Baptism never saved a human soul. The doctrine of baptismal regeneration is both unreasonable and unscriptural. The superstitions that have gathered about infant baptism form one of the saddest chapters in church history. Thousands through all the ages have believed that a child dying without being baptized was eternally lost.'

"This doctrine is heathenism, pure and simple. The idea that God would forever condemn an innocent babe because some one had not put a few drops of water on his head, and face, makes God a tyrant and a monster and a demon. Rather than believe in such a God, I will be an avowed infidel.

"This theory of baptismal regeneration makes the minister of religion a worker of magic, a fakir, a performer of miracles. Such teaching is a violation of all sound reason and true scripture teaching."

The superstitions that have swayed the minds of millions of people during the centuries of spiritual darkness that have intervened since the days of the early Apostles, may well be deplored and exposed by speakers having common sense and a belief in the New Testament. Not only is the notion that children dying without baptism are eternally lost both heathenish and unscriptural, but the whole doctrine of infant baptism is equally repugnant to the teachings of Christ and His immediate disciples, who were authorized to proclaim the Gospel to all the world.

The doctrine of the New Testament concerning baptism is that belief and repentance must precede that ordinance. It is also plain and beyond fair dispute, that baptism was administered in the early Christian Church, and also by John the Baptist previous to the establishment of that Church, "for the remission of sins."—Acts 1:37; Mark 1:4. This of itself predicated belief and repentance, and also shows the error of baptizing infants who can neither believe in Christ nor repent, for they have no sins to repent of or be remitted.

Infant baptism was grafted, like many other religious errors, upon the tree of Christendom without authority from the divine "husbandman," and it has produced very bitter fruit.

The preacher's denunciation of the heresy that a loving God would condemn a child forever, because its parents neglected to perform an earthly rite, was well deserved but his exposure of the error did not fully cover the whole subject. In endeavoring to attack one feature of religious untruth, he leaped beyond the bounds of scriptural doctrine and assailed baptismal regeneration, which is taught in the New Testament and was evidently believed in by the early Apostles of Jesus Christ.

Remission of sins obtained through Christ's atonement is given in baptism to the repentant believer. It is in the nature of a regeneration. It is part of the new birth. Christ taught it, He said: "Verily, verily, I say unto thee, except a man be born of water and of the spirit he cannot enter into the kingdom of God."—John 3:5. Baptism is called "the washing of regeneration" by the Apostle Paul—Titus 3:5. Rev. McArthur says, "Baptism never saved a human soul." The Apostle Peter, speaking of the flood that cleansed the earth in the time of Noah, says, "The like figure whereunto even baptism doth also now save us."—1 Peter 3:21. Many other references might be made in support of this statement.

We do not assert that baptism alone will save anybody. But it is part of the Gospel of Jesus Christ and is essential. The birth of water is as necessary as the birth of the spirit, in the process of regeneration. This second birth corresponds to the first or natural birth, containing the elements of spirit, water and blood in both instances.

The trouble with most modern divines is that they have nothing to depend upon for doctrine but the dead letter of ancient scripture. They form a variety of opinions as to its significance, and have no other standard of appeal. In their contentions they attack one modern error only to fall in to another. The sure guide is present inspiration. The real standard is present revelation, through authority appointed now, as of old, to receive the oracles of God. Without it all religious vessels are at sea without captain or pilot, without rudder or compass. Therefore, modern Christendom is in awful confusion, the blind are leading the blind, and nothing short of divine communication will save the world from the doom impending.

RETURNING TO FARMS.

Those who have made American farms a special study, claim that the improved conditions of the farmers have resulted in a re-approach toward

the farm, from the populations of the large cities.

A writer in the September Review of Reviews, points out that the chief cause of the abandonment of the farm was the loneliness of farm life, especially in sparsely settled regions, where there were few neighbors, and it was far between them. The women felt the influence of the isolation, and also the children, and many became insane, as a result of melancholy.

But a great change has come. Rural free delivery of the mails is taking daily papers and illustrated magazines into the farm homes. The telephone is connecting neighbor with neighbor and with the surrounding towns. Books follow the magazines into the homes of those who can afford them, and the traveling library supplies those who cannot purchase books. School facilities are becoming greater, and social parties are no longer exceptional events of rural life.

As a consequence, the farm is again looked upon with favor. And people are turning toward the country.

This is as it ought to be. There is no more independent life than that of a farmer. There may come to him years of depression, as to everybody else, but as a rule his products make him independent. The market value may rise or fall, but the real value of his grain, his fruit, and other products, remains the same to him. There are less risks, less ups and downs in that business than in most other pursuits. It is healthy, conducive to good morals, and it is all-important to the country. It is an industry, without which all others would be crippled, and almost useless.

The idea of the founders of Utah, to have farmers live in small settlements, where they enjoy all the good features of city life, and at the same time be within easy reach of the farm land, was correct. It is that idea that now is being carried out more or less all over the country, and which is attracting attention to the great value of farming as a means of independent living.

THE MAYOR AND THE COUNCIL.

"The News seems to think that it was the Council which issued the proclamation on lawn sprinkling. If it will take the trouble to read that proclamation it will find the same is signed by Mayor Thompson."—Tribune.

The "News" didn't think or "seem to think" anything of the kind, but stated: "A proclamation to that effect has been issued by the Mayor, by order of the City Council." If the Tribune objects to the phrase, "by order of the City Council," it should consult its own columns for the statement. To be consistent, that paper should set up a howl about "the council attempting to exercise executive powers," that would be in line with its recent contentions.

It is pleasing to see that the Mayor does not follow the lead of his organ and apologist, but gracefully submits to the "instruction" of the City Council. He commences his proclamation by announcing that: "Whereas the City Council of Salt Lake City, has by resolution instructed the Mayor to issue a proclamation," etc.

That is all right and it is pleasant to see the Mayor and the Council in harmony on one point in the water question. The Mayor does not "seem to think" that there is anything wrong in their exercise of the power to issue that instruction, whatever our dissenting contemporary may "seem to think" to the contrary.

THE COAL STRIKE.

A Wilkesbarre dispatch states that important negotiations are going on between the labor leader, President Mitchell, and Gov. Stone. The natural conclusion is that efforts are being made to end the strike, though, very properly the parties interested in the matter refuse at present to make any statement for publication. It appears, though, that the question now is rather what legislation should be recommended, than what terms of peace will be accepted. The governor has been called upon about calling an extra session of the legislature, to consider compulsory arbitration laws, and that is the topic he seems to have placed before the miners.

President Baer recently stated that the wages paid in the anthracite region were "fair and just," that they could not be increased without increasing the price of coal and driving the public to the use of bituminous coal; and that, further, one scale of wages for the whole region is impracticable. He says neither of these points can properly be made the subject of arbitration. As long as this view is entertained, there is little prospect of a termination of the contest.

But it is true that the fairness of wages paid, the effect of a rise, or the practicability of a uniform rate, are subjects that cannot properly be submitted to arbitration. One would think that these are the very questions for a third party to decide, especially the two contending parties are more or less selfishly interested, one way or another. The attitude of Mr. Baer suggests the necessity of having a law compelling arbitration and defining, as clearly as possible, what matters are, and what are not, proper subjects of arbitration.

It is of comparatively small importance whether this particular labor war is ended at this time, by some concessions from one side or from both sides. The all-important consideration is to make all such contests impossible for the future. And if there is any other remedy than an arbitration law it would be well to have it suggested. What the remedy is, does not matter, as long as it is efficient. There must, under civilized conditions, be a way out of industrial warfare, with its riots, disturbances, sufferings and losses of life and property. That way ought to be found, and undoubtedly it will be found, when public conscience is awakened to the dangers of the situation.

LAI D TO REST.

Prof. Virchow, whose remains have just been laid to rest with distinguished honors, was one of the great scientists of our age. It has been said truly, that if everything medicine as a science owes to him, directly or indirectly,

should be expunged, comparatively little would be left.

Rudolph Virchow was born at Schivelbein, Pomerania, Oct. 13, 1821. He was the son of a shopkeeper. He was first taught in the village school, but went to Berlin and studied medicine. In 1849 he graduated and became assistant professor at the university. He immediately became noted. He gained respect by his report on an epidemic of typhus fever among the Silesian weavers. This study of the conditions of life among the workers gave color also to his political opinions, and his espousal of radical views in the troublous times of 1848-9 brought his dismissal from the university. So great was the protest from the medical and scientific world that the minister canceled the dismissal, but Virchow preferred then to go to the University of Wursburg, and there it was that he made his first striking discoveries. In 1856 he was recalled to the University of Berlin as full professor, and there he continued to labor faithfully in his studies and his teaching until within about six months, a period of 46 years.

To Virchow the honor of having coined the word "kultur-kampf" is ascribed. The word means "battle for civilization" and is, as old, we presume, as the contest for light against darkness. But we believe it had a new application, when used to denote the struggle of Bismarck against clerical influence in state affairs. To him that was a "kultur-kampf," not a contest for personal supremacy.

Prof. Virchow was fortunate enough to find recognition by a contemporary world. He was honored and rewarded for his work. Many build for the future alone; they are too far ahead of their own age to be appreciated. Prof. Virchow was known throughout the scientific world, and it paid its homage to him, in fullest measure.

RUSSIA IN MANCHURIA.

The Russian minister at Peking, it seems, has notified the Russian commander in Manchuria that the presence of foreigners there, while the province is under military occupation, is not desirable, and he is specially directed to expel British customs employees, that is to say natives of Great Britain but employed by the Chinese government.

This is no doubt in pursuance of the policy adopted by Russia from the first occupation of Manchuria. At Washington the expulsion order is regarded as concerning only Russia, England and China, but it is evident that if the doctrine of "Manchuria for Russians only" is permitted to be proclaimed without contradiction, it will be practiced, whenever Russia deems it safe to do so. And what becomes, then, of the open-door doctrine that was laid down with some emphasis, not very long ago?

WITH BRITISH MONEY.

The Shah's visit to Europe has evidently not been for pleasure alone. It seems to have been intended for a ruse, by which the attention of the British government was directed away from a little loan the Shah made in Russia. For it now appears that Russia has advanced Persia the sum of \$25,000,000, which loan was secretly negotiated while Great Britain was looking the other way.

It was not intended that this transaction should be publicly known, but the news of it has come, and now naturally there is chagrin. The Shah is constantly borrowing money. And with each loan he generally gives valuable concessions, so that his creditors will eventually control his country from one end to the other. Great Britain naturally thinks she ought to have the privilege of furnishing all the money needed. But the Shah has given the preference to Russia this time.

Russia has learnt to buy the favors of the Persian ruler in this way, and what is particularly aggravating in the transaction, is the fact that Russia in all probability has borrowed the gold in England, which she proposes to lend to Persia. In all probability it is British gold with which Russia is about to obtain new grants and privileges.

Russia's great aim is to obtain full control of a Persian gulf harbor, with which to connect the Caucasian railroad system. It is this plan that Great Britain has endeavored to frustrate. Russia seems to have the better of the game for the time being. Just what she has gained in the way of concessions does not yet appear. But it is safe to say that the grants given by the Persian monarch are more than adequate to the sum borrowed.

All roads led to Ogden today.

Hon. Tom Johnson of Cleveland has one decided advantage—the platform on which he stands was made by himself.

Doubtless it is highly pleasing to the youthful King of Spain to be boogied as he has been lately; and his democratic tendencies will not harm him in the least.

It lacks as though the little "affaire de coeur" between the German crown prince and Gladys Deacon had about exhausted itself by being let alone. But, then, you can't always tell.

Memorial services in honor of President McKinley will take place in most of the states, by proclamation of the governor, on Sunday next. It might be well for Gov. Wells to act in this matter.

The presentations to A. E. Weib and J. H. Young by railway associates mentioned elsewhere in this paper, are substantial tokens of the esteem in which both those gentlemen are held in railroad circles.

There is but one Democrat elected to the Maine senate. The rules generally require the minority to be represented on all committees, and if this is followed he will surely be a very busy man for a while.

"A recent visitor to Salt Lake City says that the man who invented the Yale rowing tank is now a Mormon. We should like to know how large his collection is by this time."—New York Sun.

Collection of what? Rowing tanks? The late practice in coast defense in

which our warships engaged was quite satisfactory—in a Pickwickian sense—judging by the reports. The attack and the defense were both highly successful, of which, of course, couldn't be in any other sense.

Spain has made the discovery that the policy of isolation cost her her colonies and she now seeks an alliance with France. Is she obtuse enough to think that by such means, or any means, she can get them back again?

Ex-President Kruger is getting out his autobiography. As he is presumed to be a truthful man it is not likely that he will do as so many public and other servants who lose their jobs do—say that he "resigned" in order to "accept" a better position.

Senator Platt is credited with the statement that the coal strike will end this week. If that prophecy proves true, it is well. But there will be no general satisfaction until it shall by law be made impossible to cause similar conditions, without an effort at arbitration.

Estimates of the world's cereal harvests for the present year, promise the largest yield ever known. It is supposed that Europe's wheat crop is 193, 120,000 bushels above that of 1901. If this is true, the outside demand upon the exportable surplus of the United States will not be such as to keep the high prices that have prevailed lately.

Our Republican friends announce that today they will tell us all who the next judge of the supreme court and congressman will be. Our Democratic friends show that such information will not be released till Tuesday next. When politicians disagree, the proper thing is to take an appeal to the people and wait till they pass upon the question.

Two Italian officers recently fought a duel to appease outraged honor. Then the government, considering its own honor outraged, expelled the challenger from the army and imprisoned the other in a fortress. Others who took part were punished variously. The idea that because a man considers himself insulted he must give the one who does it a chance to kill him also, is a kind of hand-me-down relic that this age should have no use for.

A day or so ago the Venezuelan President, Castro, sent a telegram to the effect that his forces had walloped the insurgents out of their boots, thus securing peace to the nation. As there has been no denial, the announcement is probably true. But how long is peace likely to last in a country where revolutions are always on tap, and to start one a man has only to swing his hat a few times, shout "viva" something-or-other, and wave a red handkerchief?

It will be difficult to determine the responsibility for the accident that might have cost the President his life. What were the mounted guards for, if not to watch out for such dangers? According to the Mayor, the street company had been requested to cease operations along that line, until the President had left. But the request was not heeded, it appears. It is also rumored that the society people that engaged the car offered rewards to the motorman to "get there" before the carriages of the presidential party. The responsibility seems to be well distributed.

The gathering of old telegraphers in this city is an enjoyable affair. It is reminiscent to an extent and in a manner peculiarly its own. The business has shared in the general march of improvement characterizing other skilled labor, but those who have adhered to it have advanced with the occupation and the changes to them are not so noticeable; but one who followed the business some twenty years ago and then gave it up would be about as much "up a tree" in trying to handle the instruments now as when he first began. The telegraphers are an intelligent, sociable lot of people and we hope they are enjoying themselves thoroughly.

M. Wu Ting Fang is incomparable in his sarcasm, when he falls into that mood. It seems that one day he was rudely assaulted on a tour, but instead of saying things that "do not look well in print," Mr. Wu merely remarked:

"I enjoyed my visit up the state very much, aside from the little affair of some one throwing bricks. It was probably done by some one in a fit of celebration. I don't think it was meant as an affront. The reception accorded Prince Chen in this country and the uniform courtesy and kindness with which I have always been treated would preclude any such construction of the incident. The American people have proved very good friends to the Chinese, especially in the recent complications in the Orient, and China understands and is grateful for it. We all sincerely hope that the cordial relations will continue for all time."

It is a pity that people who throw bricks are too coarse to appreciate the rebuke administered in this gentlemanly way. They understand nothing more refined than bricks.

TO DEFEND THE CUP.

Worcester Spy.

It is said that a syndicate may be organized to build a boat to contest with the Columbia and Constitution the right to defend the cup, though it is not likely that any determination in the matter will be reached until a formal challenge has been received. Some of the members of the New York Yacht club think that in the Columbia or Constitution, which has not yet been satisfactorily tested, there is an invincible craft.

Boston Transcript.

Inquiries are being made for an appropriate name for the new yacht which will defend the America's cup in the next race. Why not call it the "Trust." It is the hardest thing on earth to beat and has the credit of establishing our commercial and industrial supremacy in the world.

St. Paul Globe.

Sir Thomas's announcement of intention to build a boat that will out-sail either the Shamrock or the Trust with the declaration that a boat will be built to defend the cup that will run away from the Columbia. And there you are.

RUDOLPH VIRCHOW.

New York Evening Sun.

When Johnson put in Goldsmith's epitaph the statement that his friend "touched nothing that he did not adorn"

he must have felt that he was sacrificing truth for the sake of the epitaph. But the phrase might be used with absolute truth of Rudolf Virchow, the Grand Old Man of Germany who has just passed away. He was a great man of science who found time to be a great patriot as well. He was a selfish reclus. When he shut the door of his study he did not forget the world of busy men outside. In an indirect way through his scientific discoveries he helped the progress of the race. By his manly courage he helped his fellow citizens to obtain some of the rights of free citizens. So Virchow deserves a grateful respect of all sorts and conditions of men in every land.

New York World.

Virchow was chiefly famous as a leader in the leading branch of science, medicine. His name is chiefly associated with the establishment of the "cellular theory" of the human body and with the modern doctrine of disease germs. But he was not without other accomplishments; he demonstrated, applied, dissected, taught. His scalpel was as keen as his logic. Beyond this he was an accomplished linguist; he aided Schliemann's Greek investigations; he organized hospitals; he even shone in national finance as a member of the "Chamber."

Springfield Republican.

His man had full recognition in his life. His 70th birthday was celebrated by a voluntary visitation from the scientific world of Europe—deputations from universities and the learned corporations crowding into Berlin so that he had to receive them in a public hall that of the Kaiserhof hotel, where he was given his portrait done by Liekebach and other medals being his likeness and a dedicatory inscription from the multitude of scientists whose teacher he had been. His 80th anniversary, last year, was celebrated by similar honors, and on that occasion he made a two-hours speech, surveying the development of pathological science, in which he was compelled to recount to a great extent his own work.

Worcester Gazette.

Virchow's greatest fame, however, will probably rest upon his early discovery of the self-propagating power of the animal cell, which has proved of inestimable value. His contributions to medical journals and his published books, of which there are a large number, have been translated in many languages. Among other subjects, Virchow has always been greatly interested in cremation. He believed in the establishment of crematories for cities, on the ground that cremation was a great menace to the health of communities.

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The wise way is to come right to us. Then you'll know precisely what you're buying. You'll be sure you've got your money's worth.
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Manufacturing Jewelers,
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A Student's Eye.

School is just commencing and each student should equip himself or herself with a pair of good eyes for the winter months' study. If you experience any discomfort whatever when reading, don't go on thinking your eyes are just a little tired and they will be alright the next day. A pair of properly fitted glasses won't cost you much, and they will make time for you in your studies, and save you the pain of many headaches. Call and see me. If you don't need glasses I will tell you so, and if you do, I will satisfy you.

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During the Week of Sept. 8th at Z. C. M. I.

We have the Largest and Choicest Assortment of Fine Lace Curtains ever shown here, and all new this season; shipments now being opened. The list includes Brussels, Arabian, Real Lace (Battenberg), Irish Point, Bobinet (plain and ruffled), Nottinghams, Etc. We also offer Oriental, Portieres and Couch Covers, and a beautiful line of imported Killams

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Several families in this city have been "bitten" by unscrupulous dealers, who will promise one thing and send something else. Investigation reveals the fact that the B. C. Morris Floral Co. give better value for your money, than any other dealer in the city. McCormick Block and 72 East Second South.
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Four Large Floors,
35x54 feet, completely fitted with the Latest and Best Styles in Everything to Furnish a House complete.

Largest Stock of HOUSE FURNISHINGS and FURNITURE in Utah.

HARRIS FURNITURE & CARPET HOUSE,
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CHILDREN'S EYES.

If your little girl or boy complains of headaches or if the teacher tells you they are dull in their studies, you should have their eyes examined without delay. Many a child has been considered stupid in school when the truth was that because of eye defects which caused blurred vision or headache, it became almost an agony to attempt study. Don't blame the child before you know.

DR. J. J. BUSWELL,
Ophthalmic Specialist,
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Prescription Work.

UTAH WOOLENS.

\$8.90 Will buy one of Provo Woolen Mills' celebrated all wool
\$3.00 Will buy a pair of all wool pants, the best value ever offered
for the money.

Wool Hose.	Wool Blankets.	Wool Dress Goods.	Wool Shawls.
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We have a few of those Boy's Strong School Suits left, 90c
ages 4 to 12, at
Double breast Jacket and Knee Pants, ages 8 to 12, \$1.75
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Coat, Vest and Long Pants School Suits, ages 11 to 16, \$3.90
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All kinds of L. D. S. Garments, 90c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, and \$2.00.

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The enthusiasm of the people knew no bounds. It was contagious. Everybody seemed to be delighted with the bargains they secured. Exclamations of surprise and satisfaction escaped the lips of the most skeptical. With renewed vigor the sale will start again tomorrow and continue through the week.

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The University of Utah includes the School of Arts and Sciences, the State School of Mines and the State Normal School.

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- 1.—General Science.
- 2.—Liberal Arts.

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- 1.—A 4 years' Normal Course.
- 2.—Advanced Normal Courses.
- 3.—Courses in Kindergarten Training.

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- 1.—Mining Engineering.
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- 3.—PREPARATORY SCHOOL.—A preparatory school is maintained which gives preparation for the courses in General Science, Liberal Arts, Mining and Electrical Engineering, Law, Medicine, and Business.

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MANUAL TRAINING AND DOMESTIC SCIENCE are features of the normal course.

No tuition is charged, but small annual registration fee is required. Registration of students, September 12th and 13th.

Arrangements have been made whereby students from outside the city can obtain board and rooms at the Grand Pacific Hotel, opposite O. L. R. R. Depot, Salt Lake City, at 75 cents a day until they are permanently located.

The University Annual, which gives full information concerning courses, requirements for admission, etc., will be sent free on application to the

UNIVERSITY OF UTAH, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.