DESERET EVENING NEWS: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1901.

MORMON BOY IN YOKAHAMA.

Elder Alma Taylor Sends Interesting Letter Home.

GETTING A START.

anostle Grant and Companions Are Making Many Friends Among the Subjects of the Mikado.

The following is a letter received by Mrs. Joseph E. Taylor, from her son, Alma, who is with Apostle Grant and associates in Japan:

As I wrote in my last letter, we were saling into the harbor at Yokohama at 10 o'clock a. m. We had not gone far when the ship was brought to a stand-still and two Japanese doctors came on board for the purpose of cramining on board for the purpose of Camining the health of all passengers who in-tended to leave the ship at this port. Finding that the condition of the pas-sengers was a healthy one, we were allowed to continue on to the wharf. The water being too shallow for the when to sail all the way into the where

The water being too shallow for the ship to sail all the way into the wharf, we were met by a number of small tug boats, each of which represented a Yokohama hotel. We signed with the agent of the Grand hotel, and were taken to the landing on that hotels tug boat called the Tourist. We were then directed to the custom house then directed to the custom house, where our hand satchels were examwhere our hand satcheis were exam-ined and passed without any trouble. As our other baggage had not yet been taken from the ship, and would not be for an hour or so, we decided to go ou to the hotel and come back after dinner. Here is where we had the first novel experience in the land of Japan. Leav-ing the suptom house we walked a few ing the custom house we walked a few steps and saw about twenty little carts all backed up to the curbing and the shafts pointing out to the street; in the shafts men were standing like horses. We had heard of "rikishas" horses. We had heard of "rikishas before leaving home, and thinking that these were the human conveyances of which we had heard, the novel of the thing tempted us so much that we de-cided to ride in them to the hotel, so by the simple movement of a finger at them four of them came running up to us and dropping the shafts they stepped aside while we got in. On saying "ready" they started out on the run and kept it up until they reached the hotel, which I should judge is threequarters of a mile from the custom house. The rikisha men of Yokohama being constatly on the lookout for strangers, whom they can overcharge, and recognizing us immediately as new-comers they charged us about trebble the regular rikisha tariff, of which we were totally ignorant, hence we went down into our jeans and paid what they asked. This was, therefore, the first time we were taken in by the Japs. On arriving at the hotel we found that our apparel was extremely odd; the custom being light clothes of very thin material. We had not been in our be without some friends even if we are "Mormons." We met with the manager of the Grandenstein & Co's. tea house, also a Mr. Averly, who manages a large foreign mercantile house, and a Mr. Stone, who is the owner of a tradrooms but a very few minutes when there came a light tapping on the door, and on saying. "Come in." a Chinaman opened the door and peeping in said, Good morning sir." in very good Eng-lish. He had under his arm a cloth in which he carried samples of cloth used in making suits. He announced himself as a tailor who made clothes very cheap and guaranteed a good fit or no pay. There was a small card hanging on his right side on which was printed his name, address and business. He was very anxious to make us a suit but not very anxious to make us a sult, but not having been in the country long, we did not feel like taking the risk of falling into a trap and being bit again, as we were by the rikisha man, so we told him that we had not been there long enough to know the fashion sufficient-ly well to be able to way exactly what kind of a suit we would like. This tailor had not been gone but a few minutes when there came another knock on the door, and in came another Chinaman tallor with precisely the same mes-sage as the first. He had not been gone but a moment when an other came, then another, until we had five, all within a half an hour. It Was very strange to us to think that the hotel would allow these men to go all through their apartments, canvass-ing their wares to the guests. This is, however, the custom in this land, and every enterprising firm has two or and every enterprising firm has two or three representatives at each hotel to solicit the patronage of the guests; in fact the person who buys clothes need never go to the shop, as the clothes are brought to your room to be fitted and you can sit in your chair and give what directions you wish, and if you are not satisfied you may keep the tailor running back and forth until you are, and he will not say a word but is so afixious to have you satisfied that he rather takes a delight in it. rather takes a delight in it. We went down to dinner and after We went down to dinner and after enjoying an American meal Elder En-sign and myself went back to the cus-tom house to have our baggage passed into the country. We felt rath-FIGPRUNE 1-assed into the country. We felt rath-er dubious about getting our boxes of books througn witbout paying duty on them, but when the custom officer raised the lid of itro. Grant's trunk, he saw, laying immediately on the top of his clothes one of his cards, written in Japanese. This sc attracted his atten-tion that he picked it up and read it. Seeing that it was attracting him, we stepped up a little closer and began to cyplain who this man was, whose card he was looking at. We also tald him that we were companions of this Mr. Grant and gave him our cards. He that we were companions of this Mr. Grant and gave him our cards. He was so much pleased that when he got through looking at them he shut up the trunk and checked it through. We then showed him another of the trunks which had not been examined, and without looking at it hardly, he passed it through looking at it hardly, he passed it through. Leading him to the boxes we told him that they were books for our library, and without opening them or even asking a question, he put the check on them and ordered them taken to the transfer and which were to the check on them and ordered them taken to the transfer cart which went to the hotel. Thus we felt that the cards had helped us to get through without any expense and we were more than thank-ful. We had not been back to the hotel very long when there came the old familiar tapping on my door, and in stepped another Chinaman tailor. I was so sick of seeing tailors that I felt like FIGPRUNE CEREAL interviews from other newspapers most kicking him clear out of the hotel, but FIGPRUNE CEREAL of which were favorable to us in their

All Good All doctors are good, but only the best can cure the hardest cases. Just so with cough medicines. All are good, but only the best can cure the hardest coughs. Buy the kind the doctors prescribe,-Ayer's Cherry Pec-

toral. "For three winters I had a very bad cough. I then tried Ayer's Cherry Pec-toral. In a short time I ceased coughing, and soon was entirely cured." Mrs. Pearl Hyde, Guthrie Center, Ia. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass, 25c., 50c., 51.00.

I concluded to hear his little speech with patience. I told him to come back in the evening and perhaps he would be ready, by that time, to be measured for a suit. He came back all right and I gave him an order for a pongee slik with the cost me twenty was at the dol I gave him an order for a pongee silk suit to cost me twenty yen, or ten dol-lars. I also gave an order for a plain white duck suit for which I was charged nine yen or four and a half dollars. This ended the tailors for that lay, but a number of other merchants left their cards and by night I had some fifteen or twenty different adver-tisements lying on the table. That evening we sat on the front veranda of the hotel and watched the natives row-ing in their boats on the bay. Most ing in their boats on the bay. Most of the fishermen and others who live almost entirely on the water, go about in their boats naked, except a little breech clout, thus showing the wonder ful development of their muscles. The Japanese, though a somewhat small race, are the most powerful people physically. I have ever seen. Last evening a little bit of a fellow, two inches shorter than Brother Ensign, came up to our room and put the heaviest box of books weighing 250 pounds, on his shoulder and without a murnur or a grunt carried it down stairs from the second floor. It fright-ened me to see him try, but when I said that he could not do it, he only laughed, as much as to say, "I'll show you." As we sat there on the veranda we saw two men, who, by the aid of long poles which they stuck into the ground at the bottom of the water, were moving, slowly, a large flat boat on which there was at least enough coal to fill one of those new 190,000 fb. freight cars used on the R. R. As it grew dark, the lamps began to be grew dark, the lamps began to be lighted on the little barges that floated on the bay, and when night had fully come the golden streaks which fell upon the water's surface, when seen in contrast with the beautiful star-lit sky, presented to the eye a delightful pic-ture; far more inviting than the human nakedness which the day had shown. Thus we spent the first twelve hours of Now, that we had arrived in the land of our mission, we began to think of the work that lay before us, and the best work that lay before us, and the best way of making a start. According-ly after breakfast we went with Brothwhich he had letters of places to which he had letters of introduction, and judging from the matther in which we were generally received, we will not

bomb that soon exploded. Having heard of our arrival the papers were soon after us, and during the day one paper-sent a reporter three times to see us, but we all happened to be out, so thinking it proper to reciprocate, Brother Grant ealled on The Japan Daily Herald the next morning and gave them an interview, the result of which was two columns in the evening issue. The accuracy with which they published his answers to questions pro-pounded, was remarkable for a news-paper, and we felt much pleased in getting the truth before the people in the onset. This paper also published an address, which Brother Grant had furnished them, to the nation of Japan. You will undoubtedly see it published in the "News," for a copy of the paper paper sent a reporter three times to see in the "News," for a copy of the paper has been sent to them. The expenses at the hotel being too great for "Mormon" missionaries, we

had to hunt accommodations at cheaper place, and the other brethren went up on what they called The Bluff, where the foreigners mostly live, to look at a place that had been recom-mended to us as a desirable boarding house. They found it, and went in to see the rooms and other conveniences; telling the landlord that they were from Utah. He, however, must have misun-derstood them, for after he had shown them the rooms he made the remark, that he was expecting some "Mormons" from America. Brother Grant told him that they were the ones and that they had arrived in Yokohama on the steamer "Empress of India" last Monday. Then the landlord said, "I will not have you here under any consideration." When asked why he had such a preju-dice against the "Mormons," he said that they were a wicked and a "God-lost" sect. Brother Kelsch asked him if he would not like to hear some good about them, for it was evident good about them, for it was evident that he had heard nothing but bad, but he said, "No; I do not." This was spoken with so much emphasis that they thought he must be in earnest, so they said "good-day" and left. We learned later that this place was owned by an ex-minister, and that it was where a great many of the active freachers were living, so the cause for our rejection became oute plain. This our rejection became quite plain. This effort being a good beginning (?) we thought we would try somewhere else, so Brother Kelsch, having the address of a minister who had been in Japan for many years, took a rikisha and went to see him, desiring to learn from him if he knew of a boarding place that would be suitable for our purpose. He went expecting to receive a cold re-ception, but as the ex-minister had exhibited such a charitable feeling (?) toward us, he thought he would like to feel the Christian spirit that burned in the heart of an active worker in the ministry. When the Rev. gentleman found that a "Mormon" was in his" it caused the thermometer to fall to about forty degrees below zero, but Brother Kelsch turned up his collar and listened patiently to the storm of words. After the man had finished Brother Kelsch opened up the forts of charity, and preached a sermon that should be reproduced for the benefit of all sectarian ministers, who have no respect for the people or doctrines of any other religious sect than their own. During the confab the peacher was asked if he could give any information as to where suitable textsbooks on the

Japanese language could be found. He answered that he did not desire, in any way whatsoever, to assist the "Mor-mons" in their work of proselyting in Japan and that the ministers of the en-tire country had united for the pur-pose of fighting the Mormons. Brother Kelsch also learned from this man that the announcement of our call to Japan was made in this country soon after the call had been given, and that preparations were made to give us a hot reception. Thus far it has been cold instead of hat.

reports, but there are some that have taken up the other side of the question, the lighting of the fuse which led to the nd now we are having a hot discus-ion. Let the heathen rage, it is only sion. assisting the work along and attract-ing the attention of many to the claims of "Mormonism" that otherwise would be entirely disinterested.

of "Mormonism" that otherwise would be entirely disinterested. The place in which we are living is a five-roomed house, three of which we occupy. The view of the city is truly magnificent, and the growth of vegeta-tion is so profuse that it seems that we are living in a flower garden. No part of the city is particularly noisy, but in this place it is almost as silent as the tomb, and were it not for the occasional clatter of the wooden san-dals worn by the passing natives, we would feel like Darwin when he said to his friend concerning his life and study in the seclusion of South America: "My only companions were the friends I found in nature, and the solitude was broken only by their cry." The even-ings put me in mind of the evenings we spent in southern Illinois. The katy-dids and other bugs are very numerous and betwen sundown and dark there buzzing harmony recalls vividly to my mind the evening spent on Tom Hoge's back porch in Illinos in July, 1899. Through the letters of introduction

in July, 1899.

Through the letters of introduction which Brother Grant had to many leading men, he has been introduced to others, and has become quite prominent, suddenly, even to the receiving of many warm invitations to have dinner, and to partake of other hospitali-ties, one of which, was the free honorary membership for ten days to the Yokohama Commercial club, many or Whose members had become much in-terested in him and his work of proselyting in Japan.

After writing my letter of August 16, I found that the next mail did not leave until the morning of the 21st, so I thought that I would write you a few lines today, in order to have the news up to date.

The weather has been very warm ever since we came, and the humidity ever since we came, and the humidity of the atmosphere is so great that we feel the heat very much; indeed, I should imagine that we are having similar weather to that which the peo-ple of the eastern states have experi-enced, only that the thermometer here registers between 90 and 93 degrees in-stead of 97, 98 and 99 as the people of the east have had it. Being used to the high altitude and dry atmosphere of the Rocky mountains, the heat has a greater effect on me than on other forgreater effect on me than on other for-eigners who have become acclimated. It is remarkable how much sweating a person does; it only takes about five minutes after a bath to become as minutes after a bath to become as sticky and clammy as though we had never had a bath for a month. The custom of the natives in going around almost naked is a very sensible one, and when 1 am in the house where no one can see me, I strip off everything but my under clothes, and as the saying is "Sweat it out." I feel healthy and strong, however, and I find that while I sweat a great deal yet the heat and strong, however, and I find that while I sweat a great deal, yet the heat does not oppress me or give me the headache as it does a great many peo-ple. The way Brother Ensign sweats is too funny to see; he melts his col-lars as fast as he puts them on, and ways often his entire clathing becomes very often his entire clothing becomes so wet you would imagine that he had had a shower bath, clothes and all. To

be fat may make a person jolly, but when it comes to life in Yokohama I prefer to be of the less fleshy class. We secured some text books on the language the other day and are now hard at work trying to unravel the tangled mass that it appears to be. According to the statements of the foreigness that we have come in som foreigners that we have come in con-tact with, the language will take ten years or more to master, and they years or more to master, and they think that we must be crazy when we say that we hope, and expect, to be preaching the Gospel to the natives in-side of one year. They don't recognize any such a thing as divine aid but think that all we will accomplish will



The blood poison sufferer who bases his hopes of a cure upon mercury and potash is doomed to disappointment. These minerals may dry up the sores and eruptions, and perhaps for

months no external signs of the disease are seen, but just as sure as you live, you will experience again the horrible effects of the original poison and the added torture of Mercurial Rheumatism, ruined digestion and most offensive ulcers and sores. The use of these minerals diverts the poison from the natural channels and forces it back into the blood and system, where it preys upon the more vital parts, and heart disease, quick consumption or some other equally fatal disease ends the patient's sufferings. Mercury and potash are given to combat and destroy the deadly virus of Contagious Blood Poison, but they never have nor never will accom-

plish any such result. The advantage gained by a long course of these drugs is only temporary and short-lived.

No wonder, then, the blood poison victim grows despondent and abandons hope when, after taking mercury and potash long and regularly, and having followed to the letter his physician's instructions, he sees the old disease returning, bringing many new and strange symptoms, and, in spite of medical skill and in defiance of all human efforts, the body is soon covered with a mass of pustular sores and copper-colored spots. The membranes of the mouth, tongue and throat thicken and ulcerate, glands



Mercury and

out false hopes

doubt. @ 0 0

inflame and throb with pain, hair and eyebrows fall out, sight fails, and it seems not an organ, tissue or fibre of the body escapes the ravages of this terrible poison. Mineral remedies having failed to arrest the disease, the pitiable sufferer feels that his choice lies between a life of the most intense mental and physical suffering or self-destruction.

But you can be cured quickly and permanently of Contagious Blood Poison by the use of S. S. S. It antidotes and destroys this peculiar virus, and no other known medicine does, and we confidently assert and believe that S. S. S. is the only true cure for this vile disease, this monster plague. It is strictly and wholly a vegetable remedy, and we offer \$1,000.00 for proof to the contrary. No bad effects follow its use. It cleanses the blood of this poison and restores it to its original purity and strength, and not only removes all traces of the



disease, but destroys the effects of the mercury and potash as well. Profit by the experience of thousands who have been restored to health and happiness through the timely use of S. S. S., and do not be duped and doped by so-called specialists and others who have nothing to offer you but Don't despair of a cure because other methods have failed. S. S. S. will not disappoint

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you, and the balance of your days may be the best and happiest you have ever known or dared hope for. Write our physicians all about your case, describing as accurately as possible your present condition, symptoms, etc., and they will cheerfully advise and help you to get well without any cost to you whatever. Our Home Treatment Book on Contagious Blood Poison gives much information about the disease that we are sure will interest you. We will be glad to mail you a copy if you desire it.

ing firm; all of whom received us kindly and offered any and all the assist-ance that we might need, and which they would be able to give. Besides visiting the people named, I did nothing but stay in my room, writing up my journal, which I have started to keep. The proprietor and manager of the

nally landed in Japan, where he mar-ried a Japanese woman and settled near Yokohama. He being a lover of Shakes. hotel at which we were stopping (Mr. Eppinger) had once lived in Salt Lake Eppinger) had once lived in Sait Lake City, and was the manager of Garfield Beach for a year. Mr. Eppinger, how-ever, was not in the city but the acting manager, Mr. Sanford, was very kind to us and as he was an actor on the stage and had many pleasing recollections of his visits to Sait Lake, he seemed to take a control interact in us, as much peare's plays, gave the name "Shaks-peare" to his home, and it being on a drive or race track as it is called here, he added the words, "Race Track," hence the name "Shakespeare Race Track." Mr Pauncefort had two chil-Track. dren by his Japanese wife; one, a girl who is now in a convent in France; the other, a boy of twenty-three years take a particular interest in us, so much so that he said that he would like to make the rates half price to us. He having heard that one of our party was of age, who has married a Japanese girl and is now occupying a prominent po-sition in one of the leading mercantile establishments here. Mr. Paunceforte died some three years ago, leaving everything to his wife, who now runs a boarding house on the old home-stead. We had heard that she was keeping accommodations for foreigners, and thinking that perhaps the fact of our knowing considerable of her hus-band's history would influence her to of age, who has married a Japanese girl a singer in the Tabernacle choir, he de-sired to have him sing for the entertainment of himself and guests, so he asked Brother Ensign to favor him, and asked Brother Ensign to favor him, and of course, Horace consented to do so. That evening we assembled in the la-dies' parlor and Brother Ensign sur-prised the natives with his wonderful voice, and made many friends for the "Mormons from Utah." Thus the Lord began to open the way for us to make found of the many function band's history would influence her to band's history would influence her to give us fair rates, we visited her mainly for the purpose of securing a place to stay. But we found that our knowledge of her husband did not have much weight in securing low rates, and friends of the many foreigness who came to the hotel to spend their even-ings in conversations with people of their own tongue. In looking through the paper that evening I found the fol-lowing note on our sortical. If the much weight in securing low rates, and we found also that she was running a sort of a wayside inn, where liquors were on tap and she was the bartendel, so we did not feel at all bad in not be-ing able to supply the amount she asked for the rooms and board. Brother Grant secured another board-ing house address paid over boardlowing note on our arrival: "It is re-ported that four 'Mormon' missionaries from Utah, have arrived in Japan and intend to establish a mission. They will find the native article better than their wares." This little squib was simply Brother Grant secured another board-ing house address and sent Brothe, Kelsch to look at it and determine if it were suitable for us, and if they would permit the "Mormons" to live with them, or if they, too, were under oath not to take us in. He found the landlady to be a very fleshy woman, something like our Emma, too good-natured to hate anybody. When she learned that we were the "Mormon" missionaries she said that she was a little bit afraid of us, "just a fittle bit."

Cereal little bit afraid of us, "just a little bit." is how Brother Kelsch expressed it, but that she thought our money was Represents the highest but that she thought our money was just as good as anybody else's and that we could come if we were suited with the place. Brother Kelsch came back to the hotel and reported what he had found, and we decided to accept the place, so for the next month we will be at No. 25 Bluff, Yokohama. That evening, while at the hotel, we had an interview with the editor of the Jiji or Japan Times, which is publishen in Tokio. This paper is the leading Japanese sheet in Japan, and the edi-tor had come all the way from Tokio to get the straight of the "Mormon" question: not wishing to take the words of any not of their faith. We talked standard of excellence in cereal coffee products

54% California figs and prunes, scientifically blended with 46% well ripened grain, makes a table beverage of rare quality.

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complished, what the principal tenents of their faith are the subject of poly-gamy (of course), and the contem-Boil from 5 to 10 minutes only plated work of the missionaries in Japan. ALL GROCERS SELL

We also have had a number of other

On the morning of August 15th Broththink that all we will accomplish will Ensign and I went out to what be by our own hard efforts. But we have implicit confidence in the blessing is known as the Shakespeare race track. This place was build by a Mr. Paunceof God on every effort that we make in the line, and have great faith in the fulfillment of the promises that have forte, who at one time lived in Salt Lake City, where he has acted on the stage many times. He was a member of the Church but apostatized, and fibeen pronounced upon our heads by the Priesthood of God. We expect in the near future to dedi-cate this land for the proclamation of the Gospel and the establishment of the ensign of truth, that the Lord may recognize our labors in seeking to bring souls unto him.

Brother Kelsch is going down town, and being afraid that he will get lost goes alone, he wants me to so with him, so I must continue this little Japanese tale in my next letter. We expect to take a rikisha, so if you will imagine a little shetland pony cart



Nobility Recommends Nervine.

The above portrait is that of Countess Mogelstud, of Chica-go, Ill., whose gratitude for the benefit received from the use of Dr. Miles' Nervine prompted her to make this statement:

"It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to the very excellent merits of Dr. Miles' Nervine. Although I am past So years of age I find it soothes the tired brain, quiets the irri-tated nerves and insures restful sleep. I never fiel contented without a bottle of it in the house." Gratefully yours, CHRISTIANA MARIA, Countess Mogelstud.



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drawn by a copper colored man, who | Sugar Refining company to recover has bare legs and a pair of shoe soles | \$490,139 (with interest), paid by the has bare legs and a pair of shoe soles tied on his feet and bat something like your chopping bowl turned upside down on his head and wearing a white cotton suit with knee pants, and pic-ture me in a white duck suft and straw nat, sitting easily in the seat holding up a white umbrella with green lining, to keep the sun off, you can have an idea of how 1 look when on the streets of Yokohhma. The price of these rikishas is from twenty to twenty-five sens per hour, according to the nature of the road, that is, if it is hilly or smooth.

ANARCHIST MAGGIO'S CASE

Preliminary Hearing Will Occur Saturday, Sept. 21.

Silver City, N. M., Sept. 11 .- The preliminary hearing of Antonio Maggio, the anarchist, who is said to have pre-dicted the shooting of President Mc-Kinley, will occur before United States Commissioner Newcomb on Saturday, September 21. Deputy United States Marshal Fred Formoff today swore out the warrant for his detention, charging

him with conspiracy to kill in the United States. Antonio Maggio was born on the island of Sicily, January 2, 1877. With two brothers he came to New Orleans, at which point and at Baton Rouge, he lived for three or four years, going from there north, traveling with circuses and theaters. It was two years ago, the summer of 1899, when he clairs ago, the summer of 1899, when he clairs he got his first lesson in anarchy, in Kansas City, Mo., where he heard Pedro Revochio lecture upon the sub-ject of snarchy and religion. He denies statements credited to him here and elsewhere relative to predicting the death of the President and the emperor of Garmany of Germany, Maggio has a brother in Leaven-

worth, Kan., and one in New Orleans. His father is said to have been in prison in Italy, having been convicted of participating in a revolution in that country.

Jessie Morrison's Bond Approved.

Topeka, Kan., Sept. 11 .- A \$4,000 bond was approved today for the release of Jessie Morrison from the penitentiary pending the decision of the state su-preme court on her appeal from the daclsion of the Butler county district court, which sentenced her to five years imprisonment for killing Mrs. Castle. Miss Morrison will be released tomorrow.

Judgment for the Sugar Trust.

New York, Sept. 11 .- In the United Stats circuit court today, Judge La-combe handed down an order grantins. We are now prepared to send out judgment in favor of the American orders. Beardsley's Tavern.

sugar company to Collector Bidwell on sugars imported from Porto Rico. There were nineteen separate cases in-volved in the suit, all of which were The decision is based on the opinion of the United States Supreme Court that Porto Rico is at the present time a portion of the territory of the United States and their sock browship from States, and that goods brought from that island are not subject to duty in any port here.

Plot to Kill Duke of York. New York, Sept. 11.-The World will

say tomorrow that a report has come from Montreal that several anarchists have arrived there for the purpose of assassinating the Duke of York when he comes to Montreal. The report fur-ther states that the information concerning the plot was furnished the mayor of Montreal by an Italian. Gov. Voorhees of New Jersey cor roborates the report. The conspiracy was hatched in. West Hoboken, he says, but he has been unable to locate the construction

Kolitz in a construction of the c the conspirators. Nothing Like Oil,

"In dealing with man, remember that a spoonful of oil will go farther than a gallon of vinegar." The same may be said of children. There is nothing so good for children as the old fashioned castor oll. However, much they may abhor it, it is their best medicine for disorders of the bowels. In the more severe cases of diarhoea and dysentery, however, Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarhoea Remedy should be given after the oil operates, and a quick cure is sure to follow.

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street.

SUNDAY EXCURSION. On Sunday at 10 a. m. the Rio Grande will run another of his cheap and popular excursions to Ogden. \$1.00 roun trip. Kolitz will serve free refresh ments. Return special leaves Ogden a 9:00 p. m. Bicycles free. Baseball.



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Mrs. J. P. Hendricks, 1401 Winnie St., Galveston, Tex., says: I can freely say that "De Lacy's Hair Toste" does nicely all that you claim. I not only use it myself, but have recommended it to my friends.

Mrs. Dr. Bryan, 2651 Shenandoah Ave., St. Louis, Mo., says: De Lacy's Hair Tonic worked like magle in stopping my falling hair, and I know of a number of my patients who have used it for restoring gray hair and dandruff, and I know per-sonally that it does the work.

duestion; hot wisning to take the words of any not of their faith. We talked to him quite freely, and the next morn-ing this paper devoted an entire page to the "Mormone," what they had at

plished, what the principal tenents

al use that De Lacy's Hair Tonic Restores Gray Hair and Cores Dandroff. 1 cheerfully recommend it.

G. E. Fessenden, 912 N. Sixth St., St. Mo., says: I know positively from person- Louis, Mo., says: After using two bottles recommend such a meritorious preparation N. sixth St., St Louis, Mo., says: "My hair

De Lacy's Hair Tonic it stopped falling ens as I have found De Lacy's Hair Tonic to be. fell ont until I thought I was going to be tirely, and five hottles restored the Gray Hairs back to Brown. It is a wonderful preparation. I know from personal use that it does "Re-store Gray Hair."-Eev. J. Scott Carr. Ply-mouth Congregational Church, St. Lonis, Mo.

I feel that it's "A Christian Duty" to W. H. Lowe, of McNamara Shoe Co., 206

"DE LACY'S FRENCH HAIR TONIC" IS ENDORSED AND RECOMMENDED TODAY BY MINISTERS, PHYSICIANS, DRUGGISTS AND THOUSANDS OF MEN AND WOMEN ALL OVER THE UNITED STATES AND FOR-EIGN COUNTRIES. OVER ONE MILLION BOTTLES SOLD LAST YEAR. Not a complaint from anyone, but words of praise from all, Your money back if it fails to do just what is claimed for it. CAN YOU ASK MORE? I battle. All DE LACY'S. See that DE LACY'S. Examine your pack- DE LACY'S. Shun a clark who teles DE LACY'S. The gaanine, DE LACY'S. Seat by express. DE LACY'S. Seat by e

