

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, - MAY 29, 1901.

Y. M. C. A. L. A. CONFERENCE.

The General Conference of the Young Men and Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Associations of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will be held in Salt Lake City on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, June 2nd, 3rd and 4th, 1901.

General public meetings will be held in the Tabernacle on Sunday, June 2nd, at 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., and business meetings will be held on the succeeding two days for the Young Men in the assembly hall of the Young Men's Building and for the Young Ladies in the building of the Latter-day Saints' Business College; and for the Young Ladies in the fourteenth ward assembly rooms. All officers and members of the associations are requested to be present at all the meetings, and a cordial invitation is extended to all the Saints to attend the Tabernacle meetings.

LORENZO SNOW, General Superintendent Y. M. C. A. L. A.

THOMAS HULL, General Secretary Y. M. C. A. L. A.

ELMINA S. TAYLOR, General Superintendent Y. L. C. A. L. A.

ANN M. CANNON, General Secretary Y. L. C. A. L. A.

DECORATION OBSERVANCES.

The observance of Memorial day, commonly called Decoration day, has rightly become universal throughout the United States. Beginning with the decoration of the graves of soldiers who fought for the Union in the great civil war, it grew into that fraternal feeling which recognized heroism and devotion to principle, however mistaken, exhibited on the other side of the controversy. The blue and the gray join in the ceremony of adorning the graves of all who fought for liberty and right as they understood it, making no discrimination between the heroes of the North and of the South.

The custom advanced with the years, until it has reached the beautiful ceremony of placing flowers on all the graves of the dead departed who leave a relative or a friend to hold them in loving memory. So, Memorial day of 1901 will exhibit the sentiment of regard for the dead wherever there is a cemetery to be visited and a tomb to be decorated.

In a small settlement of this State, in a former session of this kind, the men of the hamlet turned out in early morning with the necessary implements, and cleared their grave-yard of weeds and everything that obscured the resting places of their dead, making the ground to some extent orderly and pleasant to behold. Later on in the day, the ladies and children brought such flowers and boughs as were accessible and placed them upon the graves that had thus been cleared from unsuitable surroundings. It was a fitting manner in which to spend the day.

We mention this by way of suggestion to our friends, in country places where the grounds appropriated for burial purposes are neglected and forlorn. Decoration day is a suitable time in which to trim up the sleeping places of the departed, repair the fences, replace broken down headboards, and plant shrubs and flowers where that is practicable. Every town should have a neat and pleasant looking cemetery which should be kept in as good order as possible, and the annual custom of strewing flowers upon the graves of those who have "gone before" should be followed regularly, and with pleasure at the opportunity of showing that our loved ones who have left us are not forgotten.

THE CENTENARY CELEBRATION.

As already announced in the Deseret News, the centenary anniversary of the birth of that great leader of men, President Brigham Young, will be celebrated next Saturday at Saltair. The program of exercises has been published and has attractions which should draw a very large assembly to the beach. It will be a grand occasion. Citizens of all creeds and classes are invited to join in the festivities of the day, and to exhibit their appreciation of the life and labors of one of the celebrities of the nineteenth century.

To the Latter-day Saints, the original settlers of this mountain region and their descendants, President Young was something more than a great pioneer. To them he was a Prophet, Seer and Revelator. He was full of divine inspiration. He recognized the Lord in all his works and teachings and directions. He was raised up to fulfill a special mission. He was the faithful successor of the Prophet Joseph Smith. He built upon the foundation which Joseph laid. He carried out the plans which his predecessor had framed. They venerate his character and hold him in affectionate memory.

To the people of the west whose faith is different, Brigham Young appears as a strong-minded, resolute, capable and masterful character. He led the way to this then wilderness country and pointed out the places suitable for human habitation. He set the example of enterprise in the several branches of profitable industry. They see the marks of his genius on every hand, in town and country. They esteem him for the remarkable qualities of mind

and force which he exhibited. They behold the fruits of his labors and value him according to his works.

It is fitting, then, that both "Mormon" and non-"Mormon" residents of Utah should gather on the occasion of his one-hundredth birthday, and manifest their recognition of the grand work which he performed as the pioneer of civilization on this part of the Pacific slope. It is expected that many people will come from considerable distances to unite in this celebration, and there is no doubt that all who participate in its observance will enjoy a pleasant and profitable holiday. Let us all take a trip to Saltair on Saturday.

JOURNALISTIC CREDIT.

A weekly sheet published at Mantol, called the Messenger, continues to exhibit personal spite against the editor of the Deseret News, for some cause unknown to any one on this paper. It announces its desire to see the "News" prosper, but assails the editor by name, and does not seem to understand the impersonality of a public journal. In thus paying brief attention to the Messenger, we are aware that anything appearing in it is of little if any consequence, but it quotes from a paper said to be published by the B. Y. Academy at Provo, and which the Deseret News does not receive. It is because the school paper may have fallen into error concerning an article in the "News" of March 21, that we mention the matter in the Messenger, a sheet which we should not have seen if it had not been called to our attention. This is what it professes to have taken from the Provo paper:

"The Deseret News copied from the White and Blue the 'Eulogy on the life of Dr. Maeser,' but failed to give us credit. We admire their judgment but condemn their methods. Such action is beneath the dignity of a Church paper."

As we have stated, we do not receive the White and Blue, and therefore could not have taken anything from its columns. It is a rule with this paper, understood by all members of its staff, that due credit must be given to any paper from which an original article is copied. If by mistake a compositor through carelessness omits the name of a paper from which an extract is made, the error is rectified and the reprint-reader is blamed and reprimanded. But in this case the error is with the White and Blue, and the malice with the Messenger. The "Eulogy on the life of Karl G. Maeser," as the Messenger could see when it was published in the Deseret News, was written, and so stated in the sub-headline, "By Professor J. E. Hickman, Brigham Young Academy." The original manuscript by the Professor was sent us from Provo, and a duplicate was given to the White and Blue. (We do not know that it was.) What then? Would the fault be with the Deseret News?

The Messenger intimates but does not make the charge direct, that the Deseret News steals Mantol court items from the Tribune. We obtain our country news from our own correspondents. In reports of occurrences in the country, especially in court news, there is bound to be a similarity between our correspondence and that of our contemporaries. Occasionally they are ahead, and then again we have the advantage as to time. We have a very wide circle of agents and receive information from almost every settlement by letter or by wire when that is possible. Sometimes items of news are taken verbatim from our columns by the morning papers in this city. There is no objection to that. The accommodation in such general news is mutual. This, of course, does not apply to anything special or exclusive, involving expense or the brainwork of an exceptional writer; that is the property of the paper that pays for it as much as its business goods.

The objection entered by the Deseret News to the practice of some country papers, of taking articles from its columns without credit, refers to editorials and specially written or telegraphed articles, that are exclusive to this paper, and for which every fair and honorable journal will be careful to give proper credit. Little items of general news of small importance and of common report are altogether different; they are taken from the "News" without a word of protest on our part.

Now if some friend of the Messenger will take pains to show it the folly and impudence of attacking the editor of the Deseret News by name, for faults whether real or imaginary in the paper, and teach the Mantol sheet common journalistic decency, it will perhaps be better for the reputation of the town that is afflicted with such a publication. The Deseret News has a character to sustain which it has maintained through a long series of years, and reliability, fairness and justice to its contemporaries are among its recognized characteristics. These it intends to retain, and the increasing support it is receiving from every quarter, is a credential that overweighs such exhibitions of petty and personal spite as we have noticed today.

CUBA ACCEPTS THE TERMS.

The Platt amendment having been adopted by the Cuban constitutional convention, Cuban independence is about to become a fact. There was strong opposition to the amendment, owing we presume, to the distrust Cubans naturally feel toward foreigners on account of their long and sad experience with Spain. But it was nevertheless adopted. In time the objectors will find that Americans are not Spaniards, and that their fears are not well founded.

About the only conditions imposed upon the island by the amendment is, that this country shall have a right to interfere in case the island government is unable to maintain order; that Cuba shall not treat with foreign powers except with the consent of the United States, and that this country shall have a word to say in the matter of contracting debt. In every other respect the island is to be free and independent, and there is no fear of interference as regards these matters, unless the new republic should adopt a course plainly detrimental to the interests of this country. And in that

case interference would be inevitable, regardless of treaties. Before the war, the United States disclaimed any intention of exercising sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over the island, except for its pacification, and asserted its determination to leave the government and control of the island to its people. This pledge will now be redeemed.

The greatest objection in Cuba to the Platt amendment is that it favors of course, Cubans have repeatedly stated that they were willing to grant, of their own accord, all that the amendment demands, and more, but that the demand should not have been made in the way in which it was formulated. One of the Cuban papers stated this objection saying that our government attempted to settle, in a precipitate and brutal manner, "a question which demands great tact, exquisite politeness and discretion, in order so to present it that it should not estrange and divide two nations that should live in the closest harmony and cordiality." It was then, merely the manner of presentation that was objectionable, and not the demand itself.

That being the case, all will yet be brought to a cordial and harmonious conclusion. The Cubans may be exceedingly delicate in their feelings and have over-refined ideas and tastes as to the proprieties of diplomatic intercourse, but under autonomy and subsequent intercourse with the world at large they will modify their lofty standards and value the naked truth and the diplomatic drapery that may conceal hypocrisy and false pretensions. In the matter of the Platt amendment the United States has merely stated in plain language and without equivocation, on what conditions Cuban independence can be established. There are no ulterior motives hidden in the terms of that amendment. There is no ambiguity that conveys a meaning not at first apparent. And if it is true that Cuban gratitude is ready to make all necessary concessions in favor of the country that broke the fetters of oppression, it is to occasion to feel hurt, because of the manner in which the conditions were stated. Belligerent Cubans may now distrust the American people, but the time may yet come when they will admit the wisdom of the statesmanship that reserved for this country the right to save the new republic from possible dangers both from within and without.

APPEAL FOR ARBITRATION.

A Berlin dispatch has it that, according to S. Petersburg reports, representatives of the Boer republics have formally appealed to the international court of arbitration, to take up the issues involved in the South African war, promising to abide by the decision that may be rendered. It is added that the Boer papers express the opinion that it is quite possible that Great Britain would now be willing to submit its case to the court.

It does not appear to us, however, that a "formal application" to the court will be the correct initiatory step in this procedure. As we understand it, the disputing parties should first select, from among the neutral powers, one representative each through whom they might agree upon submitting the dispute to arbitration. This being done, the bureau of information is to be notified of the intention of both parties, to apply to the court, and also of the names of the arbitrators selected to sit upon the case. There is a whole lot of preliminary work to be done, before an "appeal to the court" is in order. The court cannot compel any of the disputants to meet before it. Arbitration must first be mutually agreed upon. And in this case, when all diplomatic relations are interrupted, an agreement can be effected only through the medium of a third party with whom the two disputants still maintain such relations.

The South African republics have from the beginning of hostilities signified their willingness to arbitrate. The objectors of Great Britain have been that arbitration can not be resorted to between a sovereign country and her dependencies. This objection still holds good, and unless the views are much changed in English government circles, there will be no arbitration of the Transvaal dispute. Still, a peaceful settlement of the trouble, even at this late date, would unquestionably be for the best interests of the belligerents, and for humanity in general.

If, as intimated in the Berlin dispatch, there is a possibility that Great Britain would consider arbitration, some disinterested power ought to approach the government on that question. That is one of the duties enjoined upon the signatory powers by the Hague convention, and it is expressly stipulated that such interference is in the interest of peace shall not be considered an unfriendly act. The Transvaal delegates ought to appeal to some strong power, friendly to Great Britain, to endeavor to bring about a settlement in favor of arbitration, and to formulate a basis for such a settlement of the dispute. And perhaps there is no government that Great Britain would rather listen to on this question than that of the United States. Unless something like this is done, there will be no arbitration.

What weapon has Senator McLaughlin with which to withstand the pitchfork attacks of Senator Tillman?

When all the allies leave China will it be alone or merely a revolt? It is by no means impossible that it will be the latter.

May is almost gone but what a beautiful month it has been, such a month as the poets sing of, Utah can beat the world for fine weather when it tries.

An eastern exchange discusses the old saying, "Everything is fair in war, but in the interrogative form. The touchstone there is the same as in many other vexing questions in this world. It is, Does it succeed?"

It is said that Gov. Allen of Porto Rico hopes to establish free trade between his island and Germany. If free trade between Porto Rico and Germany is feasible, why is not the same thing

feasible with Porto Rico and the United States?

The Neuste Wiener Tageblatt says that the United States is the common enemy of all, and urges a European combination against this country. The United States may be the common rival in the commercial world of them all, but it is the enemy of none; on the contrary, it is the common friend of mankind.

Chief Hazen of the United States secret service has tendered his resignation. He has served the public well and he could continue to serve and entertain them if he would write a book and tell what he knows about thieves, frauds and swindlers. His memoirs should be as interesting as a novel by Paul de Koch.

Mrs. Broad, widow of the anarchist who assassinated King Humbert, declares that her husband was murdered by the keepers of Santo Stefano prison. Well, even if he were, it was only putting in practice his own doctrine in which case he died of a dose of his own medicine. There are no such sticklers for strict observance of the law as far as technicalities go as your murderer caught red handed.

In Alabama it is proposed to adopt a constitutional provision, that only whites shall be eligible to hold office. The proposition is wrong in every regard and instead of solving the race problem will only make it more complicated. The negroes are here and are citizens with the rights of citizens. To treat them as citizens and to respect their rights as such is the proper way to do. The Alabama proposition is the very opposite of this.

Emperor William has done a good deal of talking in his time and has said many things that have been considered foolish and that have brought him much criticism and censure. Now he does not propose to cease talking but he does propose that his talking shall not be reported in the papers and has given orders to that effect. If he cannot resist the temptation to have his talk published. Undoubtedly there is too much talk in the world and anything that tends to prevent its repetition is to be encouraged and commended.

British Consul Sturdy, reporting on the tsetse fly and horse diseases in Uganda and British East Africa, advises the taming of zebras. The zebras are immune against the tsetse and exist in great numbers. It would be the work of a few years, the consul thinks, to substitute immune zebras for horses in the fly country and thus solve the transportation and cavalry problem throughout a large part of Africa. It is to be hoped this move to domesticate the zebra will succeed. If it does there is no reason why it should not be introduced into domestic service everywhere. It is a most beautiful animal and its presence on farms and in cities would be most pleasing and attractive. It should be as hardy and tough as the ass and a much quicker and handier animal.

CARNEGIE'S GIFT.

Springfield Republican.

Mr. Carnegie's gift of \$10,000,000 to the four universities of Scotland quite takes the Scotch breath away. The effect will be to open these institutions to all young men and young women in Scotland without the payment of tuition, and so it is equivalent to a scholarship to the entire population. There seems to be a drawback to the gift, from the university standpoint. The elimination of tuition fees will increase the number of students and thus will heavily increase the universities' running expenses, for which Mr. Carnegie has made no provision. At present, while the student's fees are not more than \$50 a year, the institutions spend from \$100 to \$150 upon him. The financing of a college or university is somewhat mysterious to the man of business, and as Mr. Carnegie has been giving his money almost exclusively for libraries, he may not have understood the effect his \$10,000,000 for the payment of students' fees would have.

Kansas City Star.
 Mr. Carnegie's endowment of \$10,000,000 to establish free education in the universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen and St. Andrews is certainly munificent, though some criticism, if not censure, will probably be invoked by the stipulation that his beneficiaries shall be his "Scottish fellow countrymen only," and that no English, Irish, colonial or foreigner need apply. While it is a manifest breach of propriety to look at a gift horse in the mouth, there will be considerable curiosity to know why Mr. Carnegie should have been so strenuous on this point, in view of the great facility of the Scots for preserving what may be called their autonomy.

Boston Herald.

The canny Scotch are not much affected by the dreadful hubbub of educating the lower classes, and less, but shamefully too much, in some parts of the United States. They believe that education is power, that their happiness and influence as a people is promoted by the diffusion among all of the best culture to which they can attain. Their leaders have never preached the doctrine that for the poor ignorance is bliss, and to them learning should be dispensed in due measure according to the present lot in life of those who hunger for it, lest they become discontented with the inferior station in which they were born, and refuse to live by honest industry. In nothing else has more illogical wisdom been deduced from exceptional instances than in the matter of general education.

San Francisco Call.

There is a sturdy democratic spirit in Carnegie. Most men possessed of his colossal fortune would dream of founding a family, planting it in an entailed estate and providing for a sort of dynastic perpetuation of his name. But these projects seem to have no interest for him. He desires to bestow his fortune upon the people who, nearly or wholly, were never reached by the conditions under which he accumulated it. He provides that millions of families shall get the benefit, rather than that one shall be established.

St. Paul Globe.

Carnegie's gifts always have a string to them in the shape of a condition. The only Scot evidently believes in the maxim, "God helps him who helps himself." The gift of \$10,000,000 to the education of students in four Scottish universities will not amount to more than \$5 per year to each student, yet the conditions attached makes it necessary for the public to spend for the same object five times as much as the gift.

Chicago News.

It is not surprising that the British press on first hearing of this proposition should find it difficult to estimate properly a plan which in effect pro-

poses to establish a nation of university graduates. In part, at least, the dubious tone in which the gift has been discussed may be ascribed to sheer inability to grasp its significance. It is urged that the plan of free tuition will be detrimental to the universities; that it will increase their attendance and thus cause an added cost in maintaining them; and that free universities having been established some one will now have to bear the onerous duty of providing free preparatory institutions. The result, it is claimed, will be to disorganize and "pauperize" the entire Scotch educational system.

THE CHINESE SITUATION.

Boston Transcript.

We are immensely stronger before the world for our participation in the Chinese question, and the traditions of our government in its domestic policy have not been in the slightest degree weakened. There is no reflex action from China, at all events on the republican institutions of the United States. Here at least there is no "fault," as the geologists call the losing of a precious vein, in the history of progress in amelioration of human conditions imbedded in our institutions.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

China accepts the conditions imposed by the powers and agrees to pay the full amount demanded, in monthly installments at the rate of \$10,000,000 a year until the sum agreed upon is made up. That would take thirty years. According to the Chinese statement the annual income of the government now amounts to only \$61,000,000, of which \$23,000,000 has to be paid to foreigners on the war loan and other obligations. That leaves \$38,000,000 for all other government expenses. Adding the new obligation, and supposing no other ways of raising revenues are devised, the Chinese will get \$28,000,000 and the Chinese but \$22,000,000 of the annual revenue.

Boston Herald.

The report which Lieut. Thomas Franklin of the 23rd infantry, who was on Gen. Chaffee's staff in the march to Peking, forwarded to Gen. Corbin, in regard to the military systems of the allied force, contains an amount of interesting information. It states, and we are not surprised at it, that the Americans had by all odds the best food, and that both in quality and quantity our troops had a more generous supply than any of the others. In regard to packing food and supplies for transportation, however, he thinks we were far behind some of the other countries, notably Japan and Great Britain. The troops of these two nations had most of their goods neatly covered with rice straw or matting, made up into packages of rather small size and moderate weight. He contrasted the rapidity with which these bundles could be handled in comparison with those of our own troops, which were often clumsily crated in cases, weighing as high as 400 pounds.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Mr. A. G. Wallihan, of Colorado, publishes in Leslie's Monthly for June a series of photographs of lions, bears, great cats and elk, all "snapped" within the rather uncomfortable range of thirty feet from the animal. The photographs, taken from the point of view of the miner, "Korea, the Country Which Russia Covets, and Which Japan Must Have," and "Historic Fortresses of the World," a description elaborately illustrated. Mr. Elton Philpotts contributes "Crossways," a novelette. Among other stories can be mentioned the amusing yarn, called "No. 36," "The Sheriff," a true story of a Western "character," and "The Man Who Feared," a story of Chautaupeque, by William Melrod Raine. The serial story, "The Road to Frontiers," by Samuel Mervin, reaches a climax of great interest, and "Marginalia" is quite amusing.—New York.

The June number of Harper's Magazine offers its readers the following literary menu: "A Dream of Young Summer," frontispiece; "A Dream of Young Summer," a poem, Edith M. Thomas; "A Sea Turn," a story, Thomas Bailey Aldrich; "Another Maytime," a poem, Lillian Whiting; "The Right of Way," a novel, part VI, Gilbert Parker; "Babylon," a poem, L. C. Gautrey; "Fruitful," a poem, Martha Wolcott Hitchcock; "In the Library," a story, W. W. Jacobs; "Larkspur," a story, Mary Applewhite Bacon; "The Columbine," a poem, John Burroughs; "Wrecked on the Shores of Japan," a poem, Poulton Biegelow; "A Hidden Republic," a novel, part IV, Mary E. Wilkins; "A Whirlwind Warning," a story, Cyrus Townsend Brady; "The Rescue," a story, Eugene Wood; "An Idyl of the Sappho," a poem, Howard V. Sutherland; "Reciprocal Influence in Hypnotism," John Duncan Quackenbush; "Donald's Experiment," a sketch, Claire Wallace Flynn; "Colonies and Nation," part VI, Woodrow Wilson; "A White Pentecost," a story, Thomas A. Janvier; "With a Rose," a poem, Charles Henry Webb; "The English Language: Its Debt to King Alfred," Brander Matthews; "Editor's Easy Chair," William Dean Howells; "Editor's Drawer," conducted by Hayden Carruth, introductory story, "The Lady Burnett," by Henry Sydney Harrison. Illustrated by W. L. Jacobs. Other contributions in prose and verse by Alice Reid, H. C. C. and M. Boucher Sanford. Drawings by Gustave Verbeck, F. Strothmann, Florence Seovel Shinn, and Peter Newell.—Harper & Bros., New York.

The Republic of Plato, Book I, translation by Alexander Kerr, has appeared. It is a pamphlet of sixty pages, printed on good paper and in clear, legible type.—Charles H. Kerr & Co., Chicago.

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DECORATION DAY.

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TABERNACLE

MONDAY EVENING, **JUNE 3rd.**

ENTERTAINMENT

In Aid of the

Japanese Mission.

Fourth Act "Faust,"
 Tabernacle Choir.
Evan Stephens, Director.

Salt Lake Male Chorus,
E. W. Arthur, Director.

W. C. Clive, Susie Mann, Violinists.

The Great Organ,
John J. McClellan.

Arthur Shepard,
Pianist.

Bessie Dean Allison,
Mable Cooper,
Judith Anderson,
Contraltos.

Lizzie Thomas Edwards,
Soprano.

MALE QUARTETTE:
John D. Spencer,
H. G. Whitney,
H. S. Ensign,
George D. Pyper.

Missionaries.

ELDER HEBER J. GRANT,
ELDER LOUIS A. KELSCH,
ELDER HORACE S. ENSIGN,
ELDER ALMA O. TAYLOR.

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