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THE REALITY OF THINGS.

Inquiry into the origin and nature of substances has been stimulated recently by the discovery, made by a woman we believe, of the rare metal called radium. By its aid, altogether new ideas; that is, new to modern scientists, concerning the properties of matter have been evolved, and the atomic theory has been terribly upset. "Science," now and again, turns out not to be scientific, and therefore it is dangerous as it is to dogmatize too freely, just as it is for religions of human formulating to be too positive and dominant.

Until the alleged discovery that atoms are composite, that each of them is made up of ions, comprising a universe as complete and revolving and wonderful as a solar system, the atom was announced to be indivisible and indestructible. Now the old controversy as to infinite divisibility or the ultimatum, or whatever the primal thing may be called, will be revived and learned treatises and endless discussions will be brought forth. These inquiries are very interesting and promote deep thought, even if they do not lead to definite and complete knowledge.

We notice that some writers have argued themselves, in reflecting on this development, into belief in the nonentity of matter, as held by enthusiasts of a certain school that is gaining many adherents in this country. Observing the effects on the body of mental processes, seeing that some sick people are healed of their infirmities though believing they do not exist, they are led to entertain some palpable absurdities associated with real phenomena. It does not follow because a "healer" relieves human suffering, that his philosophical or religious notions are correct. Yet many shallow thinkers are deceived into accepting error, because persons who hold it may have the gift of curing disease.

As to the reality of matter, the Latter-day Saints have the highest assurance; that is, Divine revelation. According to the word of the Lord through the Prophet Joseph Smith, there are two substances in nature which are co-existent. They are called spirit and element. The term "element" corresponds with that which is usually dubbed "matter." This distinction is made because spirit, though different in essence to the grosser material of the universe, is itself matter, so much more refined and imperceptible to the senses as not to be classed with it as the word is usually understood. "Immaterial substance" is a contradiction of terms and, as we view it, an impossibility.

That which has no extension and no limit, which occupies no space, which has no relation to time, or duration, which is neither here nor there, and has no properties of any kind in common with matter, is not substance; it is to be considered as no thing, or as having no existence of itself. Motion is immaterial, but it is not substantial. The thing that moves or is moved is substance, and the fact that it is moved proclaims its materiality to that extent. Spirit is of such an imperceptible and intangible essence to us in this physical existence, that it is called immaterial by philosophers and theologians, but the term is incorrect and misleading.

Spirit, in its active state, is the life and light of all things. The elements, called matter, are the tabernacle of spirit. When spirit and element are inseparably connected, perfect happiness is the result. Man is spirit clothed with element. The body is of the earth, the spirit from on high. The twin will be separated by that which we call death. When reunited inseparably, the elements of the body having been changed so as to be eternally adapted to the personal spirit, the being thus composed can attain to perfection, being in the complete image of the Eternal Father and capable of patterning after Him forever.

Out of nothing, nothing comes or can come, but it cannot be resolved into nothing. The solid may be reduced to the fluid state, the fluid to the gaseous, the particles of the gaseous to molecules, they into atoms and the atoms into ions or still finer divisions, but the ultimate infinitesimals, by whatever name they may be called, will be matter, and the primal substance always was and always will be, for the word of the Lord is that "the elements are eternal," and sound reasoning confirms the truth of the utterance.

"Intelligence, or the light of truth, was not created or made, neither indeed can be." That is another Divine revelation. It strikes the unfettered mind as self-evident. Immortal spirit and eternal element constitute the universe. Changes occur in all worlds and throughout unbounded space, but there is no annihilation either of person or substance. Everlasting intelligence operates throughout, and nothing that exists is, or can be lost. Intelligent beings have their own agency, and voluntary submission to eternal law is the way to the highest happiness, and

vancement and glory. Disobedience to law results in sorrow, suffering, decadence and death. Pain is a real experience as much as pleasure is. Matter is as real as spirit and spirit as matter. Where eternal law, that is Divine law, rules perfectly, pain remains not, nor is there anguish or darkness, misery or death. The universe is real; God is real; spirit and element are persistent realities and man is destined, as "a living soul," to abide and progress as a son of God through all the ages and cycles of never-ending existence.

AS TO TEMPERANCE CLASSES.

We are in receipt of a proposition from one of our people, for the organization of a society, the members of which are to pledge themselves not to use any alcoholic drinks as beverages, and also to abstain from the use of tea, coffee and tobacco in any form, when it would not injure the health of the individual by doing so. The money saved by this abstinence is to be devoted to the building of Temples. Classes are to be formed of those who take the pledge, to be offered by persons "ordained and approved" by church authorities. No persons to be excluded from becoming members who will join of their own accord, and are willing to practice the principles taught in the classes.

We have no doubt that the object in view of the brother who suggests this project is excellent. But we cannot say that we agree with his proposition. There are organizations enough in the Church already for the promotion of the welfare of its members of every age and class, for the promulgation of its principles, and for the accomplishment of the ends it has in view. There is no need of any others, at least at present. When any measure is deemed necessary for any special purpose therein, it will be presented by the proper authority and through the appointed channel.

It is not wise to put people under special pledges or promises or covenants, other than those revealed from the Lord. If they are kept, they will cover the entire ground required. It will be found that when efforts are made of that kind, through excessive zeal and the stringent ideas of strenuous people, they result in more harm than good, and the violation of the extra pledges follows, because of the particular temptations and inducements that the evil One thrusts in the way. The voice of the Lord in the Word of Wisdom, the teachings of His appointed servants, the influence of the numerous Church organizations in quorums and auxiliary societies constitute sufficient "classes," obligations, directions and counsels, and further societies and establishments would be superfluous and burdensome. Let well enough alone.

EXTREME UNCTION.

The departure of the great church of the world from the original pattern given by our Lord, is strikingly illustrated in the so-called sacrament of extreme unction, which was administered a few days ago to the dying pontiff. It may not be without interest, at this time, to consider what that Roman rite is.

From the Scriptures it is known that the act of anointing with oil was performed when a person was to be dedicated to the service of the Almighty; and also in cases of sickness. "Is any sick among you, let him call for the Elders of the Church; and let them pray over him, anointing him with oil in the name of the Lord; and the prayer of faith shall save the sick, and the Lord shall raise him up; and if he have committed sins, they shall be forgiven him." These are the well known words of the Apostle James, that embody the Scriptural doctrine of anointing with oil in cases of sickness. The ordinance, including prayer, anointing, faith, was given for the restoration of health and the forgiveness of sins. This is the Scriptural pattern.

In the Roman church "extreme unction" is not administered for the purpose of restoring health, but as an aid to the passage through the valley of death. It is an ordinance reserved for very sick persons, or those who are dying. It is one of the seven sacraments of that church, and it is especially the sacrament of the dying. One who is to be properly prepared for death, first confesses his sins, and signifies his willingness to repent. Then he partakes of the Lord's supper, thereby accepting Christ's sacrifice for sins, and lastly, all sin signs are removed, and the penitent is dedicated to God by the extreme unction, or last anointing. So different in significance is this Roman rite from the ordinance referred to by the Apostle James.

Extreme unction is described as follows: "In performing this service, the officiating priest recites a number of liturgical prayers and then proceeds to the anointing with the holy oil. Dipping his thumb in the consecrated vessel, he makes the sign of the cross upon the eyes, the ears, the nose, the mouth, the hands and the feet. As he touches the eyes he says: 'Through this holy unction, and His most tender mercy, may the Lord pardon thee whatever sins thou hast committed by seeing, hearing, smelling, tasting, touching, feeling, and walking.' The oil used in extreme unction is consecrated by a bishop, a ceremony which is annually performed with the assistance of many priests, and which is attended with great solemnity."

The question of the origin of this rite, is one of interest. It is clear that it has no Scriptural foundation. Irenaeus is authority for the statement that among the Gnostics it was common to anoint the dying with a mixture of oil or opobalsam and water, to render their souls invulnerable to their spiritual enemies in the other world, and proof against their machinations. It would, therefore, appear as if Rome had adopted this sacrament from the Gnostics. Certain it is that Gnosticism exercised a tremendous influence upon the early Christians, and that to its mystic principles can be traced much of the doctrinal and practical apostasy that took

place. The Epistle of Paul to the Colossians furnishes plain and positive proofs of this proposition.

SCHOOL REPORTS.

The "News" acknowledges the receipt of the fourth report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of Utah, through the courtesy of Mr. A. C. Nelson, the superintendent. It is a large, handsomely illustrated volume, containing a vast wealth of information on a subject in which every good citizen is interested. It represents a great amount of labor, in gathering statistics, classification and so on, and it reflects much credit on those who have compiled it. Especially are the statistical comparisons interesting, and valuable. The report comprises the University of Utah, State Normal School, Agricultural College, State School for Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, reports from the various county superintendents, Opinions and Resolutions on School Law, etc. It is complete and therefore valuable to all who are interested in our schools.

THE MANCHURIAN PROBLEM.

The announcement that the Manchurian question has been settled to the satisfaction of the United States, means that Russia, by diplomacy, has succeeded in postponing the day of reckoning, and will continue her policy of absorption of Chinese territory. It does not mean that she has abandoned her main object, to become absolute master of the provinces she has invaded. Russia never gives up her aims. Slowly, as a glacier, she glides toward her goal, but she gets there in time, no matter what the obstacles may be.

Only a few days ago Russia informed China that she was compelled to exclude foreigners from Manchuria and to postpone the opening of the Manchurian ports for six years. By way of explaining why she is "compelled" to take that course, Russia asserts that there are in Manchuria a number of Americans and British "who in disguise are engaged in espionage." The announcement that everything is settled satisfactorily is rather unexpected so soon after this statement.

The fact is, Russia has taken hold of Manchuria. She does not intend opening it to other nations. She has invested vast sums in railroads and other enterprises, and she will fight for them, if necessary. At the same time, she prefers conquests by peaceful means, and knows how to obtain delays, by means of equivocations. Some day the powers will find again, that the promises made can be construed to convey different meanings. The treaties by which Russia bound herself to evacuate Manchuria at a certain time are recent illustrations of Russian diplomacy.

For the time being, however, war in eastern Asia is averted, and the attention of the world can again be diverted toward the Balkan states.

AN ANCIENT CITY.

An archaeological find of more than common importance is reported from Mexico, where Dr. Leon is said to have discovered the ruins of an ancient city of immense proportions. These ruins are located only 170 miles from the City of Mexico, and it seems almost incredible that they have not been found before now. The region in which they are located is said to be a mountainous stretch of land rising abruptly from the surrounding plains. Upon the salient points of the high region are constructed monuments, pyramids, elevated roadways and platforms of huge dimensions. Every square yard of the rugged mountain stretch was utilized by the builders of this ancient city, to which has been given the name of Cantona. The ruined walls, towers, moats and percepts are stretching out for miles in every direction, and it is estimated that the city must at one time have had at least half a million inhabitants.

In the ruins there are numerous features of great interest. One is the hundreds of pyramids that adorn the site. These pyramids have an altitude of from forty to fifty feet and are, without exception, quadrangular, being constructed perfectly according to the cardinal points. They are built of sandstone rocks placed in juxtaposition without being cemented. All the pyramids were, so the published accounts say, systematically arranged, being grouped in such a way that, in sets of four, they inclosed courts the entrances to which were guarded in nearly all cases by the pyramids themselves. Wherever the pyramids did not sufficiently protect the entrances to the courts, immense walls were erected to reinforce the pyramids. These walls were all very much wider at their bases than at their summits, but still they were wide enough at their summits to permit the largest vehicles to be drawn along them, forming veritable avenues for purposes of defense and traffic. The summits of the walls were paved perfectly by great squares of cut stone. At certain distances along the walls, converted in this way into thoroughfares, staircases, elevated platforms and sloped ramps were made.

Here is a wonderful piece of architecture, reminding of both Babylon and Egypt. Who were the inhabitants of this great city of primitive ages, and by what process were their civilization and all its monuments blotted out of history? These are questions about which scientists necessarily as yet are in complete darkness. According to pictures extant, they were a well developed race of people. They were clad in tunics without sleeves, curiously worked and dyed in various colors. Large mantles were thrown across their shoulders. They wore long swords with channels cut each side of the blade, which was edged with sharp flints. They had hatchets of copper.

On one pillar a dance is represented, as follows: A banner is spread in the center of a crowd and on the banner is painted the figure of the sun with two men kneeling in adoration. At the feet of the banner staff crouches an old man with a drum made by stretching a skin over one end of a hollow log. At the side of the drum hangs a shell of the land tortoise. The old man beats the drum and rattles the shell. A band of dancers run around the banner. In one hand each holds a rattle, and in the other a fan of feathers. Each wears a wide mask over his head and a mantle embroidered with figures of animals and hung with small shells. Seated as is the knowledge as yet obtainable concerning these ancient Americans, it is perfectly clear, that their buildings, their clothing, their customs, are not essentially different from those of the ancient European nations generally considered the originators of civilization. The more American antiquities are studied, the more probable it appears that this continent is the cradle of mankind, and that from here civilization spread to the other parts of the world. August Le Plongeon, as is well known, has taken that view, and evidence is fast accumulating to establish it as a fact. Every discovery that can shed light upon the past of this continent should be welcome to all.

The following estimate of the so-called Walking Delegate is from the San Francisco Chronicle of July 15: "The walking delegate does not and perhaps cannot promote harmony in the trade. He is a member of the union, paid by that body to see that union rules are strictly complied with not only by employers but by workmen. The stronger unions pay for the entire time of their walking delegates, the weaker for such part of their time as may be thought necessary or as the union can afford. Men being what they are, it must necessarily be expected that the walking delegate will seek to justify his existence by ferreting out infractions of the letter or spirit of the law wherever he can. As the unions have grown stronger the walking delegates have been very free to show consciousness of power and have often been unreasonably and dictatorial. Human nature often rebels as much at manner as at matter of a dispute, and it is a fact that there has been constant friction between these delegates and employers. Employers claim that the delegates are not merely the instruments but the cause of most labor troubles. Consequently they object to deal with them, and insist that in their conferences with employers, unions shall be represented by persons who are not themselves personally interested in maintaining their side of the issue at stake. The walking delegate complains to his union of some alleged infraction of rules by an employer; if the union sends him to confer with the employer he cannot yield anything without thereby virtually confessing himself to be so much in the wrong. Hence he fights when some other course would be more profitable for the union which he represents. At any rate, the New York builders decided that they did not care to continue business under existing conditions, and the unions have consented to deal with employers through agents more likely to work for peace."

THE WALKING DELEGATE.

he has succeeded in "busting" his health. Love will find out a way. The Countess Mabel Russell has forgiven her coachman; husband for his cruel deception and become reconciled to him. A New York bird dealer offers parrots for sale at all prices, from twenty-five dollars up to one thousand dollars. The best birds are warranted to be "good swimmers." The first indictment against a prominent ex-official mixed up in the postal scandals has been found. It should be but the beginning of many. They are needed to clear up the official atmosphere. The descriptions of the woman in the Ryan murder case are about as varied as the shapes that Hamlet and Polonius saw in the cloud, passing from a camel to a weasel, and from a weasel to a whale. "Very like a whale." At Oyster Bay plans are being laid to prevent the arrival of "Mother" Jones' army. It is possible that the lieutenant-general and the general staff of the army may be beaten by a woman, and a woman of the ubiquitous name of Jones. Jack Root, the pugilist, figured in a scene before the Plankinton House, Milwaukee, the other night in which a "masher" got his due. Root was standing before the hotel when he noticed one of the loungers speak to a young girl who was passing. Root stepped forward and warned the "masher." The latter, who was a burly fellow, turned on the pugilist with a surly reply, when Root shut out his right and caught the fellow under the jaw, knocking him into the gutter.

ON RELIGIOUS TOPICS.

Portland Oregonian. Nothing is likely to come from the proposal to unite in one body the Christian Science, Unitarian, and Universalist League and the Baptist Young People's Union. Each is strong enough to stand alone, and generous rivalry is a common stimulant for the three organizations; still, the movement to consolidate is in keeping with the twentieth-century spirit.

Kansas City Star. Perhaps the thing that has given the society its greatest vitality and popularity is the word "Endeavor." The secular world is attracted to it and the Christian is inspired by it. It is suggestive of earnest and purposeful aspiration. There is no cant or dogma or bigotry about it. It has no pharisaical flavor. Almost any man can "endeavor" to be something better than he is. This is the potency of it—a confederation of right-minded persons—not of the "holier-than-thou" sort who are endeavoring to exemplify in practical life the simple precepts of Christian faith.

Kansas City Star. "Even in Grace Methodist Episcopal church, prayer was offered today for the pope," says a Sunday dispatch from Chicago. But why "even"? If there is anything in Christianity but mere theology, why should prayers not be offered in every protestant church in America for man whose life has been so saintly and whose influence for good has been as persistent and unwavering as that of Pope Leo? Isn't about time for all of the people who profess to worship the same God, and who affirm allegiance to the same general tenet of universal brotherhood to cease regarding each other with intolerance and suspicion? Does anybody who believes in heaven have any idea that St. Peter and John Wesley have not met and held sweet communion in the shades of the blest, long before now?

The Lutheran. Quite recently Henry Ward Beecher's successor, the Rev. Dr. Hillis, urged that the churches adjust themselves to modern conditions and form a "religious trust." This seemed aggressive, but not to be excelled, another preacher in the great metropolis went a step farther and proposed the organization of a church that shall conform itself to the American spirit and be democratic enough to open wide its doors "for the admission of all believers in God, regardless of their attitude towards obscure theological distinctions and non-essential dogmas. When that time comes," he says, "there will be a union of forces, and the church will say: Come in, atheist, doubter, believer, Baptist, Methodist, Catholic, Buddhist, laborer, employer, ignorant, or cultured of whatever estate or belief." The only difficulty with such a wide-open-church-door religion is that while many might be willing to enter for curiosity's sake they would find little to keep them there, and soon enough make their exit through the same wide-open door. "Christ did not found His Church on the whims and caprices of men; but He made it 'the pillar and ground of the Truth.' It is not a question as to what people may like, but as to what they must believe if they would be saved."

SPAIN'S FINANCES.

It is gratifying to Americans to see that Spain is gradually recovering financially. She is still burdened with enormous expenses, for a small country, but it appears that she is really better off than she was with the distant colonies on her hands. The new Spanish minister of finance estimates the expenses for the coming year to about \$192,675,000, against a revenue of, in round numbers, \$200,000,000. This is an encouraging showing.

The largest amount of the expenditures goes for interest on debt. This item is not less than \$81,000,000. The next largest is for the army, almost \$31,000,000, and then follow: For public works, \$15,875,000; pensions, \$14,535,000; the home department and police, \$11,128,000; churches and orders, \$8,175,000; education, \$6,610,000; navy, \$7,313,000; revenue collection expenses, \$5,875,000; the exchequer, \$3,241,000; the department of justice, \$2,645,000; the royal family, \$1,440,000, and for foreign affairs, \$1,015,000. No other estimate for any source of expenditure equals \$1,000,000. Interest and pension charges make up almost exactly one-half of the total sum estimated for expenditure, while the military expenses—that is, for the army and navy—comprise about a fifth of the total expenditures.

The comparisons are instructive. Were Spain not compelled to pay so much for debt, mostly incurred through wars, and for her military equipment, she would be a wealthy country. When will the smaller countries of Europe learn that they are committing financial suicide, when they are imitating their wealthier neighbors and putting on expensive military airs?

SOCIETE SAMUE.

A few days ago it was announced that New York society would revive an old time custom and employ festers for its amusement.

There is a fair named Vanity. A sort of World's Fair, seems to be. Where heads are swelled with pompous pride. And common folks are brushed aside. Oh, this is called society.

And like the knights and lords of old, Like that which storied romance tells, The whim, to which society Hath taken, for variety, Is now a fool with cap and bells.

A maxim seen on proverb's leaf Is "Set a thief to catch a thief." And then shouldst catch this, too, be the rule: Set a fool to please a fool. This adage, then, the wise man seeth.

And so much for gay Vanity, 'Tis sometimes called society. Thou shouldst not trifle with her game, But with famous Puck exclaim, "Lord, what fools these mortals be!" Three great Italian names: Manzoni, Mazzini, Marzoni. The Kishineff incident is closed but the Manchurian deal is opened.

All the clues in the Ryan murder case now lack is to be fastened on someone's back of the blade, which was edged with sharp flints. They had hatchets of copper. A parasite that will kill mosquitoes has been discovered. Carry the news to New Jersey. In Chicago the people pay thirty cents a hundred for ice, including delivery. Blessed are the people of Chicago. The czar does not seem to understand that the Constitution says that the right of petition shall never be denied.

While Mr. Schwab did not succeed in "busting" the bank at Monte Carlo

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