

DESERET EVENING NEWS
Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING
EXCEPT SUNDAYS
OFFICE: 41 THUR BUILDING
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Editor
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Business Manager
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Subscription Prices
Per Year \$1.00
Per Month .08
Per Week .03
Per Day .01
Single Copies .01

NEW YORK REPRESENTATIVE
F. A. CHASE, 41 Times Building
CHICAGO REPRESENTATIVE
E. A. CRILL, 6 Washington St.
SAN FRANCISCO REPRESENTATIVE
E. F. KIRK, 400 California St.

Advertisements and other reading matter for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
Address all business communications to the Editor.
SALT LAKE CITY, - NOV. 5, 1900

TO "MORMON" VOTERS.

It has been reported that some persons actively engaged in the present political campaign, have been secretly conveying the impression that the authorities of the Church desire the election of certain candidates, particularly on the national ticket, and that they wish the members of the Church to vote contrary to their own convictions and against their own party.

We are of the opinion that what has been done, tending in this direction, has been greatly exaggerated. At the same time there is little doubt that some ardent partisans have acted with more zeal than discretion. The consequence is that people who are in doubt as to the best course to pursue, have been unduly influenced and led to believe that the Presidency of the Church has expressed a choice of candidates, and instructed prominent men to convey it to others.

The Deseret News is authorized to state most emphatically that the Church is not engaged in politics. That no such instructions as those referred to have been sent forth from the First Presidency. That no one, however high in ecclesiastical position, is empowered to use Church influence in political affairs. That every member of the Church is absolutely free to vote according to his or her personal convictions or party fealty. That it is not right to exercise ecclesiastical authority to promote partisan purposes. That if anything of this kind has been used, it has been without direction from or sanction of the Church authorities. And that it is contrary to that personal freedom that the Church maintains, to sway voters by dictation, or suggestion, or open or covert means as coming from "the brethren," signifying the leaders of the Church.

Prominent Church officials have been active in this campaign, some on one side, others on the opposing side, and they have been permitted to do so in both instances, as in this they merely figure as citizens, having the civil right to work in the interest of the party which they individually favor, and the candidates they desire to support, but with no ecclesiastical authority in the premises. They have as much right to work for the prevalence of their convictions as other citizens, but no more. They are not sent out as political evangelists in the name of the Church, and if they assume such authority it is without the stamp and seal of the Church.

The Church Presidency have not directly or indirectly signified how any member of the Church should vote. The Deseret News has repeatedly stated that every man and woman should vote according to their own convictions of what is right. It has no other advice to give on the eve of the election. And in this it has the approbation of the Church authorities as well as of every lover of liberty in every political party. Go to the polls as free men or free women, and cast your ballots as American citizens who revere God and love their country.

HEBREWS AND MORMONS.

Respecting the difficulty between the Congregation Mordere and the Board of Education, under the occupancy of the Thirteenth ward schoolhouse, we have had a call from Messrs. Levy and Lewis, who strongly object to the inference that they are or have been in any way hostile to the "Mormons" or to their belief. Mr. Levy avows that he made no remark whatever like that attributed to him in the report, when before the Board of Education. But he admits that afterwards he did say that his religion was as old as anybody's else, but, however, with any view of being disrespectful to the "Mormons," and whom both these gentlemen claim they have particular friends.

The Deseret News took no part in the controversy between Messrs. Levy and Lewis with Mr. Bamberger, but that notice was served upon the Congregation Mordere to vacate the premises they occupied, by November 4, and that meanwhile they were locked out of the house. However, they

will be permitted to remain until the date of the notice, and so far the dispute is settled. We did take exception to the alleged remark of Mr. Levy, that "his God was older than the 'Mormon' God," and in reply showed that the "Mormons" believed in the God of Abraham, of Isaac, and of Jacob, the God of Moses and the Hebrew Prophets. We are pleased to learn that Mr. Levy and his associates desire continued friendship with their "Mormon" neighbors, and have no disposition to cast any reflection upon their religious views. The Hebrews and the "Mormons" have both been persecuted on account of their faith, and therefore are alike champions of civil and religious liberty. And neither should say anything to deride or belittle the faith held or the deity worshipped by the other.

LABOR SAVING MACHINERY.

A correspondent, writing from Neph, asks whether the labor saving machines of the nineteenth century have increased or diminished the demand for labor, and to what extent. "Some," he says, "teaching machines, self-binders, and several other inventions, have decreased the demand for labor, while others contend vice versa."

There can be but little doubt that the inventions referred to have increased the demand for labor. The machines have rendered the products of labor so cheap that what was considered a luxury, to be enjoyed only by the privileged few, when there were no labor saving machines, is now among the necessities of life. Somebody has said that Solomon in all his glory did not even have a linen shirt. Through the machinery the demand for the various products of labor has been vastly multiplied, and therefore there is more employment in the industries and at better wages than ever before.

Today half the world's work is done by the aid of steam, and it is calculated that five men are doing the work of eleven, fifty years ago. In 1820 the output of coal was 500,000 tons per annum, but today it is 200,000,000 tons, and that indicates fairly the enormous growth of the demand for labor at the close of the century.

The output of manufactures in the United States, British colonies and all Europe is now placed at \$29,000,000,000 annually against \$9,000,000,000 in 1840. In this period the production of textiles has increased fourfold, of iron tenfold, and mining products thirteenfold. Prices of commodities are said to have averaged a fall of fifty per cent while wages have more than doubled in the last sixty years, a decisive proof that machinery has increased the demand for labor, since wages are not exempt from the influence of the law of demand and supply.

On the whole the labor saving machinery has added to the material comfort of the laboring classes. All doubt on this subject should be removed by a comparison between the condition of the masses in China, where such inventions are scorned, and that of the American people, who make use of every possible invention to aid production. In one country we see the working man merely leading a life of existence. In the other even the poorly paid laborer commands innumerable comforts.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

There is some talk about Germany negotiating with Venezuela for a small island suitable for a coaling station. It is claimed the rumor has attracted much attention in Washington and that, if confirmation is obtained, the entire question of the so-called Monroe doctrine will be brought prominently to the front. The acquisition by Germany of a little island in the Caribbean sea may not in itself be a very important event, but if one island is acquired, why cannot others, and why not mainly land as well as islands?

By the Monroe doctrine, the right of European powers to hold such territory as they possessed on this continent was not disputed, but the principle was laid down that no new conquests could be made. In that sense, the American continents were declared closed to European aggression. America was not to be made a second Africa, only waiting to be partitioned. This declaration was made as an effort to the holy alliance, by which some governments bound themselves to respect the rights of one another, and to rule in brotherly love and peace. The Monroe doctrine was a notice to the same powers that they should in a similar way respect the rights of the people on these continents, whether there was any brotherly love or not.

If that question again is brought up the probability is that the people of the United States will insist on the soundness of that proposition, although the holy alliance with all its sacred promises has long disappeared in the wilderness of war and bloodshed. It simply places America on the level with Europe as regards international rights. We fancy some Monroe doctrine would be invented for Europe, were Americans to reach out for coaling stations anywhere on its coast, or seek to obtain a foothold for colonization in Great Britain, France, Germany or Russia. Americans have just as much right to their territory as Europeans have to theirs. Africa and Asia may present fields for European expansion, but the Western continent must be considered closed for such enterprises.

IN FAUL BUT INNOCENT.

The Boston Herald, in its issue of Oct. 10, gives the particulars of a criminal case, which should be of general interest as illustrating the great responsibility resting upon the administrators of justice. It reads like fiction. But it seems to establish beyond a doubt that two men are now serving a life sentence in a Maine State prison, although innocent of the crime for which they were convicted.

Twenty-two years ago the Dexter Savings Bank was robbed and the cashier, John W. Barron, was found dead. There was a difference of opinion as to whether it was a case of suicide or murder, but the latter view became prevalent. Ten years after the occurrence David L. Stain and Oliver Cromwell were accused of the murder. They were apprehended, tried, convicted and

sentenced upon evidence the trustworthiness of which was doubted at the time. But as the prisoners had no money for friends, and no previous record, no successful effort was made in their behalf.

Nine, twelve years after the verdict was rendered that sent them to prison for life, it has been discovered that the prisoners were in Medford, Mass., on the day the crime at Dexter was committed, and that consequently they could not have been guilty of it. The evidence to this effect seems to be complete, and the facts have been secured only after much labor on the part of our Boston contemporary, which philosophically remarks that "it is, in the light of the Dreyfus and Molinoux cases, not a difficult thing to secure a condemnation of a suspected party when the resources and energies of the State are bent upon that sole determination," but "it is not an easy matter to secure the freedom of one unjustly convicted, if thereby the bench and bar and people are obliged to admit that they have committed a grievous wrong."

The story of how a chance remark furnished a clue by which the innocence of the prisoners was established, forms an interesting chapter of the dramatic story. Somebody who was in the habit of keeping a diary happened to say in the hearing of Mr. Drury, that it was just ten years ago to the date, since a certain horse was stolen at Medford. Mr. Drury had long been trying to find something in favor of the prisoners, but had given the case up as hopeless. The remark about the horse stealing led him to search the newspaper files, and found the item recorded; also that there had been a fire in the river. By further inquiry, he ascertained beyond a doubt that the accused persons had been seen and spoken to by several persons at Medford on the day the horse theft and the storm occurred, and as that was the date of the crime at Dexter, their alibi was perfect. To be sure it had been presented by the defense at the time of the trial, but the trial occurred ten years after the crime, and it was not sufficiently corroborated then.

The entire case proves the justice of American jurisprudence, in holding every accused man innocent until the contrary has been proved, and to give the benefit of reasonable doubt to the accused party. With all the care possible, mistakes may occur. There was a time when jurists held that it was better for the general welfare of the State, that some innocent parties were sacrificed on the altar of justice than that one guilty party should escape. We believe this view no longer obtains. Justice tempered with mercy is the only corrective force recognized by modern civilization.

Vote early!

Vote as free American citizens.

All men do not vote as they talk.

One way to cut down war expenses is not to cut down men.

Deeds and threats can have none but a harmful influence on elections.

If you wish to vote a full party ticket, put a cross in the circle under the party emblem.

It is not a good thing to be continually tinkering with the State Constitution by way of amending it.

If you wish to vote for a constitutional amendment put a cross in the upper square at the bottom of the ballot.

No matter which way the election may go tomorrow, the sun, moon and stars will still keep their wonted way.

If you want to vote against a constitutional amendment put a cross in the lower square at the bottom of the ballot.

Tomorrow is the eventful day, a day when some shall sleep and some shall dream and some shall know no waking.

It might not be a bad idea to change Thanksgiving day from the last Thursday in November to the first Thursday after election.

The representatives of the powers still have confidence in Li Hung Chang. At a confidence game, Li Hung, like all Chinese, is not slow.

A cross in the UPPER square at the bottom of the ballot to the left, means a vote in favor of making it lawful to rent or abate the taxes of the indigent.

Chief of the Weather Bureau Moore predicts fine weather all over the country tomorrow. And yet just as sure as tomorrow comes one half of the candidates will be snowed under.

A cross in the LOWER square at the bottom of the ballot in the middle, means a vote AGAINST barring the expenses of county schools as well as the city schools.

Trails have been found on the upper Mississippi. The greatest pearl there was secured by Thomas Jefferson and he sent Lewis and Clark to examine it. And it was found to be better than was imagined.

Alas! the most anomalous situation yet produced by the Chinese crisis is the joint occupation for the winter of Peking by the French and German troops. It is a case of the lion and the lamb lying down together but of two apparently hostile lions lying down together.

Some of our soldiers in the Philippines were lured from their quarters by a native orchestra while the insurgents attacked them in the rear. Had these soldiers known the story of Odysseus and the sirens they would never have allowed themselves to be lured by soft music.

There is one good thing about American politics, and that is that after the election is all over, the citizens as a rule largely support the choice of the majority. Even the partisan becomes a patriot. This is the one feature which proves that this people are worthy of self-government.

In the international military camps at Peking and Tien Tsin the Germans

appear to be the cynosure of all eyes. That their troops and all connected with them seem to be first in not surprising as they represent the first military nation of the world. What a post graduate course for rank and file those camps are.

A cross in the lower square at the bottom of the ballot on the right, means a vote AGAINST granting to "a fraction" of the people legislative powers, and power also to stop any law from enforcement till a popular vote is taken on it. If you think such a new departure foolish, put a cross in the LOWER square to the right at the bottom of the ballot.

The ill treatment of Dowdette elders by a Mansfield, Mo. Sunday was an extremely outrageous affair. No matter how strange or unpopular the doctrines they may teach are, they have a right to teach them unmolested. In fact it is unpopular doctrines that require protection, the popular ones not needing it. That Mansfield mob has disgraced Ohio.

Just what was the motive, just who the promoters of the boxer uprising were, may never be definitely known, but the fact that Li Hung Chang can give orders that no foreigners in certain provinces shall be molested, and they are not looks as though the massacres of Christian missionaries and native converts might have been averted had the highest Chinese authorities been so minded. China's crime has been grievous, and grievously will the powers make her suffer for it, no doubt.

According to an exchange Turkey has been taking a census of Islam and finds that the number of Mohammedans in the world is 195,500,000. Of these 18,000,000 are in Turkey in Europe, 99,000,000 in western Asia and Hindostan, 20,000,000 in China, 35,500,000 in northern and northeastern Africa, and 23,000,000 are scattered in other parts of the world. That is a strong following of the Arabian prophet, but it does not come up to some recent estimates. In all probability the Turkish census figures may be reduced somewhat.

There must be a great number of centenarians in Massachusetts. The Springfield Republican says twenty-one persons died in that State last year aged 100 years or more. Sixteen of the twenty-one were women—three of the sixteen never having been married. Eight of the twenty-one were born in Ireland, three in Canada and three in other foreign countries—leaving seven native born, six of whom were of Massachusetts nativity. The oldest was two months over 106 years—a woman and native of Boston, Mrs. Mary R. Bradford.

How great are the resources of this country is shown, to some extent, in the statement of dividends paid in the last ten months by the mining companies of the country. The amount is \$42,585,071. These do not include the dividends declared by the coal and iron mines, oil companies and the metal smeltering and refining companies. No other country can present any such showing, and cannot, unless it should be Russia, and even in her case it could not be done, for many, many years, by reason of the small and poor development of her material resources in this respect.

The English critics praise Lord Rosebery's History of Napoleon, which has just appeared, in the very highest terms, in fact, they pronounce it to be the most perfect character sketch ever penned, which is most probably an exaggeration. His lordship has had a remarkably successful career. In politics he did not measure up to Gladstone's greatness (very few ever have), but he measured far above the average English statesman. Then he achieved two other memorable successes, successes he is said to have boasted in his youth he would achieve—he married the handsomest woman in England and captured the Blue Ribbon of the Turf—the Derby prize as dear to the heart of most Englishmen as a premiership.

The Indian cavalry regiments in China are said to be filled with blood relatives of rajahs and princes. These men are never called upon for camp labor; and it is said that almost every man of them has his own servant and groom. That seems more like the military systems of the Knights errant as exemplified in the wars of the crusades and so graphically described by Scott in Ivanhoe and the Tales of the Crusades, than modern warfare. In the present case each explains it all. What that influence is can be readily understood when it is remembered that the great Sepoy uprising had its first start on a question of caste at a brookside where one soldier was drinking and to a certain remark retorted that soon they would all have to tear open their greased cartridges with their teeth.

TRIBUTES TO A SCIENTIST.

Baltimore Sun.

In the death of Friedrich Max Muller England loses one of the most distinguished of the philologists and authors that have ornamented the reign of Queen Victoria. Born in Germany in 1823 and educated at Leipzig, Prof. Muller settled in 1845 in England, where he obtained the Taylorian professorship at Oxford in 1854 and the chair of comparative philology in 1858. His work in Sanskrit was of the first importance and value, and no writer has done so much to advance the study of the ancient languages and literature of India. No one has done more to popularize the study of philology.

Boston Herald.

The late Max Muller was a remarkable person from his cradle to his grave. It was not in the languages that he first showed the possession of unusual talents. He was an infant prodigy in music, and might have distinguished himself as a composer had he not been persuaded to go to the University of Leipzig, where he showed such a remarkable aptitude and fondness for the study of languages that he abandoned his original purpose and became one of the giants of learning of the nineteenth century. About the only man living in England today who can be said to be his peer as a philologist is Herbert Spencer, who is on the brink of the grave.

Chicago Times-Herald.

Professor Max Muller went to England when he was such a young man and lived there so many years that the University of Oxford, which was his abiding place and the place of his labors, almost has the right to claim him.

as an English scholar. Certain it is that he was much attached to the home of his adoption, as is shown by his reminiscences, and this is no wonder. For among his associates and acquaintances were the best and most renowned men that England has given to the world in the last half century.

Springfield Republican.

His friendships were bounded by no lines, and he was intimate with Carlyle, Thackeray, and especially Dean Stanley, who in his broad church fashion invited him in 1874 to deliver in Westminster Abbey a lecture on "The religious of the world"—the only address ever given in the abbey by a layman. This aroused much protest from the rigid Anglicans. Nor should it be forgotten that in his early manhood he wrote one of the most exquisitely poetic and spiritual of love stories, published in America near thirty years ago under the title "Memories of German Love."

Boston Transcript.

It is not always that a writer on scientific subjects can bring himself into sympathy with the general reader. He is, as a rule, too much engrossed with the presentation of facts to pay attention to the grace of style, but in the original work of Muller there is genuine literary charm. That was the secret of the popularity of his writings even among those who had little care for philological interests. The list of his published works would make a small volume in itself. Not all these will live, but the more important of them, especially the translations of the "Sacred Books of the East," will remain an enduring portion of any literature.

New York Evening Sun.

Prof. Max Muller, who has just died at Oxford, was not only one of the finest scholars of the age, but also a man of great mind and noble character. His life was a great many things, a scholar, a statesman, and a nobleman of high degree. The professor did not hesitate to write himself down as the greatest of tuff-hunters and toadies. He received the reward for his worship of royalty when he let himself know, with obvious simplicity, that he valued that empty honor more than his learning or his scientific fame.

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ASSESSMENT NO. 8.

THE LOWER MAMMOTH MINING Co., a Corporation. Location of mines, Tintic Mining District, Juab County, Utah. Place of business, Salt Lake City, Utah. Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Lower Mammoth Mining Company, held on Friday, the 20th day of October, 1900, an assessment of five (5) cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the company, payable to the secretary at his office, Room 239 Atlas Block, Salt Lake City, Utah, on or before the 7th day of November, 1900.

Any stock upon which this assessment may remain unpaid on the 7th day of November, 1900, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on the 25th day of November, 1900, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

SAMUEL J. PAUL, Secretary.

239 Atlas Block, Salt Lake City, Utah. Dated Salt Lake City, Utah, October 6, 1900.

First publication October 8, 1900.

By order of the Board of Directors of the Lower Mammoth Mining Company, the day of delinquency of the foregoing assessment is hereby extended to and including the 15th day of November, 1900, and the day of the sale of stock delinquent upon said last named day is also extended to the 5th day of December, 1900, at the same hour and place as provided in the foregoing notice of assessment.

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