and information of the contraction of the contracti

## WALLES WA THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS IN 1900

An Interview With President Dole at the Palace in Honoiulu-Our Mid-Pacific Citizens Want Congress to Give Them a Government Quick-A Territory Now, but a State By-and-By-The Wonderful Increase in Business and Trade-New Steamships for the Pacific and How the Japanese Are Subsidizing Them-The New Vessels of C. P. Huntington, James Hill and Others-Frank G. Carpenter Outlines His Tour to the Philippines, Australia and the Far East -A Trip of 28,000 Miles for Information and News. WINDSON WINDSON WINDSON WINDSON WINDSON WINDSON

capacity. I came to Honolulu on the China, the largest of the Pacific Mail

steamships. It is packed with freight for China, Japan and the Philippines

to such an extent that a part of its coal

space is filled with goods, and it has to steam much slower in consequence. It

was a day late on this account in com-

ing to Honolulu, and will probably be still later in reaching Yokohama, It left

ry, and this is, I am told, the case with nearly every ship which leaves that port. The passenger accommodations

are strained to their utmost. I found

the ship full when I arrived at San Francisco and was only able to secure my passage by a berth being given up

at the last moment. I was told that

is to engage your cabin weeks in ad-

ing the increased number of steamers which have been put on at the chief ports for China and Japan. When I first crossed the Pacific, ten years ago,

there were only two lines of steamers, little 2,000 and 3,000-ton boats, which

sailed from San Francisco. Now there are three lines from San Francisco alone to Japan, the Canadian Pacific

from Vancouver and lines from Portland, Seattle and Tacoma.

The Japanese are stretching out for their share of the trade, and beginning

with this month the government of the

They are the finest ships now on the

akes weekly sailings to the Sandwich

WHAT IT COSTS TO CROSS THE PA-

As to salling rates, they are about the

same on the different lines. The passage to Honolulu from San Francisco is

\$75 for the first cabin, \$35 for the inter-

mediate and \$25 for the steerage. The rates to Yokohama are \$200 first cabin,

\$100 intermediate, and \$85 steerage, and to Hongkong or Shanghai, \$225 first cabin, \$115 intermediate, and \$100 steer-

age. To Manila the first cabin rate is \$255. The steerage rates are especially

profitable. The accommodations are only fitted for Chinese, but there are

from 500 to 1,000 of these on nearly every ship. We are carrying on the China 650, which at \$100 each makes a cash receipt of \$65,000 for this class

THE PACIFIC.

and the lines are so profitable that a large number of new ships are now be-

ing built to ply between the Chinese, Japanese and United States ports of the Pacific. The Pacific Mail Steam.

ship company, the president of which is

C. P. Huntington, has under construc-tion at Newbort News two 10,000-ton steamers which will be added to its line

from San Francisco to Hongkong. These

ships will be equal to the best of the Atlantic liners. Each will accommo-

date 185 first-class passengers, putting

only two persons to each state room. I am told that the Santa Fe Railroad company is building three large steam.

ers to run from San Diego to Hilo, in

the Sandwich Islands, and thence to Japan and China. It already has a line

are to be fitted for passengers and freight and are to be up to date in every

respect. The Great Northern, the president and moving spirit of which is

James Hill of St. Paul, is said to have

four 10,000-ton steamers under construc-

between Seattle and Japan and China

tion to add to the line already plying

and the Northern Pacific expects to add

large ships to those now sailing in con-nection with it from Tacoma to the ori-

ent. Claus Spreckels is building three new 6,000-ton boats for his line to Aus-

tralia, and the Chicago Burlington and

Quincy is said to have a trans-pacific

The increase in the freight is so great

that it is believed that all of these ships will have plenty to do. I was told at

AMERICA IN THE MID-PACIFIC.

never been in a town of this size which

American than those of our American

and Jewish names, and the faces you see on the streets are chiefly of the American type. I refer, of course, to the whites and not to the large Asiatic

Honolulu, in fact, is so rich and so

vely that it makes me think of a cross between a new rich mining camp and a wealthy sea-side resort.

I had a good chance to see something of the crowd while I waited at the post office for the mail to be distributed. The islands have, you know, their only communication with the outside world

by steamer, and the China had brought in the latest intelligence. There were a great number of men at the post office.

cities, where there are so many German

ine in contemplation.

get wheat in China.

and native element.

cargo boats, but these new steamers

The Pacific trade is increasing so fast

CIFIC.

Islands.

profitable.

alone.

This is the more remarkable consider-

morrighted, 1909, by Frank G. Carpen- going between Hawaii, China, Japan and Australia are loaded to their fullest

Honolulu, Jan. 2, 1900 .- At the cross ads of the Pacific 2,100 miles from San giclsco, 3,400 miles from Japan, about onlis from Australia and an almost al distance from our new possessions the Philippine Islands, I begin this is of letters for my American reads lam in the United States of the on the docks at San Francisco a lot of freight which it was not able to carats from the palace which was not or are occupied by King Kalaukaua, In it sits the president of the reble of Hawaii, ready at any moment greplace to the new government as as its exact form has been deterned by Congress. I am in the city six other passengers were waiting for Resolute, the capital of the islands, of the most beautiful cities of its on the globe. Its wide avenues are ith palm-shaded gardens, fenced it hedges of oleanders and other niful flowers. Its velvety lawns at their greenest now, in the heart winter, and the soft ozonic airs semi-tropics are ever washing it sehind me rises the Punch Bowl ation crater, large enough to hold drink of all the gods of all the na-t and not far below it are the vast ons on which is annually raised go sugar to sweeten the punch of

CIRCLING THE PACIFIC.

with this month the government of the mikado will, for the next ten years, pay annual subsidies of more than 4,000,000 yen a year to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha lines running to Europe, and also between Japan and the United States. These two lines will get more than 1,500,000 yen a year from the government for their United States ships alone. The Toyo Kisen Kaisha has three 6,000-ton ships, which run from San Francisco to Hongkong, stopping at Honolulu, and the Japanese but before I write about Honolulu se it in passing, let me give you spine of the tour which I am makin the interests of this pap r. It will make more than 25,000 miles of out Be way travel the ugh ne ca ntries slands of the Pacific ocean, includm. China, Molacea, the Dutch indies, the Philippines, Australia, aland, the Samons and the Fijis, ril be a circle of the Pacific ending stopping at Honolulu, and the Japane ther visit to these islands at ports en route, in conjunction with the Pacific Mail and the Oriental and Occi-Francisco, where it began, I shall some months in each of the above ries, describing the chances for dental lines, so that with these lines they furnish sailings from San Francan trade, and picturing in pen cisco to Japan every eighty days. The Japanese ships have English officers. amera the wonderful changes bare going on in the far east. to describe Japan under the Pacific. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha has also steamers of 6,000 tons. The Canareaties, by which Americans can dian ships are large. They run, as do all the Puget Sound ships to Japan, by the northern passage, not calling at Honolulu. The Canadian Pacific has, business in any part of the emtravel over China, making my to the interior; to look into railnd other undertakings which however, a line to Australia, which calls here. There is also a line to Australia from San Francisco, which calls at Honolulu. It is owned by the Spreckels, the sugar millionaires, and w there under way; to describe

the English manage their colonies segong and the Straits settlets and to visit the wonderful island ns more than 24,000,000 people on ma about as large as the State of s Sumatra and Borneo, and then my way down to Australia, the a Australia is a continent in itself, sfast being opened up to American a It has vast cities and is a world

THE PHILIPPINES IN 1900.

ly first field of work will be in the pine Islands. I shall leave tow for Japan, where I remain long orn to prepare a couple of letters en push on rapidly via Shanghai ongkong to Manila, so that I can re a month from today.

m Manila I expect to make expedirem island to island as the state ating will permit. I want to look the resources of the country, to dethe plantations, the mines and NEW STEAMERS BEING BUILT FOR ests, and give you pictures of the ms, habits and character of the he as possible American citizens, I ithout prejudice and with the one of ascertaining and writing the

QUEER FILIPINO TRIBES.

his undertaking is no small one. The phos are as the commission sent out the President has stated, rather an tion of tribes than one nation. ah Island has its own peculiar savth have never been explored, even in Luzon, where the Spanish been the strongest. There are said be eighty-three distinct tribes, who ik sixty different languages. There many religions. Some tribes are naworshippers, who live in the trees, as built in the branches high up the ground, Others are Mohammea who are more intolerant and fan-hal than the dervishes of Turkey, and mare Buddhists, Confucianists and sts. There are Christians of varas kinds, and, altogether, a strange comeration of different beliefs. customs of some of the people are

Wes who wear gowns of bark and be at their meat and fish raw. On a latter mean and fish raw. On Borneo, and on Mindoro Island, high is as hig as Connecticut, and is. I a lad, only 120 miles from Manila, the only 130 miles from Manila, the naked and the women wear only of bark around their waists. These are head hunters. They are said tookeys, snakes, crocodiles and

other islands slavery is still rife. and children are actually bought edd. It is said you can buy a girl es can be purchased for five bush-if fice. If this is so I shall buy a ad photograph her and the slave in order to tell you just how the ts is done. I shall of course give ung lady immediate freedom at

the of the purchase.

Iddition to the savages, I shall the civilized Filipinos; they a scharacter of their own, and will be the rulling class in case the his re given over to native gov-

HAT THE ISLANDS ARE REALLY

WORTH. red value of the islands and essibilities as an investment field herious will be another matter ch | shall look. I want to tell tw business is done, the methods and the money to be made or in the various enterprises common county. Some of the issuear other have plantations for is being; here are pearl banks off island of sastian, and I am told deposits second and gold exist in res. The timber resources are, daimed, erectioners, and the chances are, codes raising good. The railroad mes electric ight matters, including the opportuni-for the smalle capitalist and in-

aber, should furnish interesting mat-OUR PACIFIC TRADE.

## NOTABLE UTAH WOMEN.



MISS MAUD MAY BABCOCK was born in East Worcester, New York, and received her education in the public and high schools and later the Lady Jane Grey school, of Binghamton, New York.

In 1886 she graduated from the National School of Elecution and Oratory with a degree, and also special honors in science. The following year she spent in platform work, reading in the larger cities throughout the eastern States, but this work proved too difficult to make it possible for her to devote her life to it, and though she continued to rend publicly on occasion, her time henceforth was given chiefly to teaching. She began this work in Binghamton, teaching classes at the high school, Lady Jane Grey school and St. Joseph's convent at the same time. Later she spent a year in New York studying with Alfred Ayer, the renowned Shakespearlan scholar, Mrs. Eleanor Georgan, of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts, and the late Steele Mackaye. She afterward remained in New York reading and teaching private classes in such schools as Miss Ely's School for Girls, Rutgan School for Girls in New York, and Ingleside school in New Milford, Conn.

Later she took the course in physical education at Harvard University while teaching voice culture and Delsurte under Dr. I. A. Sargent, of the Hemingway gymnasium, and completed her training with a course in medical gymnastics under Doctors Seaver and Anderson, of Yale University. In the fall of 1892 she came to Utah and was the first woman to become a member of the instructory force of the University of Utah and also the first to be given a professorship in that institution. Miss Babcock is also trustee for the State school for deaf, dumb and blind.

Shortly after coming to Utah she founded the "Utah School of Physical Education and Elocution" in the Social Hall, and the students of the latter establishment have since held positions in the Agricultural and B. Y. Colleges, of Logan, the State Deaf and Dumb school and High school of Ogden, the University of Utah, Rowland Hall, Latter-day Saints' college, of Salt Lake, B. Y. academy of Provo, branch B. Y. academy at Beaver and branch State Normal school, Cedar City. Miss Bancroft, one of Miss Babcock's eastern students, is director of physical education of the Brooklyn, N. Y., schools and others are occupying excellent positions-the record being a strong tribute to Miss Babcock's efficiency as a teacher

Directing educational and dramatic entertainments has been a feature of her work in the west, "The Elusinian Festival," a revival of the ancient Greek festival being the most elaborate. Two hundred took part in this production, ranging in ages from tiny tots of four to young men and women.

Miss Babcock was a charter member and aided in the organization of the National Association of Elecutionists, and was one of the readers at its convention in 1898.

She also performed the office of reader and lecturer at the Willamette Valley Chatauqua association held in Portland, Ore., in the same year.

In regard to Miss Babcock's talent as a reader hardly too much may be said in praise. The many Salt Lake audiences who have had the pleasure of hearing her recite have been united in the opinion that her art as an elecution. ist is well nigh perfect, and the possession of this gift, together with the list of achievements and honors won by her renders Miss Babcock's record a most enviable one.

day and a surrange and

the whites the Americans predominated, although all the whites were apparently of the better classes and well off. Goodlooking men they were, and nearly all young. Many wore Panama hats and suits of white duck. Many were without vests, their pantaloons upheld by wide silk sashes or gorgeous belts, and not a few wore Indian silk pugaries or sashes about their hats. The language used in most cases was English, asdows were in five languages-Hawalian, Chinese, Japanese, Portuguese and Eng.

BUSINESS IN HONOLULU.

Portland the other day that there were flour mills there which were running day and night to supply the Chinese de-mand for American flour. On board the I find that every store has employes who speak all of these languages, al-though the chief business of the larger Thing there is the representative of one of the largest milling machine compa-nies of the United States. He is on stores is done in English. The goods are largely American, and the show-windows of the bigger establishments his way to Shanghai to put up there a modern 300-barrel flour mill, which will cost more than \$100,000. The mill is are as tastily dressed as those of the United States. Everything that you being erected for a Chinese comuany, and it will probably grind American wheat, though the Chinese say they can can buy in any town of 100,000 people in the United States is sold here. There are large bloycle stores, book stores. clothing stores and groceries. There are electrical establishments, gun stores The increased trade of the Pacific is in evidence here in Honolulu. I have and all sorts of banks, investment com-panies and safe deposits. There is a stock exchange, which has memberships showed so many signs of prosperity. It is a town of rich men and no beggars. The streets are full of business, and the costing \$5,000 apiece, and there the bulls and bears meet daily and speculate in sugar and other stocks. Of late sugar has been going up, and a large number of men have made money in stock specstores are as fine as those of a city of four times its size in the United States. Everything has an American air. The names over the chief stores are more ulation.

There are four savings banks in the islands, and the postoffice has a savings bank connected with it which has done a great deal of good. It will, I suppose, be discontinued as soon as the new gov-

ernment is supplied by Congress. The Honolulu Telephone company is said to be making money. It charges \$3 a month for residences and \$4 for business houses, and every subscriber in the city has his own wire. The electric light company is doing well, and so is nearly every institution of a similar nature. The people are, however, to a certain extent, a close corporation. They believe in taking care of their friends and the outsider has hardly a fair chance. There are many trade restrictions, especially on commercial travelers, who have to pay \$500 for the privi-OUR PACIFIC TRADE.

Interest elready seen some striking evilable of the wonderful increase which has all the far has the first already seen some striking evilable of the wonderful increase which has all the far has been and seen on each of the larger islands and \$255 for the right to do the stand and \$255 for the right to do the same on each of the larger islands of the same on each of the larger islands are in a good mancial condition. Business of all kinds is better than it has ever been. Our imports far as the government is concilition. Business of all kinds is better than it has ever been. Our imports far as the government is concerned no this island and \$255 for the right to do the same on each of the larger islands are increasing and there has been a Japanese. There are some kinds of the group. Every man who sells is in the values of real estate and labor which the Asiatics are said to sugar stocks. Property in Honolulu perform better than the whites, and sugar stocks. Property in Honolulu perform better than the whites, and sugar stocks.

sands of dollars, according to the character of the business and the amount done in the city, so that no one can start into any kind of business without some cash at the beginning. As to all such matters, however, and

also as to the resources and conditions of the islands, I will write fully when I visit them on my way back from Aus-

WANT TO BE A TERRITORY.

At present the great question with the people of the Hawaiian islands is what the United States is going to give them in the way of a government. They don't want to be under a colonial bureau, but think they should at once be admitted as one of the Territories of the Union and should be given Territorial officers. I have met during my stay in Honolulu the chief officials of the present regime, and have somewhat looked into their governmental establishments. They already have a far better organization than most of our Territories, and it would, I think, be an outrage to put them under any other form of government than that awarded to the best American citizens under similar conditions. They are not to be classed for a moment with such people as those of Puerto Rico and the Philippines. They have a high grade of civilization, and in intelligence, wealth and goor order will rank with the people of any part of the United States.

A CHAT WITH PRESIDENT DOLE. Among the other officials whom I have met with was President Dole, the head of the Hawaiian republic. My interviews with him took place in his office in the palace, a great two-story building, which now belongs to Uncle Sam. It is surrounded by a ten-acre park, filled with many varieties of palms and other tropical trees, and altogether is finer, perhaps, than any State house west of the Mississippi river. Just op-

posite it, in another large park, are the government buildings, which also come to Uncle Sam, and which are likewise a magnificent possession. Said President Doie, in response to my question as to the effect the annexation of the islands had had upon busi-

ness and property values:
"The islands are in a good financial condition. Business of all kinds is bet-

member, bowever, that this is not a new country. It has had its established institutions for many years. We are in fact, older than any part of the United States west of the Rocky Mountains, and for the past fifty years and developing. The business of the country has sheads been worked up by the local firms, and there is not the chance for a boom such as you would expect in one of the newl, opened up Territories of the west Have you had much increase in

your repulation since the annexation act rassed?" I asked.

"Yes, so ne, but not a great deal," was the reply, "You see, it is only a few months since our annexation was nsummated. We are still unsettled as to just what our government is to be, although we hope it will be as a new Territory of the United States. When all is settled, I look for a considerable immigration, though not of the character which usually rushes into a nev

CHINESE AND JAPANESE. "Is there much room for the poor immigrant here, Mr. President?" I

"Not a great deal," was the reply, "aithough there are some places for the proper men. None should come without some capital, but with a few thousand collars there are opportuniconee ruising, co-operative sugar plant-ing and small farming. There are some few government lands left, and the tendency will be, I rope, to divide up the large plantations so that the crops may be taised my many small farmers,

"How about the Chinese? I understand they monopolize the labor market and the small farms," said I.

"They do so to some extent in connection with the Japanese and the Portuguese. We have in round num-bers about 21,000 Chinese, 24,000 Japanese and 15,000 Portuguese on the islands. They are chiefly employed workmen upon the sugar plantations some of them raise rice and do small farming. Since the annexation no Chinese have been imported and as far as the government is concerned no Japanese. There are some kinds of labor which the Asiatics are said to perform better than the whites, and

labor in preference to the whites as long as they do so.'

MAY BE A STATE SOME DAY. "Will the Hawaiian Islands ever be come a State in the sisterhood of the United States, Mr. President?" I

"I hope so," replied President Dole. "But I do not think that time will come for many years yet. The islands will, I think, gradually grow in population and wealth. Their people already have a high state of civilization. and I see no reason why, when we have the requisite number of people, that we may not expect the great honor of statehood."

"Are the royalists reconciled to the present situation, Mr. President?" I

"I think they are becoming so," was the reply. "I believe they will eventual-ly regard the annexation as the best thing that Las ever happened to us, and that there will be nowhere in our common country a more universally patriotic community than that of the Hawalian Islands."

FRANK G. CARPENTER. THE MINISTRY OF FLOWERS.

Children love flowers, and with steady cultivation in the home and in the school, that love will develop into one of the most useful as well as delightful resources a human being can pos sess, bringing fresh interest, knowledge and pleasure, with each year, and no end of blessing and enjoyment to those around us. Through what other medium can we so swiftly and sliently express so much of the joy and sorrow of the heart? The mission of flowers is a far higher one than many sus-

There is a power in them that can bring a look of joy into a sufferer's face. Would that everyone who has never tried it might seek the new experience lying in that direction.

Among my house plants there are some that almost seem sacred to me; a lovely rose-bush and a crimson gloxinia. Once, in blooming time, I carried them into a sick-room to cheer the last days of life's journey, of a young friend. Two years have glided on since that young soul passed "Beyond the smiling and the weeping," and still other hearts and other eyes are gladdened by the sweet bloom of the same

The question is sometimes asked. "Isn't it lots of work to care for a flower garden, and, after all, they so quickly fade?" To the true flower-lover, as to the true mother, with all the painstaking labor of love, there is so much of joy mixed in that the work never drops into mere drudgery,

"Affection never was wasted; If it enrich not the heart of another, Its waters, returning back to their springs. Like the rain, shall fill them full of re-

freshment.
That which the fountain sends forth. Returns again to the fountain. -Vick's Magazine..

PUTS THEM TO SLEEP.

The wound inflicted by a Manser bullet, the missile mostly used by Boers, is quite circular and much smaller than the end of a lead renell. When a man is hit by one of these bullets he feels no pain or shock. But a stupid sensation and a strange singing in the ears are felt, which render the majority of soldiers unconscious.

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