PLUCK AND INDUSTRY.

CAREER OF MISS SEYMOUR AND HER BUSINESS SUCCESS.

She Has Achieved a Good Deal in Twelve Years—She Was a Pioneer in a New Line of Work for Women—How the Work Has Prospered—Story of Her Life.

By all odds the woman whose name is here made closely connected with the typewriter is a source of wedding gifts to obtain a living is Miss Mary F. Seymour, who has nearly twenty typewriters constantly employed upon salary, with from five to fifty others on piece work. Miss Seymour has been in business in New York for twelve years, and besides business women has achieved distinction as the first woman notary whose appointment was recognized as valid in the state, and as the successful editor and publisher of The Business Woman's Journal, a work which she still publishes, now in its second year. I found Miss Seymour the other day in one of her three offices, when, said the chief clerk and thinks of half a dozen typewriters, Miss Seymour told me the story of how she came to go into business for herself.

"I began business as a stenographer and law reporter," she said. "Fifteen years ago, and practiced that alone before I went into typewriting. I started a business back in New York and in New Jersey. My property was quite a philanthropist, and I was brought up to do a great deal of benevolent work, and in that way, I suppose, I acquired some executive ability. I began by teaching school first to support myself, but it was unpleasant work and I wanted to get out of it.

THE BIT A STAMP.

"I had a friend who employed an expert stenographer in New York, and he advised me to take up stenography. At that time stenographers charged high prices, as there were comparatively few men, and the work was coming a good income. I went to her when I thought I knew enough for practical work, and she dictated to me some legal notes. When I brought back the copy she laughed. It was very much out of the proper form, but it was accurate.

"I worked with her for some time just for the experience, and had hopes of a partnership some day, but we separated because I would not work on Sunday. I went to Mr. Munson, the well known stenographer, for employment, and tried a great many offices in New York. Then I went to reporting lectures for the newspapers, which filled up some of my time while waiting for something better.

"There was a lawyer in Jersey City who had been retained for a relative of mine in a suit for which he got a $10,000 fee, and I called upon him. He said he would dictate to me a New Jersey law paper, and if I was successful in that I could have all the work of the office.

"People outside of the profession do not know what stenographers and reporters are. It are two separate qualifications. The lawyer dictated the paper to me, and I took it down without any difficulty. I went home. Of all the clumsy and complicated documents a New Jersey law paper is, I think, the worst. That evening I attempted to read my notes.

SOME HARD TASKS.

"Fortunately for my future career my brother was a lawyer. I called him to the house. Through his assistance I presented to the lawyer a very accurate copy of the paper and secured a desk there, finally obtaining so much work that I employed two typists and two boys, and I was delighted with the work and often sat up all night in order not to break a promise about delivering my notes.

"I remember one instance where I worked two nights and three days, with three stenographers to help me, without sleeping at all, except for little naps, and taking but a few minutes for meals, in order to get some papers ready for a certain time. When I first saw the advertisement of the typewriter I thought stenographers were doomed. I examined the machine, and after that felt no fear in regard to its competition. I saw that it would be a valuable aid.

"In 1880 I was offered desk room in the office of Judge Pratt, of New York. I was timid about facing the publicity of a large office full of men, and decided to wait for orders and work at home. About three months' experience in waiting for work and getting little earned me of my folly quite as much as that a business woman must adapt herself to business rules. I then opened an office of my own on Broadway and started the typewriting business by writing out my own notes on the machine.

"I was the first law reporter who made a practice of doing this in New York. Shortly before I started my office I met a young lady who had been brought up in luxury and who had been thrown upon her own resources. She attempted teaching and failed. She tried many other things, and even made a factory, working for three dollars a week.

HOW HER BUSINESS HAS GROWN.

"It was the knowledge of this girl's experience that partly indicated to me such a business in which I could employ others. After buying my typewriter I sent word to this young lady, and she, after practicing on the machine, was the first one I employed in my business. Another girl whom I employed to run an errands began to read the machine and I taught her the business. She was about fifteen or sixteen years old at that time. The first of these young ladies now earns $1,600 a year in a large law office, and the second is considered one of the experts of New York, and is paid a still higher salary.

"Gradually my business increased so that I found it almost impossible to carry out my original intention, which was to do perfect work. Women have been so often misused by men, and have acquired such habits that I meant to show something different. Finally I had to start a training school in order to get competent assistants. I established a stenographic bureau branch in my business and mentioned it on the principle that I would get more help for those who had passed an examination and been found competent.

"Today I suppose we have in New York about 1,000 women earning a living by work in offices which formerly held no women, and there is no part of my business that has afforded me so much satisfaction as the instruction department. I have had the pleasure of seeing young ladies who have come here with no ideas of business and occupying positions of trust in some of the largest houses in this city.

Many of them are earning from fifteen to twenty dollars a week and one has a salary of $2,000 a year. When I began business all women were considered inferior to men and for three years I had not one client there to make demand for young women than for young men as stenographers. This is due partly to the fact that they were inferior, but partly to the reason employers felt no one that they employed would leave temporarily and quite likely to stay than young men."—New York Cor. Charleston News and Courier.

The female is a seminary of infinite importance. It is important because it is universal, and because the education to be given, being woven in the web of childhood, grows firm and solid to the whole texture of life.

In the leading social circles of Washington are several young women who honorably earn their own living. Thus the capital gets, as it should do, an example to the rest of the republic.

THE MAN WAS VICTORIOUS.

He Pleaded Long and Earnestly and Then Took Heroic Measures to Win.

"Madam," he said, "will you be good enough to do me a favor?"

She sat still and immovable. Perhaps she had not heard.

"My dear madam," he repeated in a louder tone, "may I ask you to do me a favor?"

Still there was no reply. The hero was at that moment on his knees before the proud Lady Chiles, but the man didn't know it.

"Madam," he said again. "Madam!"

No response. Then he tapped her on the shoulder gently, calmly. She never moved.

"Madam," he exclaimed in despair, "are you aware that your lot prevents me from seeing anything on the stage? It is a beautiful play, I hear. It must have cost as much as twenty dollars. But it obstructs my view. Don't you know that?"

This was uttered in so plaintive a voice that the sphynx would have melted at it. But the woman was dumb and unruffled.

"Some ostrich tips," he pursued, speaking in her very ear, "are magnificent. I can't blame you for desiring to exhibit them; but I would rather look at them later on. Just now I yearn for a glimpse at that scene on the stage. I can hear the passionate words of the ardent lover, but for the life of me I can't tell whether he is handsome or not. I catch the sound of the throbbing heart of Lady Chiles, but I don't even know whether or not her cheeks are rouged. For heaven's sake, madam, have pity on me!"

Everybody in the neighborhood heard this touching appeal and was interested in the result. But there was no result.

"Madam," he said again, in the tone of one who has taken an irreveocable resolution. "I now, for the last time, politely but firmly request you to remove your hat. I have paid $1.50 for this seat, and I am guaranteed by the management of this theater a view of the performance. There was nothing in the contract, expressed or implied, about the spectacle of a 6 by 9 hat, with ostrich feather trimmings. Once more—I shall not say it again—will you take off that infernal hat?"

She gave no sign that she had heard.

"Then, madam," he said, "very well. Like your hat, the consequences be on your own head!"

He reached under the seat, brought forth a tall silk tile and put it on.

Immediately some one behind him roared in a voice of thunder:

"Take off that hat!"

The cry was heard throughout the great auditorium. People jumped in their seats, turned to see whence the noise came, and then as one man and one woman the entire audience screamed:

"Take off that hat!"

The woman, she who was the remote cause of all this uproar, turned pale. To her guilty consciousness it seemed that she was the victim of a conspiracy, the unhappy but the rightful victim. Her throat contracted, great beads of perspiration stood out upon her forehead, there was a trembling in her knees. She felt that a crisis was at hand. Still the audience was howling like wild beasts and the performance on the stage was quite suspended. Her heart sank. She yielded. She was crushed.

Did she take off the hat?

Not by a jugful.

She left the theater.—Chicago Post.

A Clever Little Boy.

The gopher only remains a few seconds in his hole, when he feels an irresistible desire to come out again and look about him. Taking advantage of a knowledge of this habit of theirs, a little boy, eight years old, who was lost for ten days in the prairies of Assiniboia, 150 miles north of the Canadian Pacific railroad line, in 1886, was able to save his life. The boy wore lace boots, with leather laces, and used to spread a noose made with a bootlace over a hole when he had seen a gopher go in; he would then lie down and wait for him to come out again. When the gopher, according to its wont, put his head out to see the world, the little boy pulled the string, caught him by the neck and ate him. As there was plenty of rain water in the holes about, the boy got along very well in this way till a search party rescued him.—Hawkswood's Magazine.

A Nice Ethical Question.

The doctor troubles himself very little, I imagine, about the relative merits of his two patients. Each is a "case" to be treated on its merits. But all his same there is a striking difference between the two cases, in which the science of medicine is put. The physician prescribes equally for the hard pressed, poor man who seeks strength in order that he may support his family, and for the self indulgent free liver, who seeks to be cured so that he may take up a fresh course of dissipation.

I once heard a heated discussion between a doctor and a lawyer as to the relative dignity of their respective callings, in which the latter declared, as his parting shot, that he saw nothing so very noble in a profession one of the chief uses of which was to enable the man who had eaten and drank too much to eat and drink still more.—Boston Post.

An immense hall in St. Petersburg is used for balls at night and military display by day. It is 620 feet in length, and 159 feet wide, without pillars, and a roof of only one single iron arch. It requires 20,000 tapers to light it up, and it can accommodate 15,000 persons.

Cattlemen are looking up. In an address at the Wyoming stockmen's convention the live stock agent of the Union Pacific road said 125,000 cattle would be shipped north from Texas and elsewhere this year. Prices are going up with a boom, a small boom as yet, but still a perceptible one. Again the eastern states and Europe will witness the spectacle of the "cattle barons" on their travels.

R. S. RICHARDS. J. H. MOYLE.

RICHARDS & MOYLE,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

Office in Constitution Building,

24 S. MAIN STREET,

SALT LAKE CITY

S. W. DARKE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR.

Hooper Block, 164 S. Main St., Salt Lake City.

JOHN M. CANNON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Rooms 321 3 5, Third Floor, Constitution Building.

RICHARD W. YOUNG,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Third Floor, Constitution Building, opposite P. O. E. D.

DR. E. S. WRIGHT,

OFFICE: 249 South Main Street.

RESIDENCE: 252 E. First South St.

CHARLES M. CANNON,

SURGEON-DENTIST.

Rooms 406 and 407 Constitution Building.

SALT LAKE NURSERY.

HAVING BECOME SOLE PROPRIETOR of the Salt Lake Nursery, I am now prepared to furnish **Fruit, Shade and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs,** of best quality and at lowest prices.

Nursery one mile south of city limits on state road.

dtf MARTIN CHRISTOPHERSEN.

WANTED.

SHEEP ON SHARES BY A RESPONSIBLE party. Address H. Y. R., Grand Junction, Colorado. 4tw

SITUATION AS NICE NURSE IN A "NICE" home. Is clean, quick, and was interested in skill. Apply at 24 W. Fourth South Street.

FOR SALE.

35 ACRES OF SO-CALLED ALL OF which is under cultivation, fenced and a good stand of lucern on the same, or trade for. Apply at the office. 4tf

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

HOUSES AND LOTS IN HAZEL COURT, on FOR SALE, between First and Second streets, on easy terms. Apply to Carl E. Carlson. 4tw

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Deseret Stock Co. will be held in the Presiding Bishop's office, in Salt Lake City, on Monday, May 4, 1891, at 2 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of electing trustees and other officers to serve for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

JAMES GILLESPIE, Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of The Deseret Insurance Company will be held in the company's office, 74 Salt Lake City, on Monday, May 4, 1891, at 2 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of electing trustees and other officers to serve for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

dtd GEO. R. PIPER, Secretary.

NOTICE.

PLANS ARE INVITED FOR THE ERECTION of a brick City and County Building, to be erected in the center of the Eighth Ward Square (one of block 126 Plat Square). The cost of the building to have been limited to $40,000. All plans must be delivered to the undersigned on or before the 15th day of May, 1891. Any and all plans may be rejected at pleasure. The City and County reserves the right to reject any and all plans. For further particulars apply to

HUGH G. G. SCOTT, Mayor.

HENRY S. TANNER, Chairman, Probate Judge.

Salt Lake City, Utah, April 6, 1891.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK holders of the Salt Lake Company will be held at the company's office, No. 12 West Temple street, Salt Lake City, on Monday, May 4, 1891, at 10 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of electing directors to serve for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

L. A. CLAYTON, Secretary.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE FIRM HERETOFORE EXISTING between the undersigned under the firm name of Christopherson & Cannon, carpenters and contractors in the city and county of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Martin Christopherson having purchased the entire interest of Hugh A. Cannon in the concern.

Dated April 10th, 1891.

MARTIN CHRISTOPHERSEN,

dtf HUGH A. CANNON.

SPECIAL.

P. C. M. L. Salt Lake City, April, 1891.

To Our Patrons:

WE RESPECTFULLY INVITE ATTENTION to the fact that on and after Thursday, May 1 next, the several departments of our business will open respectively at 8 o'clock and close at 6 p.m. except on saturdays and the day preceding any public holiday, when the hour of closing will be extended to 9 p.m.

It is believed that this arrangement will meet with general approbation and our friends, and that the patronage will continue to be as liberal as heretofore.

4 T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

SALE OF HANT CITY WATER-WORKS BONDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT ON the 20th day of June, A. D. 1891, at the office of the Treasurer of Mesa County, Utah Territory, twelve bonds of hand city, of the series of 1891, of the value of $500 each, and to the highest bidder or bidders, for cash, and bonds not to be sold for less than the sum of Five Hundred (500) Dollars each, principal and interest of the Treasurer of Hant City twelve years after date, and bearing interest before and since, said bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, on July 1st, A. D. 1891, until paid, the interest payable semi-annually at Deseret National Bank, Salt Lake City, Utah, on the first day of January and the 1st day of July, each year, and will be required by me for the issue of said bonds, from the 15th day of May, A. D. 1891, until it is closed by the Hant City Council.

By order of the City Council of said city.

ALEXANDER TENNANT,

City Treasurer.

Mesa City, April 20th, 1891. 4tw

RED BRICK.

THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES TO CALL attention to the fact that he is prepared to furnish first class hand-made red brick at short notice.

CHARLES HAYES, Proprietor,

Practical Brick and Tile Manufacturer, Bear River City, Davis County, Utah. 4tw

HOUSE MOVERS AND RAISERS.

EXCLUSIVE, PRACTICAL AND RESPONsible house movers in Utah. Buildings moved, raised and moved over. Old houses made high, wide and low down. Work done in any part of the Territory. Contracts or by days. American building. P. O. Box 68. UTAH HOUSE MOVING COMPANY.

CHAS. E. FISHER, Manager. ED. MARKS, Sec. and Treas.

Samuel C. Backman,

TIN AND COPPERSMITH,

154 S. SIXTH WEST STREET,

Half a block North of D. C. W. Depot.

ROOFING AND GUTTERING a Specialty.

All Kinds of Repairing Done.

NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT IN pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of the County of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah, on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1891, in the matter of the estate of Peter Dorius, deceased, the undersigned, administrator of the said estate, will sell at public vendue to the highest bidder, for cash, subject to confirmation by said Probate Court, on the 20th day of May, A. D. 1891, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of Richards & Moyle, in the Constitution Building, in Salt Lake City, in the said county of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah, the following described real estate belonging to said estate, to wit: Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40,