DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

Saturday, September 19, 1896.

The Deseret Evening News is published every evening, except Sunday, at Salt Lake City, Utah. Office: 10 p. m. Regular Edition at 6 o'clock.

The Deseret Semi-Weekly News is published on Tuesday and Friday of each week.

The Deseret News in magazine form is published every Saturday.

Daily (6 months)	$ 3.00
Daily (3 months)	1.50
Daily (1 month)	.50
Daily (1 week)	.10
Semi-Weekly (1 year)	2.00
Semi-Weekly (6 months)	1.00
Semi-Weekly (3 months)	.50
Semi-Weekly (1 month)	.10
Weekly (1 year)	1.50
Weekly (6 months)	.50
Weekly (3 months)	.25

Payment in advance always in advance.

Remember changing their place of residence should always give former as well as present address.

The News is on sale at the principal News Stands of the city and at the passenger depot leaving the city after 5 p. m. daily.

City subscribers will kindly notify J. E. Parker, Superintendent, of any irregularity in the delivery of their papers.

All communications should be addressed to

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING CO.

Telephone 505.

CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The sixty-seventh semi-annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will convene in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning, October 4th, 1896.

The officers and members of the Church generally are cordially invited to attend the meetings of the Conference.

WILFORD WOODRUFF,
GEORGE Q. CANNON,
JOSEPH F. SMITH,
First Presidency.

THE WIND'S MAD DANCE.

Farmington, some sixteen miles to the north of this city, has heretofore enjoyed an almost undisputed monopoly of all the great winds that blow over or near the bosom of the Great Salt Lake. But Farmington's honors last night were divided—the Davis county wind center had abundant company. The capital city received such a shaking up as it has not had in many years, while in the Junction city, disaster was coupled with injury, and many thousands of dollars worth of damage are reported as the result of old Boreas' frolic.

Surely a stiffer and a more prolonged wind has not visited the Great Basin in many moons. A ride through the streets of Salt Lake City this morning, even along the much traversed thoroughfares on which the street cars run, reveals a wreck of foliage rarely if ever equalled in this usually placid clime. Nor was the havoc confined to the brittle cottonwood or the hardy black locust—trees which if not indigenous have at least come to be considered as almost native. The stout boxelder, the stately poplar, the graceful walnut—all went down in the common ruin. Then there were tumbled chimneys, overturned outhouses, tattered awnings and swell-flying signs—all in all, a swirling, whirling, noisy scene during the night that made men's hearts thump nervously and woke timid women with a scream. We have boasted much of our immunity from tornadoes, and the boast was not without foundation; but we can no longer deny that when the elements so decide, they can raise a zephyr that makes everything tremble. Last night's wind was surely a splitting one, capable of making "double the knees of knotted oak." It is an experience which the average mortal is pleased to know is behind him.

MORE OF BEET SUGAR.

There are now six beet sugar factories in the United States, all west of the Mississippi river. Three more are being erected, two in California, and one in the Pecos valley, New Mexico, the latter to be ready for work about November next, on a crop that is now being stored for its use. Taking the factories now in operation, and comparing them with the amount of sugar now brought in this country, so yet they perform an insignificant part in meeting the demand. If the United States were to produce all of its sugar, and to keep at home the million and odd annually, a computation on the average of the best sugar factories now in existence has shown that it would require six factories of the same capacity as the Utah institution to cope with the situation. At present employment and figures the additional factories necessary would engage thereto and in beet fields 480,000 persons, distributing among farmers $17,000,000, and for labor in producing sugar $12,000,000 annually. From this will be seen the vast possibility before the beet sugar industry of this country. And as the field for the sugar beet is in the West, where careful cultivation makes it the best paying large crop the farmer can raise, the further importance of developing the industry to the extent indicated is clearly apparent.

In regard to the Utah factory, the accomplishments of which attract special attention from those interested in the industry, because they present more marked features of success through intelligent operation on the part of the management and the former beet-raisers combined than do other places, a reproduction of a summary of the Anti-Institutionist's work, as given in a late issue of The Sugar Beet, is a sure reminder to people of what we are doing at home and what other are in our future. The journal referred to says:

Success in the beet sugar industry has been obtained in Utah with beets grown under irrigation, although there was much in doubt and forecast made that raising beets under irrigation was secured. Now they are so pleased that they want to grow 10 per cent more beets than gave the factory are work on. It pays $5.25 per ton for beets, delivered; cost of production is from $3 to $3.50 per ton, including labor; yield 12 to 14 tons per acre; net profit, $10 to $12 per acre, counting the labor of help and horses paid for in cash. Intensive culture is required, but after paying for it, beets yield three times as much profit per acre as grain. The factory at Lehi, south of Salt Lake City, is equipped with American machinery throughout, at a cost of $300,000, including buildings and 1,000 acres of land, etc., and has a capacity of 350 tons of beets daily. It paid farmers $125,000 for their beets last year, and made 7,000,000 pounds of sugar, which compares as follows:

The yield of beets per acre was greater than at the Chino, Cal., factory; the per cent of sugar in the beets was slightly less, but the proportionate improvement from the first year is decidedly in favor of this State. Commenting on these facts as relating to the possibilities of sugar production in the so-called arid states, the Louisiana Planter and Sugar Manufacturer remarks that "the inauguration of the great beet sugar factory at Lehi, Utah, where irrigation was first applied to beet culture in the United States, was but the beginning of what we believe will within a few years constitute an industry the magnitude of which will reach far beyond the anticipations of any of those now familiar with it," and it adds that "the sugar planters of Louisiana hail with satisfaction the advent of these great sugar factories in the western states, believing that with their combined influence the sugar producers of the whole country will be enabled to enforce upon the attention of our national legislature that consideration of the sugar industry that will lead to its legitimate and rapid development and the production by the United States of its own sugar. "Certainly the people of this locality should hail with delight the recognized prospects for further development in the industry here, and should avail themselves of opportunities for profit and progress by utilizing as rapidly as they can the great resources at their command in a growth of this industry.

HISTORY OF A SECT.

The progress made by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, both material and spiritual—its development from a small beginning and its triumphs in great adversities, furnishes strong proofs of the genuineness of its claims. "If this work be of men, it will come to naught, but if it be of God, ye cannot overthrow it." Was well said of the Christian Church when first it rose out of obscurity; and the argument is as unanswerable today as it was then. Mormonism has prevailed, because its author is God.

The force of this argument is strengthened when the brief history of the Church is compared with that of other religious movements apparently of a similar character. Several have been commenced in this country, that are again almost entirely forgotten. A case in point is the community of Janesville or Bishop's Hill, Illinois, who this month are celebrating the fiftieth year of their existence, under conditions that indicate that they never will have another similar celebration. A brief sketch of their history is sufficient to show the instability of the work of man, as a foundation of faith.

The founder of the sect, Erik Jansen, was born in Sweden in 1808. He was a well educated man and received when 21 years old what he considered a revelation from God. He commenced preaching and soon gathered some followers. On account of his "heresies" he then found himself in conflict with the ecclesiastical and civil authorities of the country, and had to take refuge in the mountains. Then he consulted the idea of emigrating to the United States. In 1846 an emissary was sent here to select a suitable locality, which finally was found in Illinois. Bishop's Hill was founded and Jansen's followers settled there. The wealthy among them had previously sold their property, and the community had all things in common. In 1850 the little city had 1,500 inhabitants. Industries of various kinds flourished. Men, women and children had their work allotted to them, and the results of the labor were distributed according to the needs of all. For a time material progress attended the community. Hope, however, dawned apparent. One of the leading men came to the conclusion that marriage was against the word of God, and many followed him. An adventurer next succeeded in gaining ascendancy and married a daughter of Jansen. He found his in the enjoyment unhappiness, however, and decided to leave. He could not persuade his young wife to go with him, but carried her off against her will. Jansen gathered a posse and took his daughter back to Bishop's Hill. A formal hunt was the result, and Jansen was at length acquitted. In the court room he was shot to death by his daughter's husband. This was May the 13th, 1850. Eleven years later efforts had taken such a turn that it was deemed necessary to divide the property between the members of the colony. Each received twenty-two acres of land. Many sold out and settled in other parts of the country. At present Bishop's Hill has about 300 inhabitants.

The movement at one time had importance because it gave the first impetus to the immigration from Scandinavia, by which so many large tracts of the United States have been reclaimed to agriculture; but as a religious movement it had no vitality because not based on divine authority.

WHY HE WITHDREW.

On last Sunday in San Francisco, H. A. Forester, who has been holding the official commission of captain in the Salvation Army, announced his withdrawal from that organization, which he had been with for six years. He stated that his retirement was not caused by any ill-feeling toward its members, for whom he had a high regard and sympathy, and he knew the organization had done and was doing a vast amount of good. But he had come to the conclusion that "the Salvation Army, although honest and accomplishing much good, is not following the ideas laid down in the Holy Scriptures." He further said:

A worker in the army is, in following out its orders, compelled to preach things that are not sanctioned by the Bible, and in consequence God's truth is perverted by man's ideas. A worker for God cannot serve Him profitably, but must endeavor to do all that is commanded by the Supreme Being, he cannot work his labors or do that which is contrary to the will of God. After working unfaithfully in the army for six years, and following one thought that has led to another and continuing up and considering the Bible, I have become aware that I was giving the gospel contrary to the manner prescribed by God, and the Bible, and to be honest and sincere I see no way but to withdraw, and to work according to my conclusions or my duty to the Lord.

If every religious preacher should pursue the same course as ex-Captain Tremble, there soon would be many vacancies in clerical positions, for there are very many regular ministers of various denominations who are convinced that their preaching is not in harmony with the Bible, but who continue in their labor nevertheless. As to the particular in which the Salvation Army's orders compel its preachers to teach things not sanctioned by the Bible, these immediately concerned should recognize that themselves, and as individuals who call upon people to follow Christ, follow Him in their own conduct and teachings. He has declared the necessity of faith and repentance; He has ordained the baptism of repentance for the remission of sins, performed by one holding divine authority and in the form of immersion in the water, to be the counsel of God; He has declared that the birth of the Spirit, following the birth of the water, is essential to admission to His kingdom and to being numbered as His people—and any teaching contrary thereto is not sanctioned by the Bible. Those who profess belief in the Lord and reject the authorized ordinances which He requires, may believe in His existence, but they do not believe Him, because they hold as non-essential that which He declared to be essential. Belief in Christ is keeping His commandments: "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also." There is a broad distinction between belief on the Lord which is manifest in the works of obedience to His laws, and the "only believe" idea which denies the necessity of submitting to the ordinances which He submitted to and which He enjoined upon all who would come to Him. It is not every one that says Lord, Lord, but those that do the will of the Father that enter His kingdom; and a sincere man who believes Christianity to be the Gospel of salvation, must right wrong or refuse to continue in the street of preaching or following that which is contrary to the doctrine of Christ.

SORE PRACTICE NEEDED.

When the present City Council of Salt Lake went into power there was an effort at retrenchment, which some of the councilmen have endeavored to persist in; but generally speaking there have not been a sufficient number on our side, and expenses have not been reduced as they could and should have been. When the time came for fixing the tax rate, the Council placed the figure at the same as the previous year, refusing to raise it. This was a most commendable course, and to the credit of the Council be it said that there is the only leading department on property in the city that did not increase the burden of the property holder. In some quarters outside of the city rate it may have been necessary to increase; in others it was not, but the municipalities in these have not gone down from the lower rate they had established in order to come in the real requirements of the people, and there will be considerable changing of officers until this is accomplished.

With the city tax rate kept down to the figures of last year, it would be quite possible for the Council to meet current expenses, by a strict economical management of affairs. But this is not being done. On the other hand there seems to be a determined effort to make a deficit, and to sell on the bargains to meet it. Perhaps the Council does not fully realize this, but it is. This is noticed by opponent in most of the city departments, where the disposition seems to be to get all that one by opponent can of the treasury, regardless of the rights of the public. The evidence of this is in the reports of each department. At the beginning of the season the Council made an allowance for each division, beyond which it should not go in incurring expenses. In almost every case since then these departments have exceeded that allowance, and the excess has been approved, so that heads of departments practically have came to some privilege, notwithstanding the express order of the Council. To one on the outside it looks as though that order was issued merely for effect on the people, or that the committee or division which should refuse to allow those excess demands has not the backbone to do its duty.

It is about time there was a change in this respect. Not all the committees opposite of this habitual and unwarranted disregard of contracts piling up excess expenses; perhaps a majority of them do not. If so, then they will put an end to it on their allowing being called thereto. There has been much talk of honest and economical administration; it is time there was some practice of those precepts that have been. It may be that these excess expenditures have not been in any devious ways; but virtually they have been a defiance of the law that should control the departments, and the fact that the law has been ignored in one respect is good ground for suspicion that it may be so disregarded in others. The better way is to stop the whole business of proceeding surreptitiously to pile up expenses, and let the entire order of the Council be the guide. The Council owes it to itself to see that its retrenchment orders are rigidly enforced to.

To the Editor:

BEAVER, Millard County, Utah, September 14, 1896.—What is alinite and mostly used for? Is it manufactured into anything? If so, where is the most of the mud shipped that goes out of Utah? Is it manufactured into anything in the United States? If so, where? A. H. FACE.

Alinite mud is mostly used for planting lucern fields, and the quantity on hand is not always equal to the demand, even in this State. Utah alinite or lucern seed is shipped to various localities, for planting. We have heard of its being fed to horses as grain, but do not know of its being used in manufactures.

A French scientist says the end of the world as far as Europe is concerned is coming. He points out that the surface of the earth there is slowly cooling, and that the earthquakes in France and Belgium, where such phenomena are almost unheard of, are warnings of the coming death struggle of our earth. Some scientists have a ghastly way of putting things.

REFERRING to the damage by fire and wind in Ogden last night the Herald this morning quotes Mr. Schannenbach, of the firm of Kiesel & company, as saying their "loss will be at least total."

Their friends extend congratulations to the firm on their plucky intimation that the disaster might have been worse.

MEMOIR.

[Composed to lend remembrance of Sister Ellen C. Clawson, late president of the Primary associations of the Salt Lake Stake, and read at the Salt Lake Stake Primary conference, sect. 12th, 1896, the first conference held after Sister Clawson's death.]

Let peace and joy prevail today
This Union Conference let the spirit—
Yea verily, present with degree
Of sweetness and simplicity.

Let praise resume the tender sky
To Jehovah commanding her;
Let Zion's hosts in unity
Sing Hallelujahs to our God.

Let fragrance sweetly rise as
As Eden sweeten the garden elate,
And let the angel guards on high—
Be brighter sunshine in the sky.

Let joyful chorals sing the strain
Back to Zion and Mount again—
Back with Father, mother dear
In the bright celestial sphere.

Child angels who left on earth remnants
With the sweet thoughts with her dear
Or too complete that was she—
Do welcoming a royal queen!

Let heaven's music vibrate
Through all the courts clear;
Ah—the sweet thought the people gain
When dying same was true.

Let Zion's children and sisters
Be joined memory,
And cherish her instruction dear
Wherever they may be.

In heaven's robes of royalty,
Her personal song of sing—
Mayest, where is thy victory?
And death, where is thy sting?

JANETTE CARDWICK.

STEEL STAMP DIES. SEAL PRESSES. RUBBER STAMPS. SALT LAKE STAMP CO. 155 W. 2d S. bet. 2d & 3d W. Sts. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Several Good Things For You.

Honest Value in Every Thread.

Z. C. M. I. Calls the attention of the residents of Salt Lake and vicinity to a few facts below:

OUR CLOAK DEPT.

This is the season of the year when the wise women looks over the new goods that are arriving daily. She will find in this department the latest and latest novelties in Jackets, Capes and Fancy Goods that money could buy in the East. Nothing is old—all is new.

☞ Our line of Fur Goods is particularly pleasing and complete—Collarettes, Capes, Boas, of all kinds and makes. Our leather boas are most attractive.

DRESS GOODS DEPT.

Here we are showing the finest line of foreign and domestic goods ever seen in the West. Layer effects in Fall and Winter Dress Goods, and our Dress Trimmings are such as can be seen no where else. All foreign and domestic weaves adorn our shelves and counters.

UNDERWEAR DEPT.

Here the assortment is complete and pleasing. We can fill orders for any grade and all makes. Ladies' and Misses' and Children's Vests, Drawers and Union Suits in most bewildering variety.

STAPLES DEPT.

The nights are getting cool, and also long. A comfortable bed is a thing deep. We have everything to make it so. Our line of Quilts, Blankets, Counterpanes, is of the most varied character. As to prices, let us tell you about them personally.

☞ In fact there is nothing you want that we cannot furnish you, and, as usual with us, the goods are the best for the money that can be had here or elsewhere.

Z. C. M. I. T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

Home Made

Grey Blankets,	$2 40 pair up.
Mottled Blankets,	3 50 pair up.
Fine White Blankets,	5 00 pair up.
Shoulder Shawls,	75 up.
Single and Double Shawls,	3 50 up.
Plain and Twilled Flannel,	25 up.
Ladies', Misses' and Childs' Stockings.	
Boys' & Youths' Suits, Men's Ready Made Suits.	

Suits made to order by first class tailors. Biggest Stock of Woolen Goods in the State.

CUTLER BRO. CO.

Agents Provo Woolen Mills.

36 Main Street, Salt Lake City.

WANTS.

Twenty words (or 2 lines) inserted under this heading, once for 15c, twice for 25c two week for 50c, one month for 50c per line. No ad. taken for less than 15c. Wants of more than 2 lines some proportionate rate. Advertise and get results.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

YOUR CLOTHES TO CLEAN, 5 PER cent. 50 Main Street, 50 W. Second So.

THREE ENTERPRISING MEN TO GO on the road; good salary; references required. Address Box 1, Herald office.

MEN TO CANVASS, BIG MONEY. CALL 254 S. W. Temple.

EVERYBODY TO GET THEIR PHOTOGRAPHS taken at the Utah Photo Co., 124 East South street. Best dozen cabinets, $1.00 only.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO CANVASS for a well established and reliable house. Address Box 1, Herald office.

TO RENT—ROOM FOR STUDENT. D. Neiff, University of Utah, Salt Lake City.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN WANTED to travel, and be employed at home. Light work, good remuneration. Call or send stamp. 30 West Second.

FREE—COMPLETE SET OF SALT LAKE views with every purchaser of a camera. Utah Photo Co., 124 East South street.

500 MEN TO BUY HOME-MADE clothing and furnishings, cheap and good. R. L. Winnett, 70 Main street.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CONFECTIONERY AND ice cream parlor. Your patronage solicited. Box 1, Herald.

TURKISH TO GET BIGGEST BOUNDS TEMPLE for his Handkerchiefs and Ties in variety. Salt Lake City Bazaar, 75 E. Third South.

EVERYBODY TO GET THE BEST ICE cream at Kenny's, 12 East or wholesale. 50 South Main. Telephone 57.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO ORDER ICE cream of Fred Wilson, 104 E. Main.

THE CHAMPIONS HAVE TO ORDER AT Z. C. M. I. Wagons, buggies, harness, etc., at Studebaker's, 111 South Main.

CENTS CLOTHING CLEANED, PRESSED 75 a month. A. B. Meredith, 105 E. Third South.

CHEAPEST, BEST PLACE TO BUY AND exchange second hand goods. 120 Main.

MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN TO ride the best bicycle, at Malone & Hyde, 74 Commercial street.

EVERYBODY TO GET THE BEST ICE cream at Kenny's, 12 East or wholesale. 50 South Main. Telephone 57.

NEW AND SECOND HAND FURNITURE, buggies, buggies harness, etc., at Studebaker's, 111 South Main.

EVERY OWNER OF A BICYCLE TO TRY Champion Bicycle Compound; guaranteed to remove all rust and leave the wheel free from obstructions; prevents pitting and protects the metal; sold in quarts, pints and half pints; no acids, no injury; sample bottle, 25c; one quart, postpaid, 75c; 4 quarts, containing no more or less than one gallon, $1.00; express charges paid. Call or address Stevens & Nelson, 160 South, corner Second street, Salt Lake City.

MINERS DRILLS TO MAKE AND sharpen the points to steel at Dabnan's, 20 South Main.

A GOOD MALE SCHOOL TEACHER wanted to take charge of the Holden Academy, near Fillmore, Utah. Good pay and one that will recommend can be recommended by applying to the undersigned.

EDWARD STEVENS,
DONALDIE HARDON,
JOHN CHENOWETH,
Trustees.

WANTED—HELP.

FETTY & HEKKELRATH'S EMPLOYMENT Agency, 204 West Second south, between Gallos Hotel and Brigham's. Office hours, 7 a. m. to 7:30 p. m. Use telephone whenever a boy.

Headquarters for cooks, waiters, chambermaids, porters, hotel porters, etc., laborers, teamsters, farmers, four hundred men for the largest railroad in the city and in fact the largest employment office west of Denver. Only house in Utah with wire connections in all states.

WANTS.

Twenty words (or 2 lines) inserted under this heading, once for 15c, twice for 25c two week for 50c, one month for 50c per line. No ad. taken for less than 15c. Wants of more than 2 lines some proportionate rate. Advertise and get results.

WANTED—AN AGENT

IN EVERY SECTION TO CARVASS, SALE or take a chef made, sells at sight; also a line in self closing goods in demand, good sale, profits a month. Salary or wage worth $100 per month, experience unnecessary. For sale particulars address Mfg. Dept. Collins Manufacturing Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

FOR SALE.

RESTAURANT ON, CORTLAND, SELLS old location.

Tea room brick house, $1,000.

Four room brick house, $1,000.

Great bargains—Carter, 68 McCornick bldg.

OLD RIDE WOOD BY THE LOAD AT very low prices. Apply to 445 west, 125 South street, City.

WE SELL DOORS—LARGEST LIST, lowest prices; sashes, moulding. Call Valle Bros., 102 Main street, Ground floor.

BUSINESS INTEREST TO PARTY WITH small capital. Can draw $50 weekly. Address 207 McCornick Building.

QUILLS, GROCERY CLOSE IN KEEP. Good reminiscences, city. Age, health, days into and sales, it without drive fresh cows. Age to 1 day, 50 per month, no interest. W. S. Hyde.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS IN EAST Waterloo, remnant weeks to run, lots adjoin lots, etc., 100 per lot, easy terms; also 1 lot, 1 lot, 1 lot, 50 per month, no interest. W. S. Hyde.

GASOLINE ENGINES, FROM 2 UP TO 12 H. P. Just the thing for pumping and lighting. 272 Carter, either water or fuel required. Jos. W. Wilson, agent, Great West Mfg. Manufacturing company, 207 South Main street, P. O. box 1051. Telephone 405. Salt Lake City.

FRUIT TREES—APPLE, 10 CACH, PEAR, 20 each. John Gabbott, West Temple street, Farmers ward.

MUST BE SOLD.

A NICE 4 ROOM BRICK ON NINTH East; 4 rooms, 2 room brick, on East Temple and Center; houses on 14th South, cheap. All these properties have every convenience and are in splendid condition. They are to be sold for less than half their value and on easy terms. Make me an offer for them. CHAS. S. MORRIS, Room 10 O'Brien Block.

STEAM HEATING.

THE DAVID JAMES CO. STEAM AND hot water heating. No. 47 Main street.

PLUMBING AND TINWORK.

THE DAVID JAMES COMPANY, PLUMbing and tinwork work. No. 47 Main st.

FOR RENT.

NEW BICYCLES. A. B. MEREDITH, 105 Main street. Repairs repairing.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, GOOD LOCATION. Enquire at Butler House, 120 State street.

WANTS.

Twenty words (or 2 lines) inserted under this heading, once for 15c, twice for 25c two week for 50c, one month for 50c per line. No ad. taken for less than 15c. Wants of more than 2 lines some proportionate rate. Advertise and get results.

EXCHANGE.

GOLD CHAIN, VARIOUS BRANDS, and factory marks; also jewelry, watches, etc., to trade for real estate. Carter, 68 McCornick building.

REPAIRING.

UMBRELLAS COVERED AND REPAIRED at Salt Lake Umbrella Works, 18 east, First south. M. Mayer.

FURNITURE, BABY CARRIAGES, WASHing machines, wringers, etc. John E. Lemon, 325 south, Second east.

UTAH CLEANING & TAILORING CO. Cleaning, dyeing and repairing. Suits made to order. 155 S 1st So. A. J. Hall, Mgr.

ALL KINDS OF STOVE REPAIRS AT J. T. Lewis & Co's, 271 State.

25c PUNCTURES ALL RIGHT. STATE Bicycle Repair shop removed to 119 Main.

PERSONAL.

UTAH STATE DETECTIVE SERVICE. P. O. box 1071; office 48 Dakota block. Jos. W. Greenleaf, general manager.

REMOVALS.

COAL KINDLING, FIRST DOOR SOUTH of old stand, 165 State. S. S. Jacobson.

OPTICIAN.

NO CHILD COMPLAINS OF 175 STAR without glasses. Have them tested free by Moody, Expert, Constitution Bldg.

LOST.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9TH, ON SOUTH Temple, near Ben or State street, a lady's gold locket. Finder will please return same to the office.

LOST, STOLEN OR STRAYED.

TWO-YEAR-OLD FILLY COLT, MARKED white face. Return to Nelson's farm, next to Wells Bridge, and be rewarded.

FOUND.

A PACKAGE CONTAINING TAGS, OWNER can get same at this office by paying for this advertisement.

STEAM HEATING.

P. J. MORAN—STEAM AND HOT WATER heating and ventilating apparatus. No. 70 West, Second south.

INSTRUCTION.

PIANO AND ORGAN LESSONS, 25 CENTS per half hour. A. J. Dayton, 85 Dayton & Cutler's, 74 Main street.

PROF. JOHN MCCLELLAN, LATE PROF. assist of theory, piano and pipe organ at University School of Music, Ann Arbor Mich. Piano, theory and organ. For terms apply to C. D. E. Carlson, 8 E. City, from 8 till 11 a. m.

L. T. BAILE, MANDOLIN, GUITAR, lute, banjo instruction. Instruments for hire. Select free. Room 45, Gleason building, 39 Main.

BOOK-KEEPING, SHORTHAND, TYPEwriting. H. B. Wimer, Commercial College.