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SALT LAKE CITY, - JAN. 16, 1991

THE HORROR IN KANSAS.

The awful tragedy at Leavenworth, Kansas, on Tuesday, recalls the similar horror in Colorado which aroused so much indignation throughout the land. The brutality of the mob in Kansas vas no less shocking and deplorable han that in Colorado. The details of the lynching display a ferocity and rage that might be expected in the ildest tribes of savages, but are starting and shameful in a civilized community claiming to be Christian

The guilt or innocence of the miserable victim to mobocratic vengeance, uts no figure in the question of the awlessness of which his slayers were guilty. Of course if his protestations of innocence were true, the crime committed by the mobbers was still more heinous in the eyes of justice. But if he were indeed the bloodstained wretch the lynchers declared him to be, their act was atrocious and murderous, and no real excuse can be offered for its

The law in Kansas may be lame in reference to the offenses charged into eternity without the trial guaranteed to every accused person in this free land, but that does not justify the deflance of law in which so many citizens of Kansas were engaged. Nor does it palliate the bestial conduct of the rioters, who scrambled for portions of the charred flesh of the wretch burned at the stake.

The fury of mobocracy could not receive a stronger illustration than the tragedy in Kansas. Reason, justice, humanity had fled when the cowardly masses, thirsting for blood, battered down the doors and bars of the prison, and dragged their victim forth to his full intent. The deed was nothing less, It was also murder before the law. The culprit was not convicted of any His assassins would not wait to find out for certain the proofs of his guilt, or give him a chance to prove his innocence. And their savage conduct after the lynching was done, will reflect dishonor upon the State to which they belong, until something is done by way of their punishment to vindicate it before the world.

It seems likely that one result will be the restoration in Kansas of the death penalty for murder and its establishment for the deeper crime charged against the negro. We believe both offenses should be regarded as capital, and that the highest punishment known to the law should be inflieted in both cases, when of flagrant character. Nothing less will meet the public demand, nothing less will come up to the divine decree.

In thus reflecting upon the enormity of the deed committed by the Kansas lynchers, we are not unmindful of the crimes charged to the prisoner, nor of the outraged feelings of the relatives of his alleged victims. But one act of brutality is not made less nor are its effects changed, by other acts of savagery whether in retallation or It may be "one," or "ein," or "un," or otherwise. And the doctrine of the supremacy of the law must and ought to be held up, until it is respected in action as well as in theory. And Kansas is in duty bound to hold responsible such officials as showed, in this awful case, criminal dereliction of duty, and to trace out the leaders of the murderous mob and bring them to the bar of offended justice. Let the law be maintained and vindicated.

A DOCTOR ON THE GRIP.

The grip is again visiting this country, sweeping a broad path in its destructive course. Deaths are occurring, from this cause, in many localities, with When the disease great suddenness. appeared about eleven years ago, it was comparatively unknown, but since then it has been studied diligently. It is now classed with the zymotic diseases, such as measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, typhoid fever, etc.

Some time ago, Dr. James H. Jackson delivered a secture at the sanitarium at Dansville, N. Y. ,upon that subject, in which he made some suggestions as to the prevention and treatment of the disease, which may not be without general

Interest. As to prevention he emphasized the necessity of living in every particular with especial regard to regularity. "Hardly any other measure," he said, "Is as conducive to exemption from epidemic influences as the conservation of power resulting from persistent regularity of life. Avoid indulgences of every kind whereby the resources of the ner-

vous system are lessened." This proposition is self-evident. The truth of it no unbiased mind can fall to perceive. It holds good as a rule for the prevention of the grip, and all diseases of its class, smallpox not excepted. The doctor further argues: "All germs must have the kind of soil favorable for their growth or they die and fects, Blood containing foul substances by the sweat of my brow, I am out of the wild struggle for existence, for wealth, for power, None of these things are in just the state for promoting the sweath, for power, None of these things are in just the state for promoting the scale of the state for promoting the scale of the sweath of my brow, I am out of the wild struggle for existence, for wealth, for power, None of these things are in just the state for promoting the scale of the s tall to produce their characteristic ef-

ermentation necessary for multiplying he germs of zymotic diseases once odged therein. Purity of the blood and cleanliness of the tissues therefore afford the highest protection against their

invasion. From this axiomatic truth it follows that careful diet, fresh nic, cleanliness in the house and its surroundings, regular and abundant sleep, are the most powerful preventives against the propagation of disease germs in the human Concerning the treatment of the grip.

Dr. Jackson recommends that the pu-

tient go to bed at the appearance of the irst symptoms, and remain there until ecovery is complete. The bowels hould be thoroughly cleansed, and perspiration induced by means of a hot sitz and foot bath. The fever is best embatted by drinking cool water sponging the body. Drugbe administered, but baths, packs, and compresses are preferable,a rugs, in the opinion of the lecturer mye a tendency to depress the vita Spraying the nasal passage and throat with solutions of menths and peroxide of hydrogen is recom conded to relieve local irritation. Food should consist of liquid preparation nainly, and such fruits as oranges and temons, if agreeable. But if complicapalu in the lungs for instance, a medi

cal adviser should be called at once

And finally, when the patient has re

overed, he should still remain in be

a few days, as a relapse is Hable to b

more serious than the first attack, When the grip some years ago becan idemic, we believe it was pointed out hat one of its chief dangers was that it would prepare the way for other, and more serious epidemics. This predic tion reems to have come true. The bulgenic plaque, variola and varioloid have followed it. The fact suggests the necessity of not treating the grip It is a messenger of death and destruction. And as prevention is better than cure, it should not be for gotten that, on high medical authority "hardly any other measure is as con ducive to exemption from epidemic in fluences as the conservation of power resulting from persistent regularity :

CHINESE CHARMS.

as a result of the European Invasion of China, the western world, instead of forcing occidental civilization upon the 'celestial" empire, should find itself adopting Chinese civilization, to some extent. And that does not seem to be beyond the range of possibility. A writer in the December number of

Mind, asserts, that the scientists accompanying the military expedition, are already recommending to their respective governments, that the written language of China be adopted as the business language of the world. They have been struck with the fact that the Chinese though speaking dialects as different as English and Welsh, yet are able to communicate with one another in writing. The convenience of having a common, them, that they commenced to investithe most practical in the world. They the purposes of business correspondence ing sketch of Mr. Dallin and his work. between people of the different nation- it is being copied in other papers:

alities. What makes the Chinese written language so convenient, is that it is symbolic, instead of phonetic. This, the writer in the Mind illustrates thus: If you open a city directory in Germany, you notice at intervals certain cuts with umbers representing telephone receiv-

You at once guess that the parties named opposite the cuts have telephones and can be reached by ringing un the number given. The manner of onveying this information by a little cut and a number is Chinese. By their symbolic writing they convey every idea in the same way. The sounded word may be different in the different provinces, but the symbols are the same, and therefore Intelligible. Another illustration may further ex-

plain the nature of the Chinese language. The spoken word representing the arithmetical unit may be different en," or "wahad," etc., omes to representing that idea in writng, it is done by the symbo 1," which is understood everywher no matter how pronounced. That Chinese, Only the Chinese have a system by which this symbolical writing can be utilized in other branches as well. The western world owes its cas and elegant arithmetical symbols to the Arabians, and it would not be strange perhaps of it should be taught a further esson in symbolical writing by another Asiatic nation. But it is safe to sa that if the Chinese language, even if is only the written vehicle of though is introduced into the western work with it will come many Chinese ideas For language is more than a vehicle intelligence. It is also a soil in which thoughts and concepts grow. If Ch nese is to be studied in the schools, Chi nese literature will find its way among the students, and with the peculiar aste developed in later years for the mouldy philosophies of ancient Asia it is difficult to predict what would be the influence of Chinese thoughts throughout the world, were that lang. uage adopted as a universal means of

orrespondence. A SINGULAR EXCEPTION.

James Eads How, of St. Louis, is a strange man, if reports are true. It is said that he had a fortune left him by his father, and that he refused to acren

The world has had a number of men and women who have given all they had o the poor, and led a life of voluntary sons for his refusal to accept an inhern means to live according to his convictions on this subject. He is quoted as

interest me. I am living, as nearly a my frail nature will permit, an unselfas life. There is nothing of mine that would not give to help a needy person My time, my talents, if I have any, any my small earning capacity are held by me in trust for the benefit of mankind sued in refusing to take what I have it m my father. I regard the hat my father did not need and

m laborers earned for him. They have it. If I have a factory and 100 men and they earn \$200 p I take \$100 and give the other legitimate share is what ar n would bring me, nearned increment, the rainy of the laboring man, which I take. That was the way I re my inheritance, Hence, I re-

The general verdict will be, we think that a man with such ideas of right and wrong, is a crank, but even those wh that if there were more of that kind of ishness in the world, there would be less friction and more genuine ood. We believe mankind will have to learn some such lesson, before it is prepared for the very highest form conditions-those under which the lamb and the lion can fle down together in the enjoyment of the beauties and bounties of nature. Mr. How may be called a crank, but he cannot be said to be a worshiper of Mammon.

ABOUT VOLUNTEERS.

The people of the country have been the opinion that the volunteers in ne spanish war made very excellent offices if they did not make perfect iril machines. But they have been staken if the answer of Capt. Edward N. Jones, Jr., Eighth United states infantry, to an inspector's ques-"How do the recruits who have had former service in the volunteers with those who have had no service?" may be accepted as statement of their merits and He said:

result of my observa-is that the recruits who ad former service in the volunundesirable as a class the they learned while in the voice undesirable as a class; the of trials of men who have had service in the volunteers is ver as compared with the trials corults who have had no former and especially as regards such s as absence without leave, de-post asleep on post, drunk on and disregard of the authority on-commissioned officer, a class es which show an utter disimpossible to instil this into uring their brief service in the army, for, as a rule, they even have to be discharged through of general court martial durirst year of service."

cannot but wonder answer was not largely ed by a desire to have a with the volunteers altogether.

ABOUT UTAH'S SCULPTOR.

Intelligible code became so apparent to | who achieve fame in their various callbugs. Mr. Cyrus E, Dallin is one of gate. And they found, it is asserted, those whose artistic work has atthat this written Chinese language is tracked more than common attention. Recently the Philadelphia Saturday believe it is perfectly well adapted for Evening Post contained this interest-

It is always pleasant to the

"A recent bid of the Austrian gov-nment for Mr. Cyrus E. Dallin's conze equestrian statue, "The Medi-ne Man," was the first time that any government has made an offe work of an American sculpto rected in a public place, true that French's Washington

tlett's Lafayette may both b Paris, but these were gifts of Dallin, born November 22, 1861 . Utah, near the foothill Vasatch mountains, is the sor

inglishman who came to this Dallin herded cows, cut fire athered berries and shot ducks in worked as cook at one of his mines to earn money to go to

s mines to carn money to go to leans at Provo.
Detauer, 1879, he sent two clay and two drawings to a fair at ake City, and in the following C. H. Blanchard, of Silver City, oh Lawrence, of Salt Lake City, a expenses to Boston, where he that the City of Salt Lake City. the studio of Truman Bartlett. he began to study with Sidne nd in 1882 opened a studio of his

lay, 1888, Dallin's 'Indian Hunttved a gold medal as the best sculpture at a competitive exfamous for his studies of In His equestrian statue, 'The Sig eace, received a medal and diought by Judge Lambert Tree en to the city of Chicago. While n in 1894 Dallin modeled the Medicine Man' was highly es

by French artists, and w. Dallin is at present teaching i il house at Arlington heights. Dallin and Miss Rosa Bonheu excellent friends in Paris, both els when the show was there remember, said Mr. Dalli the first occasions on which I r was holding a horse for her, in a franc. On his return to his dons be was asked, 'what did

Why it's a man,' replied the bet you the franc that it's i

replied the first; and, reto our group, he asked one of themen the sex of the painter, in he was told, he collapsed. Yet take was not so much to be won-at, for she wore a long blue over her dress, a soft felt hat

over her dress, a soft felt hat moked a cigarette.

other shall I ever forget, constant of the constant of the day Miss Bongaye a valuable ring to Rocky the chief who had been sitting for She asked the interpreter who ted the ring to tell Rocky Bear as donor wished to thank him in ay for his patience, and to say a donor's name had a meaning. donor's name had a meaning had any Indian's; that Bonbeur goodheartedness, and that sene wished to convey. e Indian's reply deserves to be cd. He said: I stip this ring token of triendship. The finger was to be taken off before the

r Thompson is on his way back from California. He will be most weln his return as his presence will

Texas by its legislature. Who is tter fitted to play a Lone Star part han the former governor of the Empire

Boston dealers want the tax on tea sduced. If they cannot have their way they might invoke the remedy that was o popular in the Hub about a century and a quarter ago.

A Chicago physician claims to hav discovered a method whereby bodie can be readily cremated by the use of terest but scarcely any other, as the Christian world still believes in, and probably always will, returning the body to the earth that It may become earth aguin-

And now Kansas has gone and blackned her fame and suffed her name Cansas that was the preliminary bateground for the freedom of the black ian; Kunsus that was settled from New England, the blood of whose sons watred her soil that liberty might live Cansus has gone, and burned a negro ence so long as life tasted. Lawless ness is triumphant in the Sunflower State and the decent people hang their heads in shame, Shame and disgrace to her. No longer is it Bleeding Kansas. It now is Bloody Kansas.

The testimony of Cadet Barnes is in some respects the most important yet elicited by the congressional committee investigating hazing at West Point. He testified that fourth classmen were called out purposely that they might get a good sound thrashing at the hands of a first classman. The people generally will accept the characterization of Congressman Driggs as correct that this is nothing but "bullying cowardice." The national military academ: has been brought (nto sad disrepute b) the revelations made by the cadets themselves. It is useless to say that nothing can be done to better matters at the academy, and the public will not accept any such explanation at the hands of those in charge. Perhaps a change in the superintendency of that Institution would do more to accomplish a reform than anything else.

Comptroller of the Treasury Tracewell has rendered a decision in which he holds that tips to palace car porters and stewards of steamships are as much a part of the expenses of a government official as his railroad fare or his board bill. In the course of his decision he says: "The truth is that tipping is part of the legitimate expenses of an officer or employe of the government If he didn't do this on the big steamship lines he wouldn't get any attention or hardly anything to eat. It is absolutely a part of a man's expenses, just the same as the fare on a sleeping car or a fee to a porter." The decision seems odd and unusual and suggests the question, What is the limit of feearge standing army and to do away ing? Is it to be discretionary? Given this permission by the treasury department, government employes, no matter what their position, will avail themlves of it when traveling. The decision will probably be set aside.

THE LAST OF ANDREE.

New York Mail and Express. Another echo of the balloon voyage o Andree comes in the announcement from Berlin that his will has been opened and read. It may be that it is the last scho that will come of that voyage into the frezen north, which holds the secret of the explorer's fate as it holds that of others' before him. When Andree set forth from Dane's Island, in July of 1897, he said to a friend: "One year, perhaps two years, will elapse before you hear from us, and you may, one day be surprised by news of our arrival somewhere. And rs will follow in our wake, until the nknown regions of the North have sen surveyed." These were felt to be demn words, befitting the departure of who knew he might never return the language of the will shows that thought of the man who uttered m contemplated a gloomler fate than he was willing to confide to any one.

'My presentiment," the will begins,
tells me that this terrible journey will
denity my death." signify my death."

Cleveland Plain Dealer. Among the documents inclosed with the will were letters from scientific met commenting on the proposed enterprise One of the letters warned Andree agains pointing out its dangers and hor sness. Andree penciled the comme hat possibly the warning was righ was too late to withdraw. Ev the warning preyed on his mi iently the warning preyed in its more in beginning his will be said it was probably his last testament and the lefelt a presentiment that the terribiourney signified his death. Was Artree's determination under these circles determination of subliments and the second subliments of subliments. umstanes an exhibition of subli-ourage, or of foolbardiness? Did perish a martyr to science, or "die t

FROM MARS TO DENVER.

New York Mail and Express. Why should electric energy trans itted from Mars have made its pres nce manifest solely in Colorado? English scientific man is reported say ng, on hearing that Mr. Tesla says Why not? The Martians are evidently adern-minded creatures, who know the the earthly course of empire has move rvatories at Paris, Berlin or Moscov where it is suggested that their mes sages might also have been received Probably the Martians have a repu their interplanetary telegraphing any monarchical institutions or restr tions concerning a franchise. They dijust right to pick out Mr. Tesla in the ree, untrammelled air of Colorado.

Cleveland Plain Dealer, Mr. Marconi, the eminent scientist Mr. Marcon, the eminent scientist.

Ireless telegraphy fame, has a theo
egarding those signals that Mr. Ter
hinks he received from the plan
fars. Mr. Marconi says the phenom r. Tosla may have been caused be cal disturbances in the atmosphere this it would appear that Mr. Mar on somewhat belittles the accuracy of ryntion that so keen a scientist Mr. Tesia should possess. If Mr. Tesia can't tell un ordinary atmospherica disturbance from a hand wave or torch shake across the immeasureable depths of the firmament, he has mis taken his cailing. Besides, Mr. Marconi falls to point out the locality of that local disturbance. Perhaps hemens it was local at Mars. If so, what year assured that no ordinary disturbance as a supplication of the firmance as a supplication of the firma would have been permitte interfere with the grave business hand-not even if the disturbance is question required the efforts of the er

BOUNTIES FOR RE-ENLISTMENT.

Omaha Bee It is pointed out that if the cost of transporting the soldier home and policy for the government to offer a very liberal bounty for the re-enlist-ment of the voluteers at Manila. In adition to the advantage of re-enlistmen the matter of economy the govern distinent of a considerable number of en. Possibly one-third of the thirt xpire within the next six months coul ver the number it would be clearly

Jacksonville Times Union. General MacArthur and the adminis army of 60,000 men in the Philippines. We remember how men offered them elves for service when war was de lared with Spain-how many she ears when rejected. But now we are Senator Depew, who should certain; now whereof he spoke, and Ameri ans have never been anxious to enlis xcept for fighting. Why should we onclude our patriotism had decayed? The dispatch clearly foreshadows the raft, and we may now look for this t any moment. How will it be re-

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The Juvenile instructor for Jan. 1 is an excellent number. It opens with an illustrated article on "The Land of Dams and Dykes," by D. F. Collett. he next is a chapter on the "History the Early Christian Church," by W Morton, a subject with which Latter y Saints should desire to become fa illiar, Then comes "Sunday School indergarten Exercises," and "Some teresting Reminiscences," the reading which cannot but strengthen the which cannot our strengthen which cannot but Strengthen and the Gospel. "A Sunday School Song of Praise." is characteristic of the poetic genius of Brother H. W. Naisbitt. Then there is a "Destret Sunday School Union Department." "Editorial Thoughts," "Topics of the Times," "Proceedings of the Second Sunday School Convention," "Mission-ary Experiences," and "For Our Little Folks."-Salt Lake City,

A little book of more than ordinary interest is "A Young Folks" History of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints," by Elder Nephi Anderson, ell known to the Utah reading public through his numerous contributions our literature. In this book the author takes his readers through the variou scenes of Church history, from the first vision of the Prophet Joseph, to the Presidency of Lorenzo Snow. In an appendix he gives "First Presidencies of the Church," "List of Apostles," "Arti-cles of Faith," "The Ten Command-ments," and "The Lord's Prayer." The little work is well illustrated. It is intended primarily for young readers, but even older Church members will find it a valuable and profitable book to read

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In the December issue of the National Waifs' Magazine Dr. Barnardo asserts that out of the 11,591 emigrants sent to Canada and the colonies under the auspices of the National Walfs' associa failed, while very many have succeeded to an extent that a few short years ago would have seemed beyond the wildes would have seemed beyond the wildest dreams of the young people themselves. The general contents of the magazine make special appeal to all who are in sympathy with skilful rescue-work carefully carried on.—18 to 26, Stepney Causeway, London, Eng.

A new publication, Weltmer's Mazathe numerous periodicals of our time It is devoted to "new thought in gen eral and psychic healing in particular."
It opens with a very thoughtful discourse on "The Infinite," by Professor S. A. Weltmer, and then it gives papers on "Palmistry," on "Atlantis" (a poem on "Health," "Mind and Medicine," et As a literary production, the magazine has claim to recognition, whatever may be thought of the views advanced. The be thought of the views advanced. The subjects of life and death, health and disease are important enough to command attention, and discussions these topics when conducted in a phil osophical and scientific spirit, are use ful and interesting. The superstition that have survived from the age of quackery are numerous, and will in al probability remain, until the fundamental laws of life and death are generally understood.-Nevada, Mo

In Harper's Bazar for Jan. 12, Con stant Coquelin, in an article under the caption "Have Women a Sense of Hu-mor?" defends the gentle sex against the slanderous allegation that they are lacking in this respect. "Heroines of the Nineteenth Century Fiction," by William Dean Howells, is continued Other features are "The House of de Malley," "What to Wear to Church," "New Ideas in Entertaining," and "The Art of Dinner-Giving,"—Harper & Bros., Franklin Square, New York

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