

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, - MAY 27, 1901.

Y. M. Y. L. M. I. A. CONFERENCE.

The General Conference of the Young Men and Young Ladies Mutual Improvement Association of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will be held in Salt Lake City on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, June 2nd, 3rd and 4th, 1901.

General public meetings will be held in the Tabernacle on Sunday, June 2nd, at 10 a. m. and 2 and 3 p. m., and business meetings will be held on the succeeding two days, for the Young Men in the assembly hall of the new building of the Latter-day Saints' Business College; and for the Young Ladies, in the fourteenth ward assembly room.

All officers and members of the associations are requested to be present at all the meetings, and a cordial invitation is extended to all the Saints to attend the Tabernacle meetings.

LORENZO SNOW,
 General Superintendent Y. M. M. I. A.
 THOMAS HULL,
 General Secretary Y. M. M. I. A.
 ELMA S. TAYLOR,
 General Superintendent Y. L. M. I. A.
 ANN M. CANNON,
 General Secretary Y. L. M. I. A.

"MORMON" DESIGNS.

In looking over an epistle of the Twelve Apostles to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, signed by Brigham Young, December 23, 1847, which we referred to for the purpose of showing the unfair manner in which it was partly quoted by a "Josephite" preacher, we noticed an invitation given to people of all countries and persuasions, to gather to these valleys for the purpose of building up a great commonwealth.

The impression made to be made by the opponents of the "Mormon" people upon the general public is, that the Saints, with Brigham Young at their head, came to this spot in order to be isolated and to set up an independent government, or an imperium in imperio. Notwithstanding the fact that at the time of their occupation of this soil the "Mormon" Battalion was upholding the honor of the United States in the war with Mexico, and that the flag of our country was flung to the mountain breeze while this land was Mexican territory, still the erroneous idea prevailed and lingers still to some extent in the public mind, that the "Mormons" were hostile to the national government and desired to be entirely excluded from other people. We therefore copy the following paragraphs from that epistle, showing the sentiments of the Church leaders at the close of the year 1847:

"The kingdom which we are establishing is not of this world, but is the kingdom of the great God. It is the fruit of righteousness, of peace, of salvation to every soul that will receive it, from Adam down to his latest posterity. Our good will is toward all men, and we desire their salvation in time and in eternity; and we will do them good as far as God will give us the power, and men will permit us the privilege; and we will harm no man; but if men will rise up against the revelation of the Almighty to overthrow His cause, let them know assuredly that we are running on the bosom of Jehovah's bucket, and as God lives, they will be overthrown."

"Come, then, ye Saints; come then, ye honorable men of the earth; come then, ye wise, ye learned, ye rich, ye noble, according to the riches and wisdom, and knowledge of the great Jehovah; from all nations and kindreds and kindreds and tongues and people and kindreds and the face of the whole earth, and join the standard of Emanuel, and help us to build up the Kingdom of God, and establish the principles of truth, life, and salvation, and you shall receive your reward among the sanctified, when the Lord Jesus Christ cometh to make up his jewels; and no power on earth or in hell can prevail against you."

Attention is directed to the kind of "Kingdom" which President Brigham Young and his associates desired to establish and promote. It was not a political organization, different from the genius of the American republic. It was not a hostile organization designed to overthrow or subvert the government established by the fathers of our country. The Kingdom in view was the spiritual Kingdom of God, which President Young explained as the embodiment of true principles and the fruit of righteousness and peace. This was in accordance with the declaration of the Church from the beginning, and with the revelation of God requiring His people to "be in subjection unto the powers that be, until He comes whose right it is to reign."

The whole epistle shows that the leaders of the Church, in addressing the body throughout the world, desired not only the gathering of its members from the four quarters of the earth to build up Zion in these mountains, but people of all faiths and denominations and parties who were willing to come here and dwell together in peace, according to each other's full liberty to worship how and when and what they pleased, so long as they did not infringe upon the rights of their neighbors. That is the spirit which actuates the Latter-day Saints and their leaders today. In the language of a departed Apostle of the latter days:

"Freedom, peace and full salvation are the blessings guaranteed. Liberty to every nation. Every tongue and every creed."

APOLOGY WITH A STRING.

The Tribune reluctantly acknowledges in a roundabout way, that its "impression formed of Mr. Driggs" was wrong, and that he is "a worthy citizen." But after this admission, says it is glad to "reiterate all the rest that it has said," that is, about the trustees of the deaf and dumb school. The Tribune charged them with petty persecution of the former superintendent which compelled him to resign, and said: "This was for the purpose of giving the professorship and control of the school to one Driggs, whose general reputation makes it clear that he is not fit to have such a place."

Attorney General M. A. Broden was today asked his opinion relative to the resignation of Prof. Motz and the appointment of Prof. Driggs as superintendent of the state deaf and dumb asylum. The attorney-general replied that he was not on the inside but felt sure that there was no ulterior influence in the matter. That he served as trustee for the Industrial school with John Watson and at no time during his two years' close association with that gentleman did he discover the slightest purpose to put the Church into the management of the institution. He has known F. W. Chambers intimately for twelve years, and he is sure that he could not be influenced to do a wrong act. Those gentlemen will discharge their duty justly and conscientiously every time he felt very certain, and said, "as to the new superintendent, Prof. Driggs, he is a very worthy and capable young man and the institution will not lose any of its efficiency under his management, but on the contrary if I mistake not, it will grow and expand under his regime."

But the evidence that proves the general reputation of "one Driggs" to be the very opposite of the label of the Tribune, also shows that there has been no "persecution of the former superintendent," that "tried and accomplished teachers have NOT been dropped because they are Gentiles, and incompetent teachers are to succeed them, and for no reason except they are Mormons," as charged by that paper. The proofs are decisive, that the entire list of charges by the Tribune were utterly false, but yet it declares that it reiterates all but its vicious and shameful attack on Prof. Driggs.

Retraction of anti-"Mormon" falsehoods is a distinctive characteristic of the Tribune, and that has become so well known that we need not follow the matter further. But we will simply add, in this connection, that its course in this affair is like its conduct in reference to the dispute with the "News" on the amendment question. It commenced with abusing the "News" in terms too vile to copy, but modified its language in a subsequent editorial, so that we were glad to recognize the change. This it takes advantage of by claiming that we acknowledged "the Tribune's freedom from vile abuse in this discussion," which is untrue and tricky, and similar to its ordinary methods with an adversary. Perhaps it will some day be shamed into decent conduct and speech even in reference to "Mormons."

PROTEST AGAINST "ROT."

Protests have been entered lately against musicians entertaining the public with what is known as "ragtime" music. The members of the national union have, in fact, pledged themselves to discourage that kind of music, which they style "rot."

The Philadelphia Record, however, justifies it on the ground that the people want it. It declares the ear of a great number, incapable of enjoying anything better. It is the duty of musicians, that paper argues, to give the people what they can appreciate, and it would be folly to serve, in the musical line, what so many cannot appreciate.

That is, it will be observed, the identical line of argument, by which some newspapers justify their publication of low grade sensational stuff, and theater managers the class of entertainments that are, admittedly, of an inferior order. The people want it, they say, and they must be given what they want. It ignores the fact that good taste must be cultivated, and that it is the business of those who appear in public to do what they can towards the public education in all that is good, moral, and ethical.

Primitive music is simple, often plaintive and monotonous. But it fills a place as leading to something higher, something that appeals to the heart as well as the ear, something capable of arousing emotions, prompting to acts of bravery, perhaps, or to devotion. The flippant compositions that have no higher aim than exciting hilarity, or levity, are really a waste of talent. They are to music what "idle conversation" is to useful communication of thought in speech. There may be a time and place for them, as there is for the "funny story," but they do not deserve the name of music.

That there is a popular demand for that kind of musical entertainment is hardly a sign to be proud of. In private life it happens that the man who always is engrossed in his affairs, finally can give serious thought to nothing else. He soon finds that the mysterious whisperings of the book that used to thrill his soul with poetry has no charm for him. The twinkling stars have no longer any message for him. The singing of the birds ceases to awaken any emotions in his heart. Poetry becomes tiresome, and music strikes him as an unintelligible mixture of sounds. The only source of real enjoyment to him, is the figures of his ledger and the sound of coin rolling his way. He may not need the gold, but he wants the only remaining source of genuine pleasure, and he keeps on toiling. When an individual reaches that state of mind, he necessarily prefers "ragtime" to a composition by Bach, or Handel; a sensational, and false newspaper "write-up" to a dissertation by Locke, and a "howling farce" without plot, to Hamlet. It takes no mental effort to digest either bit of "rot."

It is with nations as with individuals. In their childhood and youth everything is music and poetry. But as centuries pass, they become absorbed in other things. A decline in

GLASGOW'S SALOON FIGHT.

The proper regulation of the traffic in intoxicants is felt to be one of the questions of the day. Some reform is universally regarded as called for, but the difficulty is in finding the way that will lead to the desired goal. Glasgow, Scotland, is now about to give a fair trial to the Gottenburg system, by which it is hoped to bring the saloons of the city under better regulation. A private corporation wants to take control of all the saloons, and it pledges itself to see to it that the business is conducted in a respectable manner; to limit the profits to four per cent, and to devote the excess of earnings over this to benevolent purposes.

One feature of the proposed reform is that the manager of the saloon is to make his profits entirely from the sale of food and non-intoxicants, and since he has no personal interest in the sale of the liquors, it is thought that by this measure of the great evils of the traffic will be done away with. The Glasgow plan is an experiment that ought to be watched with a great deal of interest in all parts of the world.

The Gottenburg system is confined to distilled drinks only. It was called into existence as a remedy against the terrible abuses of "brandy" that existed in Sweden some years ago, and that declined to become a national curse. It left malt drinks out of consideration, and these can still be had at any restaurant. In Glasgow, however, fermented drinks are to be included in the contemplated regulation. Whether this is going beyond public sentiment remains to be seen.

A great many reasons cautiously that proceed gradually, as fast as public opinion proceeds gradually, as the public enlightenment advances. The Gottenburg system is a practical application of this principle. It has worked well, as regards the stronger intoxicants, although it has hardly had satisfactory effect in the reduction of drunkenness. But it can be extended, as the evils of the consumption of intoxicating malt drinks become apparent. And it probably will be.

It is so believed that the Glasgow reform will be able to secure the control all at once of every public house in the city but that they will have to confine themselves to a few model saloons to commence with. This is rather unfortunate, for that will hardly be a fair test of their plans. However, the idea may gradually work its way, until all the saloons are under the control of the respectable element. If success attends the Glasgow effort, the plans should be adopted in other communities, where reform is loudly called for. The power of the saloon in politics and in the business world, is said to be very great. But that should be an additional reason for transforming it to respectable hands. Under any other circumstances it becomes a double menace to society.

EUROPEAN WAR FEARED.

A Berlin dispatch has it that the Germans are becoming tired of the military operations in China, and that even the emperor regards the withdrawal of the German troops there as the best policy, as soon as some definite understanding has been reached in regard to the indemnity. It is believed that this attitude is mainly due to the fear of a clash between Germany and Russia, owing to the latter's hostility, lately displayed. This should simplify the indemnity question. For if Germany adopts as the safest course, to withdraw from China, that government cannot be over-particular as to the damages. If Germany decides not to remain in order to collect the indemnity, it will be for her interest to reduce them, as Uncle Sam has done, to a minimum.

But the talk of withdrawal from China may have some connection with affairs in Europe. A few days ago, Count Goltzowski, the imperial chancellor and minister of foreign affairs of Austria-Hungary, made a remarkable speech in which he portrayed the European situation in rather gloomy colors. He plainly stated that he thought it desirable that the Chinese indemnity should be settled without delay, because "in view of the conditions in the Balkans, it is impossible to say how long peace in Europe will be maintained." And then he added that even the fortunate agreement between Austria-Hungary and Russia in regard to the Balkans cannot prove a panacea against all surprise, and that there are certain disagreeable symptoms, notably the Bulgarian agitation about Macedonia.

Has Germany taken the hint? If so, it may be safely concluded that her government regards the Balkan situation as full of danger. Had the Austrian chancellor made himself merely the interpreter of Russian threats, in order to hurry up the withdrawal of the European forces from China, Germany would not have paid attention to it. The fact that withdrawal is contemplated immediately after that significant warning was spoken, gives it a weight that no mere bluff would have had.

It looks as though the next scene of international politics might be shifted to eastern Europe. The so-called problem there existing has never been solved. It awaits its solution, Germany has larger interests there than in eastern Asia. Her government is right in preparing in time for whatever may turn up in the Balkan states, leaving China alone for the time being. Russia has clearly outmaneuvered all the powers that met in "concert" in China. She is there to stay; and the rest can but withdraw as gracefully as dignity will permit.

IRELAND DECLINING.

The population of Ireland has now been announced as being 4,456,546, which is a decrease, since the previous census, of 5.3 per cent.

The Springfield Republican gives some startling figures on the population of that beautiful Isle. In 1801 there were 5,355,456 inhabitants. The increase was steady until 1941, when the population reached the large figure of 8,175,124. Then the decline commenced, and it has been going on ever since at the following rate:

Year.	Population.
1841	5,355,456
1851	5,222,285
1861	5,098,254
1871	4,915,577
1881	4,741,326
1891	4,584,250
1901	4,456,546

That is to say, during this period the island has lost not only all the increase by birth but nearly half the population besides. Is there any civilized country on earth that has been depopulated to this extent during these sixty years? And yet the Irish are a hardy, healthy race, with passionate love for their country. The island is almost ideal. What, then, is the cause that operates toward its depopulation? It should be to the interest of the British government to thoroughly investigate that matter and find a remedy. London now has a population considerably exceeding that of the entire Ireland. The condition is one in which the whole world is interested, just as the neighbors are interested in a mysterious disease that may have made its appearance in the house of another neighbor. Great Britain has evidently an Irish problem in addition to one in Africa and another in China.

Home missionary meeting, Wednesday evening at 7:30.

A new system of ventilation is being installed in the national House of Representatives. This will enable congressmen to take on more airs.

Down in New Haven they have been having chess played with living chessmen. They also sometimes have football with dead players.

The other side of the Star valley riot story will be found in this edition of the Deseret News. It illustrates, the adage, "There are two sides to every question."

Wyoming has quite an oil boom. May our sister state have an oil boom as big as that at Beaumont and may it last for ever. There is nothing too good for Wyoming.

The decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Insular cases has been rendered. It is a most important one and shows once more that there are as great constitutional questions to be decided as in the days of Marshall, and Taney, and Chase. Undoubtedly there are still as great points to be decided as the one that has just been passed upon. And the country feels that the Supreme Court is as competent to deal with them today as it ever was.

The German soldiers in Pekin bear themselves somewhat insolently, if reports from there may be credited. The last case is one in which they tried to override an American soldier, with the result that one German soldier carries a slight wound made by an American bullet. The incident certainly is to be regretted but it may have the effect to tone down some unwarranted pretensions. Pekin remains international territory as yet so far as the allies are concerned, and the soldiers of each nation should remember this fact.

The collision of two electric cars near Albany, N. Y., whereby five people were killed outright, two fatally and many seriously injured, seems to have been absolutely needless. It was, so far as the account of it shows, a case of gross criminal carelessness. The motormen who were responsible were among the dead, and for their folly they have paid with their lives. Each year as the excursion season opens there are almost invariably some very serious accidents, and the disasters of one year teach no lessons, seemingly, for the next year. These Albany electric cars were of immense weight and were running at railroad express speed. The accident was so distressing that it causes gives way to commiseration.

Senators Tillman and Mc Laurin of South Carolina have resigned and will go before the people and present their respective causes. Of course the people cannot directly pass upon them. They will have to sustain one or the other, or possibly repudiate both, through the legislature. A contingency that neither one seems to have anticipated is that Gov. McSweeney may appoint successors. Were there direct election of senators by the people the gentlemen would be doing the proper thing. But just such appeals as these of the South Carolina senators will have a great influence in making the question of popular election of senators more prominent and hastening the day of its inevitable arrival. The sentiment of the people is becoming strongly that way, and in the end the sentiment of the people usually triumphs.

English men of letters, according to advices from London, are considering the creation of an English academy of letters similar to the French academy. These plans are projected every few years but English literary men do not seem to take kindly to them. The pros and cons of the case have never been better set forth than by Matthew Arnold in one of his essays. He was rather inclined to favor a national academy but on the whole found the arguments somewhat against it. The French academy is the most famous of all and it absolutely dominates French literary matters and to their advantage. One of its best results is that it creates a high literary standard which all who would enter the literary field must attain. It is very doubtful if an English academy could do this.

PAN AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

Kansas City Star.
 The opening of the Pan-American Exposition will not cause Kansas City to regard Buffalo with anything dimly resembling jealousy. There is almost inevitably a relapse after these big shows, even in the world's greatest

cities.

In a place of moderate size the result is likely to be especially harmful. The contrast between the abnormal activity and gaiety of the exposition period and the return to natural conditions is disconcerting and causes discouragement. Chicago suffered severely after the World's Fair in 1893, and Philadelphia was none the better off for the Centennial in 1876. Kansas City wishes Buffalo much success with its Pan-American show, but it is not sorry that it will not be called to pay the bills or to experience the aftermath.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The formal opening of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo will take place today, with the pomp and ceremony befitting the occasion. Parades, addresses, music, pyrotechnic displays and a celebration of noisiness will mark the opening of the fair, the most notable exception being the "rainbow city" was actually opened to the public nearly three weeks ago, but no ceremonies marked the event. The buildings were in an unfinished condition and a large proportion of the exhibits were not in place. Three weeks have accomplished wonders, and although there is much yet to be done in arranging exhibits, the Pan-American is now ready to receive company.

San Francisco Chronicle.

The exposition at Buffalo is no attempt to rival the wonders of such displays as were made in Paris and Chicago. Such supreme efforts are only possible after intervals of rest. It is certain, however, that such exhibits as that now open at Buffalo, and those at Atlanta two or three years since, our own Midwinter Fair, and the Cotton States Exposition to be held at Charleston, do not upon the whole perform even a more useful function than the great international fairs, in that in the aggregate they are visited by more of the classes which most need the education, but are unable to undertake the expense of distant journeys. We are as yet without descriptions of the Buffalo exhibit, but there is little doubt that it is much larger and more comprehensive than that of the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia a quarter of a century since, which taxed the resources of the entire nation, and in which all foreign countries took part.

Omaha World-Herald.

The managers of the Buffalo Exposition have decided to keep the exposition gates open on Sunday. The wisdom of this decision is not a subject for discussion now. Those who oppose Sunday opening made an earnest fight but were defeated. The Ministerial union of Buffalo led in the fight. Now the gates are to be open, and it remains for the "Sunday closers" to counteract the effects of an open exposition by offering counter attractions. If the managers of Buffalo can preach serious, interesting and instructive enough, they can keep thousands away from the exposition.

Chicago Record-Herald.

The Pan-American Exposition has now been opened with and without poems and still the attendance is unsatisfactory. The managers may yet have to ask Pierp Morgan to fix things.

New York Evening Post.

This exposition surpasses its predecessors in several important respects. Throughout the grounds the limitation of space has generally resulted in a very careful selection of exhibits. An applicant who has wanted one thousand square feet and who has received but five hundred, is likely to make very best use of the space at his disposal. "The four hours of the morning" are doubtless, interesting and instructive enough, they can keep thousands away from the exposition.

Baltimore Sun.

Senator Lodge took occasion to warn Europe that "no power which now has no foothold on this hemisphere can be permitted to come in here and by purchase, lease or other arrangement get control of even the smallest island for the purpose of establishing a naval station or a place of arms." These little fourishes of Mr. Lodge are doubtless designed to make our Pan-American friends feel at home. The projectors of the Buffalo Exposition have the best wishes of the American people for the success of their enterprise.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

"The Story of Colorado," edited by William N. Byers, founder of the Rocky Mountain News, is the leading article in the June number of Pearson's. It is illustrated. Then comes "A Hobby Horse for Soldiers." It is the title of an interesting article describing the new fencing horse adopted in the French army—a wooden animal worked automatically, which is now to be used in cavalry drill. The difficulties of egg collecting on the seashore are described in an article by Oliver G. Pike, entitled "Birds of the Beach." "Talking Through the Earth" gives an account of the invention of A. Frederick Collins, by which telephone messages can be sent from any one point to another through the earth, without the use of intermediate wires. Another contribution deals with the subject of Russian Imperial Forestry. The many uses and possibilities of compressed air is an article by Edgar Wells. Louis Robinson, M. D., supplies a paper on "Animals at Work" showing what the study of natural weapons tells us about animal habits and politics. The importance of the scientific study of plant roots and the remarkable discovery about plant life and growth are reviewed in an article by Theodore Dreiser. A number of articles on cooking, horse adoption for women, and nine complete stories, complete this number. —New York.

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