

# DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, - OCT. 9, 1900.  
 A PRESSING NECESSITY.

At the General Conference on Sunday morning, Apostle Brigham Young made some very forcible remarks concerning the hoodlums in our city. It needs something pungent and striking to meet the evil complained of. Soft words and commonplace exhortations are insufficient for the purpose. The community needs waking up on this question. And the people officers require a little prod-ding also. We are aware that the gentleman alluded to are exceeding sensitive to anything that in the slightest degree appears to reflect upon their activity or vigilance. We cannot help that. The public welfare is above private sentiment or individual pride.

It is a fact that there is a great deal of juvenile delinquency among a people who ought to be the most peaceful, law-abiding and exemplary of citizens. The lawlessness which is exhibited in street rowdiness, carrying away of gates and footbridges, frightening good people and small children, annoying Chinamen and worrying the infern of mind, is not treated with that gravity that it demands. It is not fun, it is crime, it is not only violation of law, but it is an invasion of human rights, and often an evidence of cruelty and disregard of the feelings of the weak and defenseless.

It is perhaps a difficult task to control the wild boys and turbulent young men of a community. It is not always lack of vigilance and care on the part of parents that is responsible for the acts of these persons. The root of the evil is in the persons who indulge in it. Personal labor with him, and persistent effort to turn him from the wrong is needed. Family influence must be exercised over him. Not continual fault-finding and correction, by any means. But such a course of training as will best impress his particular disposition and lead him to forsake the wrong and take hold of the right.

Home amusements and other proper recreations should be improved and encouraged. And respect for the rights of others should be explained and practiced in the family circle, and insisted upon among members of the household as well as toward other people. It is in the home that we must look, chiefly, for the inculcation of right feeling and the correction of wrong conduct.

School education is somewhat at fault on this important point. The intellect is cultivated, but very little is done in heart culture. Religion is of course excluded from the public schools. But proper sentiment, ideas of noble thought and act, obedience to law, respect for the desires and rights of others, gentleness and ladylike deportment, good order and the public peace are proper subjects for public education and too little attention is paid to them in our plans of district school tuition.

Parents ought to try and supply this deficiency by getting their children into the Sunday schools, the primary associations, the religion classes and mutual improvement societies. But it is not wise to cram religion into young folks in such a way as to surfeit them, and make that irksome which ought to be a delight, nor to expect that different dispositions can be led and influenced by the same measures and treatment. Moderation is necessary and temperance is right in all things.

When it comes to the disorder on our public streets, and the depredations upon private property and peace, the police and other officers are expected to perform their duty. We are not blind to the fact that the force is small compared with the area of this city. It is well nigh impossible to cover all the ground. But with vigilance and energy, much of the hoodlums' complaints can be corrected. A few examples will have a wholesome effect.

The fact that has befallen a young man recently, while engaged in a lawless act to annoy a Chinaman, ought to prove a warning to others. It should lead young men to reflection upon the wrong of such disturbances, both as a matter of law and a matter of principle. It is the reckless defiance of both that is the trouble among some of our young people. They must learn that the laws must be obeyed and the rights of all people must be respected. This lesson is not designed merely for Salt Lake City and other populous places. It applies to all the towns and villages in the State. Rowdiness must be suppressed. Order must be maintained. Our children must be trained in right habits and the avoidance of wrong-doing. The training must be first of the heart. Then will come the teaching of correct action and proper deportment. The exuberance and energy of youth must not be stifled or repressed, but turned in the channels that lead to development toward the perfection of manhood and womanhood, self-respect, regard for the feelings and rights of others, and submission to the laws of God and of country.

## IS THIS PLAIN ENOUGH?

"Editor Deseret News:  
 'Is it a fact that every voter has been disfranchised and has to again take the oath of allegiance?' or, rather, have all got to be registered before they can vote at the November election? If so, why have the public not been notified of this fact? Please answer in the Deseret News in a way that all will notice it and make no mistake, and much obliged."  
 "SUSPENSEFUL."

It is astonishing that such an inquiry should come at this late date, and from subscribers to the Deseret News. The law providing for a new registration in the year of a presidential election has been quoted in the "News." The reasons why every voter should register anew, and repeated advice to all citizens, lawfully entitled to see to it that they do not lose their right to vote in November, have been published in this paper, and it is truly surprising that any reader of the "News" should have overlooked or forgotten what has been said so many times.

There is no disfranchisement in the law's requirement as to registration. It is one of the necessary qualifications for casting a ballot at any election. It is a protection against illegal voting. It is a good thing to have the registration lists purged periodically, that the names of deceased and removed persons may not be carried perpetually. It is a simple matter to register once in four years. If the ballot is not worth that small trouble it is not of very great value.

The wisdom of the provision that on the making of the new lists, voters must go to the office of the registrar, instead of his enrolling from house to house, may be open to debate. But that is the law. It is also the law that each registry agent must post, in not less than five conspicuous places within his district, for ten days before the first day provided for registration, a notice signed by him stating the time and place for registration.

We state, once more, for the benefit of citizens who have not paid attention to the publicity, that Tuesday, October 9, Wednesday, October 10, Tuesday, October 16, Tuesday, October 23, and Wednesday, October 31, are the only days for registration this year, and that voters must register on one of those days at the office of the registry agent, or lose their vote in 1900.

## A BRIGHT EXAMPLE.

The last will and testament of the late Dr. John B. Park, which has been published in the Deseret News, is of special interest to the people of Utah, among whom the deceased had a long career of usefulness. His life's work was devoted to the educational interests of the State, and now that he is gone, he has set apart practically all that belonged to him for the University with which he was so long connected.

When the directions of the will shall have been carried out, that institute of learning will have a pretty complete library of American history and literature, and the board of regents will have at their disposal a fellowship, by which worthy teachers will be enabled to complete their studies in American, or foreign, schools. The doctor has made a disposition of his property that will be appreciated by the people. His memory will ever live in grateful remembrance. Though dead, he yet speaketh. Although he has passed beyond mortal view, his influence for good among men remains.

Dr. Park has set an example worthy of emulation by those who have means at their disposal. In what way can they more effectively do permanent good to their fellowmen, than by aiding in the dissemination of knowledge and enlightenment? To keep the sacred flame burning, from generation to generation, was at one time the duty of those to whom the care of the sanctuary was entrusted. To keep the light of knowledge perpetually shining should always be the concern of those who have the future of the coming generations at heart.

There are institutions of learning in Utah that need just such aid as Dr. Park has given to the State University. They are all the time struggling against financial difficulties. They need endowments from wealthy and benevolent persons, to place them on a sure foundation and render them efficient for the great work they have to do. Members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints who are able to help, should think of the higher church schools, the academies and colleges formed for the purpose of combining secular and religious tuition. A little money or real estate left by will, or donated at once to those educational establishments, would perpetuate the names and charity of the donors, and be of far greater benefit both to the Church and the community than at present can be made to appear. A bright example is a power for good. Follow it and be blessed!

## THE COAL STRIKE.

There is now some prospect of a speedy termination of the strike in the anthracite region. Mr. Mitchell, the president of the miners' union, has issued a call for a convention of the workmen to consider the offered advance of ten per cent in the wages and the reduction of the price of powder, and the expectation is that the men will accept the offer and return to work. The proposition is undoubtedly a victory for the miners, and it would be a mistake on their part not to consider it, though the success is not so complete as they anticipated.

The struggle, and it would have been extraordinary if among such a multitude should not have been found some unable to control themselves. Credit is due the leaders of the strike for the orderly manner in which it has been conducted. The operators have intimated that even an advance in wages of ten per cent would necessitate an advance in the price of coal. That is, the public will in all probability be asked to foot the bills of the strike, but that will be a matter between the public and the companies, and will undoubtedly in course of time be settled in accordance with the law of demand and supply.

## DELAY IN CHINA.

The news from China is not so satisfactory as might be expected from the recent agreements, by which the Chinese government, undoubtedly on the suggestion of Germany, offered to cause the parties guilty of the outrages in the empire to be summarily punished. The Chinese emperor and the emperor dowager, instead of returning to Peking, have fled farther away from the capital and taken up their residence at a strongly fortified place, and all efforts to induce them to return to Peking have so far failed.

This proves that the fugitive rulers have no confidence in the European powers. It indicates also that their offer to execute justice must be considered insincere, inasmuch as if the imperial authorities had any intention of carrying out in good faith the promises made, they would not need to flee farther away from the scene of trouble and seek refuge within the walls of strong fortifications.

The move is all the more unfortunate because the indications now are that the powers are disposed to handle China with leniency. Germany with a silk glove, undoubtedly realizing that a single-handed conflict with China might bring her into war with other powers, and Russia has obtained virtual possession of the vast province Manchuria, which she needs for the control of her commercial routes. To her peace would be welcome.

If the Chinese rulers were keen observers, they would see that the moment is favorable for a speedy settlement of the entire matter upon a favorable terms as can be expected. They would hasten to Peking as an evidence of their confidence in the powers. Their present course means more delay, and in the meantime events may transpire which make a final settlement more difficult than it at present appears to be.

We believe the European powers are commencing to feel the burden of the task they have undertaken in that far away empire. The French government has called another appropriation on account of the Chinese imbroglio, making a total of \$14,500,000. Russia's naval estimates for the coming year are said to amount to \$5,000,000 more than usually, and the other powers are running up enormous bills on account of the Chinese campaign. An effort will, of course, be made to have China finally foot all these bills, but in the meantime the burdens fall heavily on the taxpayers of the various countries, who are already overburdened on account of military operations. And they would welcome the end of the trouble and an honorable settlement.

## NOT DESPOTISM.

"The Jewish government was an absolute despotism. Their priests were kings, and their high priest was an absolute despot, holding the lives of his people in his hands, and dealing with them as he pleased."

The contemporary from which this paragraph is quoted seems to have no conception of the wide difference between a theocracy and absolute despotism. And yet it is as different as the government of a father in his family is from the rule of the keeper of a penitentiary, or the government of a school from that of a slave plantation.

The priests of the Moslem covenant were not kings. Anyone acquainted with Jewish history knows that the adoption of a monarchical form of government was regarded as a deviation from the purer and higher form under which the Israelites lived. The high priest did not "hold the lives of his people in his hands." The Moslem law provided for the security of the lives and property of the citizens, to the extent that all cases of importance could be appealed to Jehovah Himself, through Urim and Thummim, for adjudication. There was no possibility of a mistake in judgment under this provision.

The fact is that the Jewish theocracy was the great primary school of the world, in which the principles of democracy were first planted in the national soil, to take root and grow and bear fruits of liberty. This theocracy was a natural link between patriarchalism and popular government. Without it the latter would not have been possible.

The matter is but of great importance, perhaps, except for academic discussion, but it is a question that in this age a form of government in which God was the supreme ruler should be called an "absolute despotism." It would be as reasonable to apply that term of approbrium to the government of the universe.

You can register up to 6 o'clock tonight. Remember the registration days and get registered. If you don't register today, be sure you register tomorrow.

Boston is soon to have movable schools. This will be a veritable movable feast of learning.

If any one does not believe there are two sides to every question, let such an oddity go and listen to the speakers of either party.

Osman Doyle having been defeated for parliament he should not shake-lock Holmes to work to the case to solve the mystery.

If campaign speeches were confined strictly to facts—well, they would generally be very much shorter than they are at present.

lancals are united to this country by the bonds of sympathy as well as by political ties.

It may be that the Emperor of China is perfectly willing to return to Peking, but he is not despatching that undue and unseemly haste in his return that he did in his departure.

An oriental triple alliance by Germany, Russia and France would be all right and reasonable were it not for the existence of an accidental triple alliance by Germany, Austria and Italy.

To read of Federalists and Republicans in Porto Rico recalls early politics in our own country. But the followers of Adams and Jefferson never permitted their bitter differences to result in bloodshed. That is a peculiarly Latin accomplishment.

Editor Munsey in his October magazine predicts that men will ride upon a single rail at the rate of two hundred miles an hour in the near future. That's nothing. Men have ridden on a single rail and it has seemed to them that they have gone five hundred miles in five minutes.

The prospective coming to America of the expatriated Boers brings to mind that it was from Holland direct that the Puritans came. And the characteristics of the Boers are very similar to those of the Puritans. If they come and their influence on our history is as potent and beneficial as was that of the followers of Robinson, they will be a most valuable addition to our population. In any event they will be welcome.

The rioting in Chicago during the De-pew procession was a disgrace and an outrage. In such a case as this, as in the case of Governor Roosevelt at Vicksburg a few days since and of Mr. Bryan at New Haven four years ago, no political party is to be held responsible, but hoodlums, roughs and thugs, and their action is frowned down upon by all decent citizens, no matter what their politics. The rioters in such cases should be arrested and severely punished.

When the trains of Mr. Bryan and Gov. Roosevelt passed at Alton, Ill., the candidates did not see each other until too late to pass the time of day, so they waved their hats to each other. It was a pleasant and friendly recognition, as it should have been. The gentlemen are candidates for the highest offices in the gift of the American people, and the respect and good will they displayed each to the other is the same that should be displayed by every American voter to every other voter. The greatness of the principles involved demands dignity in those advocating and representing them.

## THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.

New York Mail and Express.  
 Barely a tenth of the house of commons was chosen without contest, and it was to be expected that a large portion of the would include supporters of the existing administration. The opposition cannot be said to have gone before the people with any well defined program, and it is only in the contested constituencies that its strength will appear. The first result may be seen as a vindication of the sagacity of the government in precipitating the election just as the South African war appears to be practically over and before the Chinese complications are fairly developed.

The Springfield Republican.  
 Alleged exposure of the very large, if not exclusive, holdings of Joseph Chamberlain's family in the stock of an arms company, which does a big business with the British government, makes an annoying little complication for the colonial secretary in the middle of his "khaki" campaign. It seems also that one of Chamberlain's sons is officially connected with the admiralty, where he could do the arms company the most good. But the man who harried two small republics to their death in order to extend the limits of the empire, haughtily declines to meet the charges. If the facts are as published, they constitute a scandal.

Chicago Times-Herald.  
 There is no need to wait for full returns to pronounce upon the general significance of the British elections. Though there may be some local variations, the result is a vindication of the policy which was proved by the results when one-fourth of the house of commons was chosen. It is clear that the liberal party is to remain a wreck. For no positive reason, the conservative party under any representative government could have given the ministry the lead it had upon the fractional showing if it were not absolutely impregnable.

Chicago Record.  
 The results of the early British elections hold out a strong probability that for the Salisbury and secure an emphatic endorsement for his South African policy as he could have desired. Among most of the constituencies where elections have been held the conservative majorities have been increased, thus bearing out in part the general expectation that British war sentiment would result in a vote of confidence in the government. The argument of the "khaki campaign" is summarized by Joseph Chamberlain in the catch phrase "patriotism before politics," and this is the essence of the sentiment which is influencing the British voter. It is all the more effective in view of the fact that England, which is just emerging from its troubles in South Africa, has still to declare a policy in China.

Worcester Gazette.  
 Sixteen English and Irish boroughs, electing 29 members of the house of commons, were polled yesterday. The returns received up to midnight show the total number elected to be 132, conservatives 92, unionists 18, liberals 12, nationalists 8. The conservatives have gained two seats and the liberals one. In the following boroughs all the sitting members were re-elected: Devonport, Dorchester, Exeter, Kings Lynn, Peterborough, Preston, Reading, Rochdale, Wigan and the north and south divisions of Westham. In Durham, the sitting members were re-elected, as against one of 65 at the last election. The results in the other boroughs show little change, with the exception of a considerable increase in the unionist majority in Westham, where, in the north division, the unionists secured a lead of 2,180, against 794 at the last election.

New York Evening Sun.  
 In a British general election it is impossible to draw any satisfactory conclusions from the early returns. And some time will pass before the anxiety of the party in power will be put an end to. In the present case the only thing that has to be settled is the size of the government's majority. That its reduction would be regarded as a very serious matter by the cabinet is shown by Mr. Chamberlain's frantic appeal for patriotic support before politics, a rather ridiculous proposition, coming from him.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Gunter's Magazine for October opens its pages to the following topics:  
 "The Coming Regeneration of China," John Henry Barrows, D. D.; "Ship Subsidies and Bounties," Alexander R. Smith; "The Coal Miners' Strike," the Editor; Review of the Month, Mansfield and Henry V. N. D. Haines; "Trusts and Monopolies," the Editor. These are followed by articles and notes on a multitude of subjects which occupy public attention at the present time.—Union Square, New York.

The first number of the American Journal of Nursing, has made its appearance. It is published for the Associated Alumnae of Trained Nurses of the United States. The editor is Miss S. F. Palmer, of the Rochester City Hospital, and she has an efficient staff of assistants. The contents will be, it is said, varied and interesting, and presented in an attractive form.—J. B. Lippincott Co., 624 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

In the October number of the American Review no less than eleven articles are given to the discussion of the issues involved in the presidential campaign. Among the writers are Adlai E. Stevenson, senator B. H. Tullman, Mr. Edward M. Shepard, Mr. Richard Croker, Mr. Irving Winslow, Postmaster General C. E. Smith, senators G. F. Hoar, T. C. Platt, and W. M. Stewart, Mr. Andrew Carnegie and Mr. James H. Eckels, Comptroller of the Currency in Mr. Cleveland's second administration. T. B. Rhys Davids contributes a paper on Buddhism, the second in the series of "The Great Religions of the World." Josiah Quincy, first assistant secretary of state in the last Democratic administration, discusses in a friendly spirit the Chinese diplomacy of the government and urges the recognition of Russia as the dominant factor in Asia. Rev. A. W. Jackson writes of the life and work of "James Martineau." Benjamin Taylor ridicules the supposition that there is such a thing as a "Decline of British Commerce." Y. Onaki, an eminent Japanese statesman, shows how in many ways Japan has been misunderstood, and warns Russia that she must keep her hands off Corea, if war between the two empires is to be avoided. The Rev. T. H. Malone, rector of a Roman Catholic parish in Colorado and a member of the state board of charities and corrections, in an article entitled "Catholic Citizens and Constitutional Rights," severely criticizes Bishop McFall's statement that Catholics are deprived of constitutional rights, and appeals to his own experience throughout the country to prove that the bishop's charge is without foundation. Mr. Claude Phillips, conservative editor of the "Boston Herald," contributes to its pages, and the whole has been edited by Albert Turner. The work should find numerous readers among the thoughtful leaders of the land. It is interesting and instructive.—Health Culture company, Fifth Ave., New York.

Womanly Beauty of Form and Figure, is the title of a little volume published by the Health Culture company. Twenty charming photographs have contributed to its pages, and the whole has been edited by Albert Turner. The work should find numerous readers among the thoughtful leaders of the land. It is interesting and instructive.—Health Culture company, Fifth Ave., New York.

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