

THE EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON.
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Thursday, May 20, 1899.

CHINESE LABOR IN THE WEST.

THE completion of the great continental highway, which brings the Pacific and the Atlantic Oceans, and all the intermediate territory, into such close connection, is likely to force the question of Chinese labor upon the attention of the country. Already in California it has become a subject of considerable interest. Many see little to hope but much to fear from the influx of the Chinese. If their views be correct, it is a peril which not only menaces California, but the whole country. The railroad brings the Eastern states into such close connection with San Francisco and Asia that only ten to fifteen days more will be required to import laborers from China than are now necessary to bring emigrants from Europe. They have come by thousands to California, and though driven from the mines that Americans and Europeans deem valuable, they contrive to live and save money by working in the streams and places which the dominant race has deserted.

Such a current of emigration will not remain stationary in California. It will set eastward. The force of circumstances will push it in this direction. The European laborer in the East will not work for less than two or three dollars a day; but the Chinaman will work for less than a dollar. The latter is frugal and patient, and as industrious as a beaver. He will live where one of the so-called superior race would starve. His food is a little rice, and he eats meat but seldom. He indulges in no dissipation; but is simple, abstinent, and very economical. In the building of the Central Pacific Railroad he has been found a most efficient and reliable laborer. The San Francisco Times says that there are Chinamen, who have been on that work, who are better at aligning roads than many white men who have been educated in the business, and they will strike a truer line with the unassisted eye, than most white men can with the use of instruments. It is said, too, that they are not the inferior of the white laborer in point of strength and capacity for work. This point was tested by the Central Pacific Company. A party of Irishmen and a party of Chinamen were pitted against each other in blasting through hard rock for a tunnel. Bets were freely made that the white men would come out winners; but at the end of the day, when the work of each party was measured, it was found that the Chinamen had burrowed further into the rock than the others, and were, moreover, less fatigued.

The presence of Chinese in large numbers in the Western States and Territories will inevitably work a great revolution in labor. Works will be accomplished, which without their aid, and as labor now costs, would be left unattempted. They are adapted for almost any species of labor; as cooks they are said to be better than any nation save the French; as mechanics they are remarkably skillful, and as clerks they are reliable. These are excellent qualities, and as a race they possess them to a wonderful extent. Their good temper, patience, docility and intelligence are themes of comment among those best acquainted with them.

Yet politicians in California are particularly hard on the Chinese. Their popularity depends upon refusing them every privilege and right which other races, however prodigal and worthless members of them may be, enjoy to the fullest extent. The prejudices of the voting people govern them, because their election to places of profit and power depend upon them. Hence in that State they are treated like dogs. They are chased, abused, robbed and abominably maltreated by men and boys, their terror affording only amusement, and even the dogs are set upon and taught to bite them. And yet those who thus torture this race call themselves Christians and mock and denounce them as idolaters and heathens!

We have seen it urged against the Chinese that they are bound fast in the swaddling clothes of superstition, from which they show no disposition to emancipate themselves. But who can expect them to do otherwise under the treatment which they receive? The very name of Christianity must be disgusting to them with such examples of its fruits before them, as they are too often compelled to experience. Cling to their heathenism? They would be little less than idiots not to do so under the circumstances. Men may prate to them about American civilization, free and enlightened institutions, the spirit of progress and advanced Christianity until doomsday, but they will fail to respect or attach any value to these high-sounding phrases and professions while they are treated like wild beasts.

Humanitarians will doubtless take up this question. It is one that will force itself upon the attention of the nation. The decision must come. The true and only correct method of settling it is to treat them as human beings, and as fast as they prove themselves capable, grant them the rights of citizen-

ship. These Asiatics are willing to work, and work cheap at any kind of drudgery. If the Anglo-Saxon is the superior being which he affects to be, he can with safety assume the direction of this class of laborers. He can employ them to good advantage, and instead of living a life of drudgery himself, he can cultivate his brain and direct and manage their labor to his own and their advantage. If he treat them kindly, and pay them honestly, he will do more to convert them to his religion and ways than years of preaching with a contrary practice would do, and he need not be afraid that their degradation, vices or barbarism will hurt him.

EDITORIAL SUMMARY.

The *Avalanche*, in an article on President Grant, headed "Praise, Blame and Caution," after praising him for what he has done, says:

"But it cannot be denied that his administration does not open with entire satisfaction, and that good intentions have, to some extent, been accompanied by weak deeds."

It finds fault with President Grant's bestowal of the highest office in his gift as a mere compliment upon Mr. Washburne, with the understanding that he should accept it only to resign. It also thinks it a sad error to send to Montana a Governor, a man with such a published record as Mr. Ashley.

Throughout the article the statement is several times repeated, that President Grant should have the earnest prayers of all good men, and that the writer and others like him, should uphold him with their prayers. The *Avalanche* feels that he needs divine guidance, and the article winds up with the pious exhortation, "Men of prayer, remember your President."

The San Francisco Times, in a recent article upon the trade of Utah, thinks that it is to be regretted that circumstances have placed the citizens of San Francisco at great disadvantage in competing with Chicago for our trade. While they might have manifested more enterprise in this matter than they have done, yet their hands have been in a measure tied, owing to the want of definite arrangements for laying down freight at this city. But now the Central Pacific Railroad should make their calculations and announce them without further delay; for it is almost as much to their interest as to the interest of the traders that freight should be so low as to encourage traffic. It thinks more than ordinary concessions should be made, in view of the fact that Chicago has already secured a hold upon the Utah trade. The geographical position of our Territory renders friendly relations, it says, with California a matter of State policy, and in this, it imagines, will be found their most powerful lever for securing our business. It afterwards urges a point that we think much more of a lever than State policy. It bids the merchants of San Francisco remember that nothing can be done in the way of business with Utah until they arrange their price lists on a currency basis. Here the Times strikes a keynote.

We are of opinion, however, that much apathy has been shown by our people in this connection. Finding that they could not complete their arrangements until the railroad was opened fully, they have taken no trouble in the premises, and have lain supine and idle when at least they might have been informing themselves as to the nature of the trade they covet, and the best means to be taken for securing it. The Salt Lake traders are keen business men, and they have noticed and remarked upon the indifference on the part of San Francisco. When agents of our firms call upon them, and offer goods at gold prices which Chicago is selling at the same rates in currency, it does not speak very highly for the acuteness of the merchants who make such propositions, and it certainly shows that they have taken a very little trouble to inform themselves as to the state of the trade. There is little doubt that we can command the Utah trade for heavy imported goods, wools, California wines, fruits, and several other classes of goods. In most of the home-manufactured articles, however, Chicago will maintain the ascendancy, and in a large number of articles the question of freight must settle the business. The Utah merchant is perfectly willing to pay \$10 for a California article which Chicago offers him for \$7. If California can deliver it to him at \$12, while the freight from Chicago raises its cost to \$14. Here is where the Central Pacific Railroad must step in and help us. There is no reason why the enhanced prices of San Francisco goods should be taken out of the market, so long as the company puts its freight charges at such rates as will enable our merchants to deliver cheaper than Chicago can do. Perseverance, promptitude, tact and judgment are, however, very necessary aids to the enterprise upon which the business men of San Francisco are about to enter. Above all let them acquaint themselves thoroughly with the price lists of Chicago; and then, having arranged their own upon a moderate basis as their necessities will permit of, with the aid of the Central Pacific Railroad Company they will be likely to do well in their relations with Utah.

NEWS FROM LIVERPOOL.—Elder A. Carrington, President of the European mission, writing from Liverpool on the 1st inst., says he had recently attended Conference at Nottingham, Tredegar, London, Swansea and Bristol, at which the audiences were large, numbers of strangers almost of the meetings, and great interest manifested in the proceedings. The health of President Carrington and most of the Valley Elders in the European mission was good, and the latter were working faithfully in their several fields of labor.

The Swiss, German and Scandinavian missions were in good condition. Elder Margus Holmberg was laboring faithfully and patiently in Holland. Emigration matters were pressing at the above date from all points of the mission there were cries for deliverance; but owing to the depressed state of trade, so long continued, very few would be able to emigrate without assistance. The lowest fare by steamer from Liverpool to New York, was \$5.00, about thirty dollars in coin. President Carrington sincerely hopes that all here who are indebted to the Saints in England to the P. E. Fund, will speedily discharge their obligations, and that those who may feel disposed to contribute to the P. E. Fund will do so speedily and liberally, that deliverance may be extended to as many as possible.

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)
By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, 19.—It is stated that several German bankers have raised a million dollars to tender to Scheepeler & Co. to meet the demands of that firm, and thus enable them to resume business. Two German brokers have been suspended in consequence of Scheepeler's failure, but all hope to resume business. Washington, 19.—Charles Clinton is appointed treasurer of the branch mint and assistant U. S. Treasurer at New Orleans.

Boston.—At a special meeting of the board of overseers of Harvard University, to-day, the nomination of Charles G. Elliott, for the Presidency was confirmed 10 to 8.

New York, 19.—There was a sale of a million in government bonds to-day. Proposals were received for five millions. The sale closed at one hundred and sixteen and seventy-four one hundredth and eight one hundredth of a cent.

San Francisco, 19.—Legal tenders 72.

Delegates to the commercial convention continue to arrive; the number now present is about eight hundred. The committee on the order of business have reported the following subjects for consideration by the convention: First, the Southern Pacific Railroad; second, railroads generally; third, the direct trade with Europe; fourth, emigration; fifth, finance and banking; sixth, manufactures and mining; seventh, the river levy improvements; eighth, the Tennessee river improvements; ninth, river navigation, canals and other improvements; tenth, agriculture and other business. They also reported that the delegations from each State represented shall announce a chairman of the several State delegations, and that each delegation shall select one of their number to constitute a committee on each of the above subjects, to whom all resolutions pertaining thereto shall be referred, without debate; also that in order to expedite business, only twenty minutes shall be allowed to the chairman of each committee for debate on any subject, and ten minutes to others to report. The report was unanimously adopted.

Senator Sprague, being present, was loudly called for. He addressed the convention in a brief speech, dwelling particularly upon the pernicious effects of the centralization of money, and took strong ground against free trade. He showed that combination could be formed by England and France for the culture of cotton in Egypt, which would eventually drive from America unless means were taken to reform and cheapen labor at the South. His remarks were listened to attentively and were well received.

In the afternoon session, resolutions were presented and appropriately referred, to memorialize Congress for government aid for rebuilding the levees of the Mississippi, for reducing the duty on railroad iron making, for the telegraphs of the country to form a part of the postal system, for the appointment of a special committee to confer with the Manchester, England, board of trade in reference to the culture of cotton, for an equal distribution of the national currency, for government aid for a railroad from Washington through Virginia to Cincinnati, also for a railroad from Norfolk to Louisville and St. Louis, recommending Cairo as the initial point; also for the appointment of a committee of three to each State to select the time and place of meeting for the next convention, which was amended by including a report from the same for the organization of a commercial convention on a permanent basis.

Senator Sprague said that Congress was as ready and willing to grant aid for a Southern Pacific as to others, but owing to the absence of representatives from the State of Texas, through which the road would necessarily pass, it had not been deemed proper to donate lands in that State; but Congress wanted the route to be designated, and he hoped the convention would do it. The convention then adjourned till to-morrow.

John Conley, a negro, condemned for murder, was to-day taken from custody in the county jail, on a writ of habeas corpus, and brought before Judge Ballard of the United States Court, the object being to place him within the jurisdiction of the federal authorities under the act of February 5th, 1867; otherwise he would have been executed at the expiration of the reprieve granted by Governor Stevenson. The next move will be an argument on the motion to return him to the custody of the State authorities.

Baltimore.—The Society of the Cincinnati are holding their eighty-sixth anniversary at Barnum's Hotel, to-day, Hon. Hamilton Fish, presiding; the session is secret.

Norristown, Pa.—Dixon's roofing paper mill was entirely destroyed by fire yesterday; supposed cause, spontaneous combustion. Loss \$20,000.

Washington.—The President has appointed F. A. Starring, agent for the United States, to examine the accounts of the Baltimore and Annapolis Railroad.

Baltimore.—About nine this morning, Richard Pattison, a money delivery clerk of the Herodis Express Co., took a package of money for delivery to Geo. Howard on the third floor of the building. On entering the room he was seized by two men, and gagged and robbed of \$16,000; Pattison was locked in and the robbers escaped.

New Orleans.—Until last night, the adjoining city of Jefferson, though included in the Metropolitan police district, had refused to accept the Metropolitan force, offering armed resistance to every attempt of the Metropolitan police to exercise the functions of their office; last night the Metropolitan police, mustered to the number of three hundred under a captain, and were detailed to take charge of the Jefferson precinct. They made a movement at about 10 o'clock on the municipal buildings, which were filled with armed citizens. A small battle ensued in which twelve or fourteen Metropolitan police were wounded, two, it is thought, dangerously; the police retired. Governor Warmouth called upon General Mower for troops, one company of which was furnished this morning, who marched quietly to the municipal buildings; meeting no opposition, they instigated the Metropolitan police in possession. The citizens of Jefferson are much excited; the soldiers are still on guard.

Boston.—The American Baptist Home Mission Society, held their 37th Annual Public Meeting to-day; the report shows that 276 missionaries have been employed in the South; it says

there are demands for increased efforts in the Northwest along the line of the Pacific Railroad and on the Pacific Coast, among the southern freedmen and in New Mexico.

New York.—A messenger of the Irving bank, this morning, placed in the hands of a messenger of the Corn Exchange Bank, \$25,000 to be delivered to the latter bank, since when nothing has been heard of the messenger or the money.

Minister Motley sailed to-day. Judge Bosworth, to-day, was chosen President of the Metropolitan board of police.

It is reported that a Cuban expedition, numbering five hundred, has gone to sea from Delaware Bay, in two schooners and a small steamer.

The anniversary meeting of the Peace Society was held to-day. Resolutions were adopted, regretting the rejection of the Alabama claims treaty, and hoping that if the statesmen of the two countries were unable to grapple with the emergency, reason and Christianity in the two great Anglo-Saxon nations, may interpose and prevent war; also rejoicing in the activity and earnestness of the peace societies of America.

Baltimore, 20.—Hon. H. L. Thomas, Collector of Customs, has appointed two colored men to positions in his office.

Baltimore.—The following were elected officers of the Society of the Cincinnati, yesterday: President, Gen. J. M. Hamilton Fish; Vice President, Hon. J. W. Swer of Mass; Secretary, Dr. Thomas McGowan of Penna.; Treasurer, Gen. Col. J. W. Scott, of New York. These officers were elected for three years. The Society adjourned, to meet at Boston in a year hence. Ex-president Franklin Pierce, was present as delegate from Ithaca.

Professor Goldwin Smith, to whom Sumner alluded in his speech on the Alabama treaty, delivered a reply to that speech last night. Professor Smith said he spoke both as an Englishman, still loyal to his country, and also as one hoping to make his home for many years in America. He first briefly reviewed the relations between the United States and England during the late war. He then analyzed Sumner's speech, argument by argument, and denied that England, in any way, had acted in bad faith. He asserts that the Palmerston Government, like the Gladstone government, was only anxious to do justice to this country. England was willing to let Canada go, if the majority of the Canadians wished to join the United States, and so with regard to the British West India Islands; and if it could be proved that Ireland would be happier disunited from England, he would vote for her independence; but no Englishman would ever consent to relinquish these countries as an equivalent for such claims as those set up by Sumner. Senator Sumner had not treated England justly. He omitted to state that England rejected the offer of France to join in the political recognition of the Cuban Republic. This was simply done to add effect to the escape of the Alabama. Sumner throughout was influenced by his hatred of slavery, and he urged in his ranting against that institution into every political sphere. His ranting against England aimed a strong blow at men like Bright and others, who had always opposed slavery, and had been the warmest friends of the Union; they would feel its effects, while the Tory party, the enemies of America, would be encouraged by his speech. He closed with a warm appeal for justice, and earnest applause.

Chicago. A fire last night, burned the Excelsior Iron works in North Water street; loss, \$150,000, insured \$21,000. It was probably the work of an incendiary.

C. Kellogg, a merchant from Fond Du Lac, Wis., died suddenly at an hotel in this city, on Tuesday; it was claimed that he had fallen down stairs, in a fit, but there are some mysterious circumstances connected with the affair.

The Tribune's New York special says, to-day, that a considerable damage on Long Island, and in portions of Connecticut.

A challenge will be issued shortly, for a grand yacht race along the Atlantic Coast in August or September; all the yacht clubs in the United States will be invited to participate.

The Tribune's Washington special says, at a Cabinet meeting yesterday, it was decided, after a full discussion in reference to the home law, that it was the intention of Congress to reduce the hours of labor without a reduction of the pay. It was also decided that in order to prevent a different interpretation by various departments, the President should issue an Executive order prescribing that a full day's work for government employees shall be eight hours, for which they shall receive ten hours' pay. The State Department has prepared a list of counterfeiters, pardoned by Johnson; the total number is 142. Ninety-one persons convicted of counterfeiting in the Revenue stamps, were also pardoned.

The President and his Cabinet have agreed to recommend Congress to increase the rank of the Minister to China. The report that Howard intended to withdraw, leaving Rose Browne undisturbed, is not true.

The Secretary of State has submitted for decision to the Attorney General, the question of the extent of the power of the President, under the Tenure of Office Act, to make appointments and to say when consuls shall resign.

FOREIGN. San Francisco, 19.—Arrived the Lottie Maria from Sydney. Australian advices to March 20th say there was a frightful mortality among the sheep flocks in the colony of Victoria, caused by drouth; the air was tainted for miles by the decomposed carcasses of the sheep. Small pox was prevailing at Melbourne. The Minister of New South Wales had refused to remove the newspaper tax.

The crops, in the Patrick's plains, district, New South Wales, with the exception of the grape, were a total failure. Several important gold discoveries were noticed.

New Zealand intelligence says the rivers at Wanganui were so flooded as to cause a suspension of military operations. Rewards were offered for the chiefs of the rebellion, dead or alive.

The London Times still continues to discuss the relations between Great Britain and the United States. After speaking of our relations toward England in past time, and the conduct of England during the late rebellion, it says the Americans know the conduct of England was, or was intended to be, void of offense; but if private opinions or sympathies are to be made a subject

for international litigation the Americans must consider what counter charges they are liable to. The wiser course would be to lay aside such matters and confine the negotiations to affairs within the cognizance of public law.

The Telegraph also pursues the same theme, and says, having made our protest, we may be well content to wait, undesirable as that may be, to have the question opened again; but in the present condition of feeling there is no probability of a speedy and satisfactory settlement. It is apparent that Britain desires to act justly towards this country, and has no interest in concluding a convention, save that such an agreement might be the means of protecting commerce from such depredations as were committed by the Alabama. A convention would not be cordially accepted by America as a full discharge of their grievances, and would be of no value; and the execution of such compact, if made at present, would be exceedingly doubtful. The honest and faithful exposition of the views of each nation will pave the way for conciliation and settlement.

Dublin.—A riot has occurred at Tralee. It commenced in a fight between two mobs. The police interfered when the mobs united against the police, who were compelled to discharge their pistols into the crowd, which they did with fatal effect. One rioter was killed and a number wounded. The mob was dispersed. One police man was fatally injured.

Chinese advices to the 25th of April have been received. Placards had been posted through the Chinese Empire, denouncing the Christian missionaries in violent terms. It was rumored that a Chinese official of high rank, in Peking, in a fit of anger, had slapped the face of the French ambassador, Count De Lamande; and the flag over the French legation had been hauled down.

The Chinese Government were very uneasy in consequence of fears of further encroachments on Chinese territory by the Russians.

Paris.—Burlingame has laid before the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, a preliminary treaty, similar in substance to that which he negotiated with England. Burlingame and the Chinese Embassy expect to conclude their negotiations by the end of next month, and will probably leave Paris about the 21st ult.

The proposed trip of Captain General Dulce, to Cinco Villas, has been postponed for the present.

New York.—A Havana letter says, advices from the recent battle gives the losses of the Spanish 1290, and the Cubans 1,000. Another letter, dated 15th, states that the Republic of Cuba has been formally established by a Congress, held at Quernance, a small town in the Central Department, twenty leagues from Puerto Principe. Gen. Cespedes was elected President of the Republic, and Quesada, Commander in Chief. Aquilana was appointed Secretary of State and War. Cespedes issued a strong proclamation on assuming the Presidency, in which he said Cuba has assumed the solemn duty of consummating her independence or perish in the attempt; and in giving herself a Democratic Government she obligates herself to become republican. This double obligation, which is contracted in the presence of free America and before a liberal world, and what is more, before our own conscience, signifies our determination to be heroic and virtuous. He concludes by saying: "Cubans, on your heroism I rely for the consummation of our independence, and on your virtue I count to consolidate the Republic!"

Quesada closes his proclamation to the Cuban army thus: "We have to combat with the assassins of old women and children, with mutilators of heads, with idolizers of gold. Cubans, if you would save your honor and that of your families, if you would conquer, forever your liberty, be soldiers. War leads you to glory, and happiness; inertia precipitates you to dishonor."

Italian papers announce that Garibaldi has had a fresh attack of illness; his physicians say he is liable to die at any moment.

The insanity of Carlotta grows more hopeless.

The Portuguese government is experimenting with a machine, easy to operate, which discharges 800 balls a minute.

Romero writes from Mexico, April 28th, that the canvass for elections to Congress are nearly as lively as in the United States; there was no fear of disturbance, however, whatever the result. The rebellion in Sinaloa and Querroero had ended with success to the national government, and matters generally, look brighter than ever before.

THEATRE. Lessee & Managers.—H. B. Clawson & J. T. Crane. Engagement, for a Limited Number of Nights, of the Distinguished Comedian,

MR. CHAS. WHEATLEIGH

From the California Theatre, who will have the honor of making his first appearance THIS EVENING, in his great personation of

SAM

In Thos. De Walden's New Comedy of that name

SUPPORTED BY

MISS ANNIE LOCKHART

MISS ADAMS

FULL DRAMATIC COMPANY,

This Evening,

THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1899,

The performance will consist of

THE SPLENDID NEW COMEDY

In 5 Acts, entitled

SAM!

Samuel Plantagenet, de Brioncourt, Esq., is a Peer of the United Kingdom, and a Knight of the Bath, and of the Golden Fleece, &c., &c., com-mendably entitled to the name of SAM.

NOTICE!

ALL those knowing themselves indebted to us for the past one and two years, will oblige us by settling their accounts, as we wish to close up our own.

Please give attention to the above.

We have on hand a FINE SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS, and are determined to sell Very Low for ready cash.

NAISBITT & HINDLEY.

DISOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE firm of GILBERT & SONS, of Salt Lake City, U. T., has this day been dissolved, and the business will hereafter be conducted by Cyrus P. Gilbert & William Gilbert, under the firm name of C. P. & Wm. Gilbert, at Ogden, U. T., who will settle the outstanding business of the late firm of Gilbert & Sons, and are authorized to collect all debts due the same.

A. L. City, April 17, 1899. C. P. GILBERT, Wm. GILBERT.

ENCOURAGE Home Manufacture!

WALLACE & EVANS

World respectfully inform the Inhabitants of this City, and the Settlements throughout the Territory, that they are Manufacturing all kinds of

CANDIES

From the best sugar, without any poisonous adulteration; and a superior article to that which is imported. And as there is a vast amount of Candy used in this Territory, purchasers should buy none but the pure article, and ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURE.

We invite the officers of Co-operative Stores in this city and country to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, and ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURE.

WALLACE & EVANS, EAST TEMPLE STREET.

LOST.

ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON, May 15th, 1899, Second South Street, between Faust & Houtz Streets and the Bench, a black POCOCK, containing valuable letters and papers, also one hundred dollars (\$100.00) in U. S. currency. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning them to PAUL ENGELBRECHT, at the Merchant's Exchange, Second South Street, Salt Lake City, May 17, 1899.

WANTED.

AN EXPERIENCED GARDENER; Apply to WILLIAM JENNINGS, Salt Lake City.

CANVASSERS WANTED

FOR THE SALT LAKE CITY DIRECTORY.

A work that should be in every house in the Territory.

LIBERAL COMMISSION GIVEN. Office in EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, Up stairs. Office Hours from 12 m. to 1 p.m.

E. L. SLOAN.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of H. WAGENER & Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Paul Engelbrecht purchasing the entire interest in said firm. Paul Engelbrecht assumes the indebtedness of the firm, and will collect all outstanding moneys due the firm.

H. WAGENER, PAUL ENGELBRECHT, Salt Lake City, May 19, 1899.

MORGAN'S Commercial College.

MUSIC HALL.

BOOKKEEPING IN ALL ITS DIFFERENT FORMS.

Instruction given in the proper form of Notes, Drafts, Receipts, Bills of Exchange, Checks, etc. A class will be organized for the

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT. Orthography, Reading, History, Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Classes in Descriptive Term of Spelling and Reading, daily. \$7.00 PER QUARTER. In Advance.

PENMANSHIP. The services of Prof. C. R. CLARK have been secured in the above department, which, of itself is a guarantee of success. A class will be organized for the

ESPECIAL BENEFIT OF THE WARD AND COMMON SCHOOL TEACHERS. \$5.00 per Term of 20 Lessons, in advance.

CLASS HOURS: Bookkeeping and Primary Department, from 9 to 12 a.m., 2 to 4 p.m. Penmanship, from 12 to 2, 4 to 6 p.m.

J. MORGAN.

Mr. J. MORGAN: I am happy to hear that you have secured the services of Mr. Clark, writing master. It would be advantageous to many of our School Teachers and to Pupils attending our Common Schools to attend classes under a competent writing master; and I am pleased that you are making arrangements to do so. I am a teacher of School Teachers to this important branch of study. R. L. CAMPBELL, Salt Lake City, May 18, 1899.

Notice of Dissolution. THE firm of N. S. RANSOFF & Co. has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims by note, or otherwise, against the firm are hereby notified, to present the same within thirty (30) days from date to Conrad Prag & A. Gans, at Salt Lake City, Utah. Ter, who are alone authorized to settle the same and to collect all debts and claims due the firm. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to call at Prag & Gans and settle their accounts immediately. N. S. RANSOFF, CONRAD PRAG & A. GANS, Salt Lake City, May 8, 1899.