

WOMAN AND HER MISSION.

CO-OPERATIVE stores have sprung into existence in almost every place throughout the Territory where a store is needed. The idea of having such institutions has been eagerly seized by the people, and they meet with almost universal favor. So far, they have been successful; and if they are managed with honesty and care and upon the principle of the motto, that we see posted up in many of them throughout the country, "Pay to-day, trust to-morrow," they will continue to be so. During the recent visit of President Young and company to the southern settlements the policy of distributing the shares among the poorer classes, and not suffering the stock to be concentrated in the hands of a few men, was urged upon the people. The ladies were recommended to take stock in these stores, and in many places they have done so to a considerable extent. The plan of enlisting the influence of the women on behalf of these stores we think an excellent one. Let every female in the Territory have an interest in these stores, and the trade will flow as naturally to them as water down hill, and if success depends upon patronage, it will be insured to them; for they will get all the trade.

In this city many of the Female Relief Societies of the various wards have taken stock in the Co-operative Institutions. This is well; but it is not sufficient that they should be interested collectively; the societies should use their influence with their own members, and with those of their sex who may not be members, to take stock individually in these stores. If the amount in their hands be ever so small, let it be deposited in the Ward store to their credit, and they will then have a direct interest in keeping the trade in that channel; and if they suffer their means to remain, their interest in the concern and its success will grow as their profits increase. Should they not have any money at their control, there are but few men in our community who would refuse to give their wives and daughters the needed amount to invest in this manner.

Women can wield a most potent influence in these matters, and it would be folly to ignore the fact. With woman to aid in the great cause of reform, what wonderful changes can be effected! Without her aid how slow the progress! Give her responsibility, and she will prove that she is capable of great things; but deprive her of opportunities, make a doll of her, leave her nothing to occupy her mind but the reading of novels, gossip, the fashions and all the frivolity of this frivolous age, and her influence is lost, and instead of being a help meet to man, as originally intended, she becomes a drag and an encumbrance. Such women may answer in other places and among other people; but they would be out of place here.

The more the subject of woman's duties and influence is reflected upon, the more important does it become. The organization of Female Relief Societies was a most timely movement, and if the gentler sex will identify themselves with them, and seek to promote the objects for which they were organized, an incalculable amount of good can be accomplished.

We were much impressed with the remarks of President Young on this topic to the Female Relief Society of Beaver. Among the other duties which he hoped to see them yet attend to was that of teaching young ladies to be good housewives—qualifications which are very rare in these days, yet indispensably necessary to happiness, especially in married life. Here is a field of usefulness in which the wise matrons of our Territory can labor with advantage to themselves and great profit to the community. They can increase the comfort and happiness of the people to a wonderful extent by devoting attention to this subject. He who said that "cleanliness was next to godliness" might with truth have said that it was a part of godliness. Cleanliness among the Latter-day Saints should be universal, for no men and women who are uncleanly in their persons and their houses can be Saints in the true sense of the word. And we firmly believe that a man who is habitually compelled to eat badly-cooked food, served up in slovenly style, cannot be so faithful a man, so pleasant a companion, so good-tempered a husband as he would be if his victuals were properly cooked and served up tastefully. He is apt to become dyspeptic. Every woman in our community, whatever her station, should possess the art of making food wholesome, palatable and nutritious. She should be able to compete with the physician in cures and surpass him in the prevention of disease. A good, well-cooked meal—not a glutinous feast—is a mighty civilizer; it brightens the faculties, helps the health, and produces good temper. It would be interesting to know how many cases of complaints of wives against their husbands are traceable to the women's

uncleanly habits and wretched cookery. In the making of bread, without alluding to other articles of diet, there is wide-spread ignorance. A Female Relief Society that would teach the women of a settlement how to make good bread, and to dispense with the health-destroying practice of making hot, heavy biscuits, would contribute materially to the health and happiness of the people. A visible improvement in these respects would soon be perceptible.

If women knew how much of human health and happiness depends on good digestion, they would never rest until they had acquired the art of rendering food tender, wholesome and easy of digestion. Young ladies who are in possession of this art are far more likely to secure and retain the respect and love of husbands, when they get them, than if they were fully conversant with the round of fashionable accomplishments, and yet incapable of serving up a good meal. Before marriage love answers very well as food, in some cases; but, after that happy event, something more substantial has to be provided—the heart has had its turn, and the stomach steps forward and asserts its claims, and it will not be disregarded.

We trust the Female Relief Society will see the importance of this subject, and, as soon as practicable enter upon the teaching of house-wifery to the young ladies of this Territory. In this and in many other ways, which will readily suggest themselves to them as they proceed, they can render efficient service and accomplish a vast amount of real good.

(Special to the Denver Evening News)
By Telegraph.

GENERAL.

St. Louis, Mo., 17.—Orders from Salt Lake City, for bacon, were received here today and shipment all made by rail. A valuable black hawk stallion was sent from here to Cisco to-day direct by railroad.

Montreal, 17.—J. and M. C. Burney, large produce merchants of this city, have suspended; reports place their liabilities at \$125,000.

Savannah, 17.—Thos. Gibbs, of this city has disappeared leaving liabilities to a considerable amount.

Gloucester, Mass., 17.—The new town hall, just completed at a cost of \$100,000, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday. It was insured to the amount of \$40,000.

Philadelphia, 17.—Pennybacker and Sibley's barrel factory was burned this morning; the loss is \$20,000. Doleman's woolen mills, at the falls of the Schuylkill, were burned; the loss is \$50,000.

Richmond, 17.—In a suit against the city to compel her to redeem her small notes to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars issued during the war, Chief Justice Chase decided that, having been issued to aid the rebellion, they cannot be redeemed. The legislature which authorized the issue was the de facto legislature and had the notes been issued for legal purposes, and not for the subversion of the Government, they would be liable to redemption.

Fifteen hundred pupils of the South Washington Sabbath schools proceeded to the Executive Mansion this morning and were received by the President in the east room, who expressed pleasure to meet so many cheerful, innocent faces. A large crowd of visitors thronged the ante-room of the White House.

To-day the commission of General Sikes, minister to Spain, was signed by the President.

Wm. T. Wheeler, of Minnesota, has been appointed Marshal of Montana. The President has directed a board of officers to assemble at New York on the 17th inst. for the examination of Brevet Brigadier General Adam Badeau, first Lieutenant, in the army, for retirement.

The opening sale of single tickets for the National Peace Jubilee has commenced; one music store sent an order for 1200.

Wm. Arrabley, one of the persons taken from the schooner *Lizzie Major* has filed a claim, which has been forwarded to the Secretary of State, for damages for imprisonment, that our Government should take action. He claims to be a citizen of Massachusetts.

Several deputy marshals, in attempting to take possession of an illicit still at Brooklyn, were assaulted and severely beaten by a crowd of several hundred residents of that locality. The officers were driven off without accomplishing their purpose.

At a trot at the Fashion course to-day, in harness, Lucy beat the American girl in three straight heats; best time 2.25.

The jury in the case of Cyrus H. McCormick against the Pennsylvania Railroad to recover the value of his baggage lost in '92, returned a verdict of \$10,000, to which the Court added an extra allowance of \$500.

The communications between the college of bishops of the Methodist church, south, and Bishops Jones and Simpson, a deputation, representing the Board of Bishops of the Methodist Church lately in session at Mendocino, have been published. They relate to the general and full reunion of the churches. The reply of the southern Bishops does not entertain the question of re-union, as previous to separation, in '44. They assert that internal relations must first be restored before such a reunion can be entertained, and propose cannot be restored except upon an overture made by the Northern General Conference, upon the basis of the plan of the position taken by the general conference in Pittsburgh in '48, assuming that separation was schism and secession on the part of the southern church. The southern bishops also deny that slavery was the cause of separation, and assert that that was only the occasion.

New York.—The event in financial circles, to-day, was the failure of the German banking firm of Schepeler & Co.; their operations were very extensive, being large shippers of petroleum, provisions etc., besides heavy dealers in gold, stocks and bonds. Their transactions, generally,

extended into millions. The cause of the failure was heavy sales of gold, on a speculative account, to the amount, probably, of eight or ten millions. The effect in Europe, was awaited with considerable anxiety, and will certainly be an increased caution among brokers here.

Washington.—The British Minister has had a long interview with Secretary Fish.

Minister Motley's instructions are completed. It is not true that a number of new consuls have resigned; one who offered to resign, recalled it to-day. The commissions of nearly all have been delivered.

The department has not, within a day, received any official advices from Havana relative to the insurrection.

Washington.—The acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue has denied the request of Clark, Dodge & Co., for the re-examination of the tax assessed on broker's sales.

Casanova, who was imprisoned and had his property confiscated in Cuba, has arrived, and asks Secretary Fish to demand restitution for his property, as that of an American citizen.

New Orleans.—Gov. Warmouth has just issued a proclamation, instituting ten days in quarantine, against vessels from Nicaragua and Central American ports and Vera Cruz.

The crevasse is becoming worse. It is stated that a channel has been washed to the levee to the depth of fifteen feet, and several hundred feet wide. The new work is washed out as fast as it is made. The distance, at this point, from the river to the lake is about eight or ten miles, and it is supposed that a large number of canals and bayous will carry off water enough to prevent it spreading over a width of more than three or four miles. Several of the finest plantations in St. Bernard parish are submerged. Reports have been received of danger to the levees above the city. The river has only receded a couple of inches from the highest point. The levees at several points near the city are in a precarious condition.

Chicago.—Simonton says that Howard proposes to withdraw from the China mission, thus leaving the present incumbent undisturbed.

The Republican's special says the President, yesterday, suspended Col. Alexander Postmaster at Washington, until the next session of the Senate, for good reasons; thereupon, Edmunds took possession, without resistance.

Commodore Taylor has been placed in charge of the North Pacific squadron; he leaves on the first of June.

C. J. Pettit, several years connected with the Navy Department here, goes as his secretary with Minister Motley. He sails for England on Wednesday.

It is said that the President will probably request the Postmasters at Chicago, Boston, Albany, Buffalo and other cities, to appoint one or more negro employees in the Post Offices.

Supervisor Noah, of Tennessee, has submitted to Congress a bill, for the purpose to extend the revenue proposition to the navigable waters of the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, and their large tributaries in aid of the Internal Revenue. He proposes that these streams shall be patrolled with swift plying steam tugs, duly equipped to check frauds in whisky and tobacco, which is believed to be carried on this river to an alarming extent. Noah also urges the imposition of a tax of one cent on cotton, as well as legislation in Congress, equalizing exemptions from income taxes, so as to operate evenly between the poorer and the richer classes, by fixing a specific amount of exemption, and avoiding all other items. It is believed that the greatest frauds occur in income taxes, and in the avoidance as well as the re-use of stamps.

Late advices from New Orleans report that Kinale, the principal agent of the Treasury Department in that city, who has been making investigations into the Custom's frauds in that neighborhood, has been ordered to seize all the coffee, sugar and pepper at St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville and Chicago, shipped from New Orleans. The agent reports that Kinale has already been made at St. Louis and Chicago; he says the goods are to be held until the owners satisfy the Government that the duties have been paid or until they shall be settled.

A gentleman who arrived, to-day, from a Southern trip, and who has spent much time in Virginia and North Carolina, says business is much depressed in those States; that fifty negroes left Danville, a night or two ago for Atlanta; that all the tobacco manufacturers have moved further South, and nearly all the factories in Virginia have been closed or removed.

New York.—One man, who had enlisted for Cuba on the schooner *Grapeshot*, and who returned from Beaufort last night, reports that the vessel is still at Beaufort, detained by the U. S. authorities at the instance of Minister Roberts and by orders of Secretary Fish. There were fifty men who had enlisted here on the *Grapeshot*, who are now wandering about the streets of Beaufort, to whom the Cuban Junta will send relief.

New York.—Geo. Gibbons, of Cedar Creek, California, died suddenly at a hotel in the Bowery yesterday; his effects, consisting of thirty thousand dollars, have been taken possession of by Coroner Hyatt.

San Francisco, 18.—Late Arizona advices state that Indian depredations are numerous. The savages murdered Weller G. Hadley, a pioneer citizen of the Territory, April 18, near Prescott, and captured and destroyed his stock from California near Tucson. The mail rider barely escaped.

The mining intelligence is encouraging. Galveston.—General Reynolds to-day informed the chairman of the Republican committee in Texas that he has selected all the registrars for the State, and if the president issues an order for an election in Texas, it could be held in July at the time designated by the late convention.

Philadelphia, 18.—George Hood, the business manager of the Academy of Music, died this morning.

Gen. Jas. S. Negley, member of Congress, married to-day Miss Grace Ashton, at the Methodist church, corner of 5th and Grant streets. A large attendance was present, including many army officers.

Washington, D. C., 18.—The opinion of the court in the case of *Ben. Chiflet* vs. *Orlando*, was pronounced to-day, to the effect that further proceedings are necessary. The report and opinion

are approved and confirmed by the President, and the court dissolved.

Sturges of the 7th cavalry, has been ordered to join his regiment in the department of Missouri. Gen. O. L. Shipper, Col. 15th infantry, is ordered to Fort Clinch, Texas, to join his regiment, en route for New Mexico.

The Postmaster General has ordered the mails to be sent by the Bremen line of steamers from Baltimore direct to Bremen. The service is to be fortnightly each way. Mails in other parts of the country are to be sent under the existing arrangements.

It has been decided to appoint Cyrus A. Easton, of San Francisco, assistant treasurer of the United States and treasurer of the branch mint of that city. Preparations are being made to reduce the force in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, about fifty dismissals will probably take place.

Scranton, Pa.—The Delaware, Lackawanna and western mines of the Pennsylvania Coal Companies' mines, and several others, numbering altogether 5,000 miners, are and have been steadily at work.

St. Louis.—An invoice of Japanese tea was received to-day, via the Union Pacific, only 30 days from Yokohama.

New York.—The 53rd anniversary of the New York Sunday School Union was celebrated this afternoon in thirty-two churches.

The case of Geo. B. Davis, indicted for perjury in making false affidavits against Collector Bailey, was before Judge Benedict to-day. During the opening of the prosecution Davis became fearfully excited, exclaiming repeatedly, "It's a lie." Finally, he drew a bottle from his pocket and swallowed the contents; he declared it to be poison and that he would be dead in two hours. The case is adjourned until to-morrow, to ascertain if the prisoner is playing off.

The Ways and Means Committee go to Philadelphia on Monday to spend a week in Pennsylvania, then to San Francisco, returning in August.

Boston.—The 58th anniversary of the American Baptist Missionary Union was held to-day. Delegates were present from Wales and from Ireland.

Memphis.—The day was clear and pleasant; everything conspired to make the opening day of the Commercial Convention auspicious. The delegates marched in procession, preceded by a band, which was gaily decorated. Long before noon the house was crowded with delegates and visitors. The delegates were officially welcomed by the Mayor, Gov. Fisk, of Ga., was chosen temporary chairman. The following States were represented: N. C., Mo., Ala., Ohio, Va., Ind., Miss., Ga., Ark., W. Va., La., S. C., Tenn., Cal., Ky. At the afternoon session a letter from Gen. Lee was read, eliciting tremendous applause, regretting his inability to be present. Gov. Charles C. Anderson, of Kentucky, former Lieutenant Governor of Ohio, was elected permanent President, with a number of vice presidents and secretaries. Senator Fowler addressed the Convention which then adjourned for to-day.

New York.—Scherenbergs pyrotechnic factory, in Brooklyn, was destroyed yesterday by an explosion; no lives were lost.

Geo. B. Davis, who pretended to swallow poison in court, yesterday, while being tried for perjury, still lives; it is alleged the poisoning was a sham.

Boston.—A paper says that Rollins, the printer who committed suicide yesterday, committed the act under remorse arising from a trial which was to be held, yesterday, in which he was to be charged with disgusting practices, the proof of which was overwhelming.

In the examination of Drew, relative to legislative corruption, yesterday, he stated that he was laughed at for taking ten thousand dollars not to write certain articles against the Hartford and Erie railroad; he could have made double that amount by writing them for the New York papers. The investigation is closed.

FOREIGN.

The London papers generally comment on the critical state of affairs in Paris. It seems to be the general impression, however, that the French government, fermented the discontent and adopted oppressive measures to stay the disorders which are arising, with some design.

Southampton.—The corporate authorities invited Rev. J. Johnson to a grand banquet previous to his departure.

London.—The Paris correspondent of the *Telegraph* says the opinion is general in Paris that Johnson was induced to make certain representations to the British Government and was then thrown overboard by Gran's administration.

Later advices from Rio have been received. They say that nothing had been heard there of the arrival of McMahon, the United States Minister, at Acapulco; but on the contrary it was reported that President Lopez had detained him in the interior by force.

Havana.—Mexican news to the 13th says that extensive arrangements are in progress for the celebration of the commercial treaty between Mexico and the North German Confederation. Schosser, who has charge of the treaty, has been officially received by the Mexican government.

The news of the death of Adolfo Palmaes has been received; this event puts an end to the revolution in Queretaro and Sinaloa.

Rosecrans returns to the United States via Acapulco.

Minister Romero's bill, providing for the issue of eighteen millions in currency, will pass.

Seven Judges of the Supreme Court have been removed before Congress.

There is much trouble in Tamaulipas and Queretaro, which threatens a disturbance; a thousand troops have been sent to support the State Legislature against the Governor. Troops have also been sent to Toluca.

The Mexican press, generally, violently attacks the decree in favor of removing the tax on copies of the Bible.

Paris.—The city has been tranquil to-day.

The majority of the Cortes, fearing that a civil war is imminent, are ready to accept a proposal for a regency.

City of Mexico advices to the 13th, say that Gen. Bve Palmaes is spoken of as likely to be appointed Governor of Washington, though the Cabinet is opposed to sending an ambassador, at present. Romero is anxious, but is unable to obtain the position again. It is reported that General Alvarez is at the head of the insurrection in the State of Queretaro. The report that Lasaga had risen against the Government is untrue.

Madrid.—The Cortes have agreed to article 32 of the Constitution, declaring that sovereignty is essentially in the nation and is that from which all power emanates. The amendments, requiring the King to be a native of Spain, and that he be elected by the *Plebiscito* was rejected.

Berne.—The Swiss government has prohibited Mazzini to take up his residence in any of the cantons bordering on France or Italy.

New York, 18.—Late advices from Porto Rico state that great consternation existed there; the principal street, Ponce, had been burned by incendiaries. Business was stopped. The yellow fever and vomito were carrying off hundreds of the Spanish troops; the hospitals were full. All the houses of the Spaniards were marked with a red hand; circulars were distributed saying that all who were able were fleeing from the island. Soldiers who stroll into lonely places are assassinated. The leaders on the plantations are being conspired by the authorities, and a general uprising was expected. The revolutionists were becoming more bold, and were only awaiting the yellow fever and vomito to continue a little longer their work, to give the signal. The negroes, of late, have displayed considerable dissatisfaction, and many had left their masters and escaped to the mountains, where the revolutionists were congregating in large numbers. At this time war remains supreme all over the island.

A Trinidad letter, dated 21st ult., states that the Spanish troops attacked a body of patriots near there on the 18th, but were routed. A Spanish convey was captured near Los Tumbos on the 16th; several troops were retreating from that town, from whence they rallied to attack the patriots again; the patriots, however, made a detour, entered the town, captured the garrison there and took possession of the city, and found some artillery, with which they were immediately erected on their arrival. They were reinforced by 250 men, whom the Spaniards had held in confinement. On the 17th the Spanish troops presented themselves before the city but were soon put to flight by the artillery.

London.—Reverdy Johnson has written a note to the authorities of Southampton declining the banquet in his honor. He took occasion to express his gratification at the extinction of the late apprehensions of unfriendly relations between England and the United States. He felt assured that the people of both countries would regard war as a direct calamity.

Paris.—The election in this vicinity is likely to result favorably to the Opposition; but the general result throughout the country leaves little hope for that party.

Alexandria, Egypt.—The Viceroy of Egypt sailed from there yesterday on a tour through Europe.

London.—The *Standard*, to-day, in an article on the Alabama treaty, says, the idea of waiting further explanations from Parliament and Congress commits the business to indefinite postponement. England's sentiments have been duly pronounced. She still prepared to submit to the proper tribunal the question of wrongs and damages; but any attempt to re-open the controversy on the preposterous grounds of whatever American sentiment may be, is absurd. From this position England cannot recede.

Dublin.—Archbishop of Cashel, in a pastoral letter, refers to the recent outrages committed in the south of Ireland, and laments that the acts of a few desperadoes should tarnish the fame of Tipperary, which has so consistently denied the existence of any conspiracy. He says the outrages were the result of the unhappy relations between the landlord and the tenant, and the settlement of the land question in Ireland will be sure to diminish the number of such unfortunate occurrences. The pastoral bids dissatisfied tenants to look to the imperial legislature for hope and points out the danger of estranging and disgusting England by the commission of such outrages as have been recently perpetrated.

Havana.—Reports formerly received from both sources have greatly exaggerated the fight at Los Minos, which proves to have been merely a skirmish. The forces on both sides in the interior are suffering from fevers. It is said that many of the rebel soldiers are dying from want of shelter and medical treatment.

The trains are again running on the Puerto Principe and Neuviets Railroad.

Madrid.—Figuerola, minister of finance, to-day submitted the budget to the Cortes.

Paris.—Negotiations for a conference between France and Belgium are completed. The session of the conference will be open in this city at an early day.

Havana.—Another battalion of negro troops left for service in the field. The *Diario* contains a report that the insurgents had burned the towns of Sabana, Casacero and Guinora; but the *Voz de Cuba* doubts the truth of the report.

New York, 18.—The *World's* Havana correspondence says—that when a Government vessel lately arrived there, from Neuviets with a load of wounded, the press were forbidden to publish any facts connected with the event; it transpired, however, that General Lesca had had a fight with the insurgents nine miles from Puerto Principe, with a terrible result for them, although his column suffered the loss of Lieut. Col., a captain and six men killed, and thirty wounded. A witness of the fight placed the insurgents' loss at two thousand men; but the result was far more terrible to the Spaniards than to the insurgents, and that the Spaniards suffered the worst defeat they have experienced since the revolution began. It appears that Quesada and Castelo gathered four thousand of their best troops, and beyond Los Minos, and entrenched. Gen. Lesca and Lesca came along with a large body of the Spanish and assaulted their position, which they would have carried, but for the timely arrival of the Marquis Santa Lucia, who, unexpectedly attacked one of the flanks of the Spaniards. Still the Spaniards might have carried the day but for a battalion of Havana colored volunteers turning upon their officers, and passing over to the insurgents, siding them effectually in the struggle; the Spanish troops then gave way. This was the

first attempt to use colored troops. The Catalan volunteers covered the retreat of the Spaniards, but were frequently thrown into confusion, and lost heavily. Many of the best and bravest Spanish officers are reported killed and wounded. This correspondent also says there is no truth in the reported convention of the revolutionists at Sinacu, at which resolutions, favoring annexation to the United States, were adopted; and it is questionable whether a majority of the revolutionists favor annexation. A later dispatch says the Spaniards, in the engagement quoted above, lost nearly all their provisions, wagons, baggage train etc., and part of their artillery. The insurgents had over seven thousand, and the Spaniards thirty-five hundred. The fight lasted nearly seven hours.

THEATRE.

Lessee & Manager—H. B. Clawson & J. L. Gage.

MISS ANNIE LOCKHART

MISS ADAMS

AND THE

FULL DRAMATIC COMPANY.

Will appear.

This Evening.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1899.

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TOO MUCH FOR

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Doors open at 7:30 o'clock. Performance to commence at 8.

THE DISTINGUISHED ARTIST,

MR. CHAS. WHEATLEIGH

Has arrived, and will appear To-morrow Evening.

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Office Hours from 12 m. to 1 p.m.

E. L. SLOAN.

d182-1w

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 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 all the indebtedness of the firm, and will collect all outstanding moneys due the firm.

H. WAGENER.

PAUL ENGELBRECHT.

Salt Lake City, May 19, 1899.

d182-1w

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A class will be organized for the

SPECIAL BENEFIT OF THE WARD AND COMMON SCHOOL TEACHERS.

\$5.00 per Term of 20 Lessons, in advance.

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.

See new prospectus at

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It would be advantageous

for you to hear that you have secured the services of Mr. Clark, writing master, of our School Teachers, and to Pupils attending our Common Schools to attend classes under a competent writing master, and are pleased that you are making arrangements to admit a class of School Teachers to this important branch of instruction.

S. L. CLARK, May 19, 1899.

Notice of Dissolution

N. S. RANSOFF & Co.

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 Figg & A. Gans, at Salt Lake City, Utah, 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 Figg & Gans and settle their accounts immediately.

N. S. RANSOFF.

CONRAD FIGG & A. GANS.

Salt Lake City, May 8, 1899.

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