

## DESERET EVENING NEWS

Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

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## THE GREAT STRIKE.

Advices from Pittsburgh are to the effect that remarkable changes have taken place in the strike situation, and that there are fair prospects of reopening the negotiations for peace. What the plan is, is not given out in detail, but it is supposed that the conditions are such as can be accepted by both parties.

We hope this is so. The strike has lasted for a couple of weeks, and there is but little prospect of settlement by compulsion. At Pittsburgh, the great steel strike, labor from the South has been employed, and the striking workmen fear that they may be left out entirely. In the meantime the losses are heavy on both sides, but they are felt most heavily by those who are dependent on wages for their daily bread.

It is estimated that about 70,000 men are idle. Their average earnings are given as \$3 a day, and the loss is, consequently, \$210,000 daily, or over a million dollars a week. This is a cost at which a good-sized foreign war can be carried on.

It will be a great relief to the country if this strike can be settled and amicable relations established between the employers and employees, and if this is done by the friendly interference of the National Civic Federation, the argument in favor of some practical arbitration law is thereby considerably strengthened. What is needed now is some plan, whereby disturbances in the industrial world can be prevented, as far as possible, and the rights and prerogatives of all maintained.

## WHAT WILL THE HARVEST BE?

The terrible exploits a few days ago, by the barbarians at Pierce City, Mo., where men were butchered for crimes of which it afterwards transpired they were innocent, have had no deterrent effect upon mobs in other parts of the country. Lynchings continue, as if they were the most natural occurrences in the world. Mobs still go about their work of destruction, as if they were the lawfully constituted administrators of law, instead of murderers and assassins.

The latest victim is a negro in Franklin Co., Tenn., who was roasted to death in the presence of hundreds of curious spectators, gathered to witness the savage spectacle, much as people go to see a bull fight, or as they in the dim past, rushed to enjoy the horrors of the arena.

Where is this to end? What will the harvest be? There can be no sympathy for brutes who commit acts that render them unfit to live, but the welfare of communities where crime is apportioned as an antidote to crime, is, by ages of experience, been found necessary to delegate the administration of law to certain officials, specially qualified for that work. Executions, it has been found necessary to surround with a certain degree of privacy. This marks progress from barbarism. Lynchings reverse this progress. They mean the brutalization of those who take part in them, and a lowering of the moral tone of the communities that do not uphold the majesty of the law against insane mobs. The seed thus sown will surely grow up and yield a fearful harvest of crime, and especially murder. For when both God's and man's laws are trampled under foot, life and property will be at the mercy of the lowest of human passions.

A thirst for blood and for torture is being developed in this age, which must be checked, if serious consequences are to be avoided. Nearly every day now brings new evidence of this. The plea can no longer be made that people crave justice. Prisoners are taken away from the officers, though justice is about to be meted out to them. If there is a "burning" question today in this country, it is that of negro burnings. If that question is not settled by sincere repentance and reform, it will surely be settled by some other means. It has been shown in one or more instances that a determined sheriff can keep the mob at bay. Or the militia of a state can. Talk, as a rule, does not have the desired effect. Where lynchings occur, then, the officers and the people must be held responsible for the failure to prevent them.

## THE TURKISH QUESTION.

Diplomatic relations between France and Turkey may have been broken off, but M. Constans and Tewfik Pasha seem to be talking about the French claims all the same, and there is, therefore, reason for the hope that some arrangement will be made other than an appeal to arms. Tewfik Pasha argues the case of Turkey, and pleads financial difficulties, and M. Constans has given him until today (Monday) to make a final answer.

The quarrel arose out of the building of quays and docks at Constantinople. The work was done by a French company, with the understanding that Turkey would buy the works when com-

pleted. But this understanding seems to have been conditioned on another, that France would advance the money to buy with, and there is where the difficulty arises. The Sultan has come to the conclusion that the investment is not a paying one, and that the Paris market will not take up a loan of 40,000,000 francs to cover the purchase. Perhaps the Sultan is willing to let the quays and docks, provided the French minister can suggest a plan of raising sufficient funds. Our own claim of \$100,000, which was settled after much delay, was a mere bagatelle to the French demands. How the Sultan, even at the point of the bayonet, can raise 40,000,000 francs without outside aid, is difficult to understand. If there is any truth in the reports about the country's financial condition, it may be that France, having seen that vigorous pressure can be brought to bear upon the Turkish government for a payment of money, without endangering the peace of the world, thought the time opportune to take the case of the dock company in hand, as an experiment. And there seems to be no cause for alarm so far. There is no panic in the financial centers. There appears to be no excitement in diplomatic circles. Everybody is tranquil, including the Sultan himself.

Appropos of the stand M. Constans has taken in Constantinople, the New York Evening Post tells the following good anecdote regarding the esteem in which the French minister was at one time held in Turkey, and the cause of it:

"Prestige as an assassin is a thoroughly Turkish notion, and it was at Constantinople that the French ambassador, M. Constans, enjoyed great popularity on the ground of his many (supposed) midnight murders. How the misapprehension arose is explained in the gossiping reminiscences of the late President Faure. One day, after some terribly severe attacks by the intrinsically ignorant upon Constans, then minister, an adventure came to him offering to fight him. Constans declined the offer, saying: 'I thank you, but I can do my own assassinating.' His reference was, of course, to the feigning of him by the press. But his mot went the rounds of the newspapers, and the Turks, taking it literally, thought of the Frenchman as a worthy bracer of the Great Assassin, as Mr. Gladstone called Abdul Hamid. So when M. Constans went as ambassador to Turkey, he found that his fame had preceded him, and that he was held in uncommon admiration mingled with respect. The avowed Turks said of him: 'He must be an extraordinarily brave man.' All this from a gay and thoughtless word of a French minister of the interior: 'J'assassine moi-même!'"

## ANOTHER SECT.

The appearance of new and strange forms of religious manifestations is hardly noticed in this country. Still, they prove that even in this "age of reason" and boasted enlightenment, there is a deep-rooted desire in human nature for communion with the Maker of the universe. If the light of true revelation is lost, there is an earnest search in every direction for some rays, whereby to be guided toward the shore of eternity.

The last peculiar people to attract attention to their religious observances, has appeared in Brooklyn, where they are known by their neighbors as the "Far Offers," because they shout as if the Lord was far away. Their leader is said to be one "Brother Wilson," formerly connected with the Pentecost tabernacle, Bedford avenue. He has gathered around him, it seems, about a hundred persons, or more.

In an account of the services of these enthusiasts, which appears in the New York World, it is stated that they believe that physical pain is necessary to a thorough baptism. The reporter witnessed such a rite, and gives a graphical description of it. A little woman, he says, was sitting in a straight-backed chair, with her eyes shut, her head pressed back over the top of the chair, two men bearing down on her forehead. Great beads of perspiration stood on her face. The men were shouting. The crowd were crying hysterically, and outside a number of people were listening curiously to the noise within.

The woman in the chair was fast losing consciousness, but she was still heard to mutter: "Come, O Lord! Break in! Cleanse me! Cleanse me!" At last she ceased to move and was lifted to a corner beside the organ, where she was left. Her head hung loosely on one side, and she showed signs of life only by her breathing.

After this "baptism" Brother Wilson preached. He closed his eyes and whispered:

"Bless, you, brothers! Bless you, sisters! I wish that I could share this with you. The Lord is speaking to me! I wish He would talk to you all. He is blessed!"

Then he opened his eyes. The woman who had been "baptized" came to and looked at him. He said:

"The Lord will be here in a minute. He is on the way. Glory be! He is on the way! Is there a sinner here? Has the Devil tempted you? Ah, the Devil is here. He is in the heart of a woman in this room!"

At this announcement a woman in the audience came forward, fell upon her knees and groaned. All present knelt by their chairs, or prostrated themselves upon the floor, whereupon one of the "brethren" commenced to pray as follows:

"Lord! Lord! Don't yer know that the devil is among us? He has dared to come into this sacred place. He has dared to talk to you. Why don't yer kill him? Why don't yer cast him out? You can't believe him, Lord. He's foolin' you, Lord! We don't care what he say, but it is to You he has said it!"

We need not follow the description of the meeting any further. This gives a sufficiently clear idea of the fanaticism, ignorance and superstition that are the leading characteristics of the "Far Offers." It is almost sad to contemplate that such exercises can take place in this country that boasts of being a "Christian" country par excellence and sends missionaries to "pagan" lands.

But the fact proves that people need the light of revelation more than anything else. Science and arts are no substitutes for the Gospel. Geologists may read the history of the earth in its mysterious pages of different strata; astronomers may count the stars in the Milky way and measure the boundaries of the universe; philosophers may discourse upon the origin of man and the

probabilities of a hereafter, but by all this they cannot efface superstition, nor give a satisfactory foundation for that knowledge which passes understanding. Man is essentially a being with religious needs, hopes and aspirations. Without communion with his eternal Father, he falls into error, no matter how much secular education he has. He is out of his element and therefore as helpless spiritually as a denizen of the deep on dry land.

France simply said to the Sultan, "Wilt thou?" And the Sultan wilted.

Turkey must come to time today. And a French clock will be the time piece.

Again Texas suffers from drouth. The Lone Star state seems to have more oil than water.

General Kitchener says the Boers are active. John Bull's profit and loss account shows that.

Gilbert Parker's new novel, "The Right of Way," must deal with the railroad problem in some manner.

When Idaho was importuned to continue its deaf and dumb children at Utah's dumb school our northern neighbor turned a deaf ear.

In South Chicago one skilled workman went on strike. In the history of labor troubles this strike is in every sense of the word unique.

A Charlottesville, Va., dispatch says that "the handsome woman in America is dead. Like the king, the 'handsome woman in America' never dies."

An effort is to be made to bring about peace between the steel trust and the steel strikers. The trouble seems to be not to bring about peace, but "peace with honor."

Britons are confident that Sir Thomas Lipton will capture the America's cup with the Shamrock II. Overconfidence is a very bad thing, as witness that venture in the Transvaal.

It is said that as a weapon the sword is about to become a thing of the past. It may be, but next to "The Star Spangled Banner," "The Sword of Bunker Hill" is dearest to American hearts.

There is more or less talk of intervention in South America. If common sense would step in between Venezuela and Colombia, how soon matters could be settled to the satisfaction of all parties.

The effort of certain American patrons of a London hostelry to have negro delegates to the Methodist ecumenical conference excluded from its privileges was a color scheme that didn't go.

There are no skeletons in the closets of the royal castles of England, which are now being over hauled and fixed up, but rather portraits of Caroline by Lawrence and wonderful solid silver services, all of which have not seen the light of day for more than a century.

"Child and lover of America as I am, my heart burns hot with indignation and humiliation as I regard our treatment of Porto Rico, of Cuba, of the Philippines," says Charles Elliot Norton, professor of fine arts at Harvard university. If some one would kindly give him the marble heart it might stop that hot, burning sensation.

Most persons have an idea that Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans acquired his nickname of "Fighting Bob" from some gallant service in the navy, says the New York Times. A naval officer, who was a cadet at Annapolis, when Evans became a cadet, tells this story of how he was nicknamed. Along the 1859 and 1860 there was a saloonkeeper named Robert D. Evans, who continually got drunk. Every time this happened, and it was several times a week, five or six policemen had to be called to carry the drunken chap to jail and he was dubbed "Fighting Bob." So the minute a cadet appeared bearing the name of R. D. Evans the nickname was applied to him also. Brother officers of the now rear admiral say that he got the luckiest nickname on record.

Another negro has just been burned at the stake in Tennessee. It is strange that these mobs, among whom are usually some of the "most prominent citizens," cannot imagine some more ingenious method of torturing negroes, than the stale and dull burning at the stake that is now so common. The "prominent citizens" must already suffer from ennui, so little variety is there in these burnings. If they will remember their history they should be able to get from the treatment of the early Christians some, to this country, new methods of torture. They might also get valuable hints from Fox's Book of Martyrs, while in the relations of the Jesuits is a mine of information on torture as practiced by the troquais and other tribes. The burning of negroes has become so common that it may be put down as a vulgar pastime. It casts a reflection upon the ingenuity of the "good people" who indulge in it.

## THE COMING YACHT RACE

Sacramento Record-Union.

It is possible that the outcome of the coming International Yacht race has been forecast by the yacht contest at Chicago the other day. Before and after the defeat of the Shamrock by the Columbia two years ago, the British sportsmen contended that American yachts are at their best in light winds, and that if ever a British built yacht could match with an American built boat in rough water and a stout gale, the superiority of the English build would be shown. But that idea has been dispelled by the recent test on Lake Michigan between the Canadian built Invader, designed and specifications drawn in England, and the American centerboard sloop Cadillac, built at Detroit. The boats met at Chicago last week, and went in a gale with the water rough enough to make the Canadian heave, the heavier seas. Under these conditions the American boat easily outlasted the English designed craft. So it has been demonstrated again that American lightness—which is confounded—does not mean weakness and incapacity.

Kansas City World.

A New York yachting authority calls attention to the fact that Shamrock II is about as un-English as she well could be, saying: "It is worth noting that not only the model of the new Shamrock is Yankee, but that nearly all the wrinkles in rig and the matter of blocks have been derived from American sources. The sails are of American cotton duck and the mainsail is laced to the boom—

a recent concession to American methods. As a matter of fact, the Shamrock is more of a two-thirds Yankee." The yacht England used to send after the America's cup were thoroughly British. The Genesta, the Galatea and with linen sails and heavy British spars. The mainsails hung in great bags, to allow for linen's shrinkage. They were not laced to the boom as American sails were and could not be taken to sea dry and true. The British yachtsmen soon saw that American cotton was the thing for sails.

## MARRIAGE OF TEACHERS.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.

"Propinquity" is what did it. The rapid formation of matrimonial alliances among the 400 teachers of both sexes recently shipped to the Philippines shows that with greater opportunity for the nearness and neighborliness involved in that word, there would quite likely come a cessation of complaint about the former contract of marriage. And the cargo of that ship was not made up in a manner, to afford a full test of the value of propinquity. Only one-third of the teachers were women. Had there been an even number of both sexes, probably at least forty-five marriages would have resulted instead of thirty.

St. Paul Globe.

Assuming, then, that the encouragement of marriage and the formation of homes is essential to good government, we must conclude that the administration is making a serious mistake in throwing any restraint about the formation of marital relations between the teachers to be sent to the Philippines. A contract not to marry for three years, if not absolutely void ab initio, ought to be. The common sense of the matter is that a contract not to engage in a certain business anywhere at any time is void, but becomes binding when either time or locality is limited, ought not to apply to the contract of marriage. For a contract not to marry within three, five, ten or fifty years may become a permanent bar to the establishment of an individual home.

## NOTES ON DANCING.

New York Evening Sun.

Mr. Walter Humphrey, a London "professor of dancing," has this to say on the subject of the American woman in the ball room: "Englishmen cannot admire the art of the ball room as taught in the United States. It violates every principle of graceful motion. American ladies are especially ridiculous when they try to dance. Their vertical demonstrations are exaggerated, not to say grotesque. Their bodies sway about absurdly and they attempt to lead rather than follow their male companions. In dancing, as in other things, the English take their pleasures sadly. They go on the theory that to be in good taste you must steer your partner as if you were steering a funeral. The late lamented Lord Byron would never have condemned the waltz if it had been practiced in his day as it is now."

New York Mail and Express.

It is hard for a graceful girl to accommodate herself to the movements of an ice wagon. It is also undesirable. In a broad sense it is wicked, if, as Mr. Humphrey says, the graceful movements of an American woman in dancing are ridiculous, it is probable that they will have to remain so, and that London dancing masters may continue to deride in the effort to impart to American women abroad the necessary clumsiness to enable them to "accommodate their movements."

## A DEFENSE OF DISFRANCHISEMENT.

Memphis Commercial Appeal.

It is the belief of those who are the negroes' friends that he will be much better off without the ballot. Shorn of political power and extinguished as a disturbing factor in the political life of the country, his weakness will appeal to the more strongly to the magnanimity of the southern white man, who will be disposed to defend him the more readily in his remaining rights. Stern and rigid moralists will condemn this policy, and for academic purposes we concede, cheerfully, the great force of such arguments as may be urged against it; but we must deal practically with conditions and not sentimentally with theories.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Pearson's Magazine for September comes with over 150 illustrations. It has ten stories and ten articles on various subjects, besides other features. One prominent contribution is George Henry Knight on gardens for school children. Another is entitled Ivan Ivanovitch, a character sketch of the Russian peasant soldier. Remarkable also are the pictures—reproductions of photographs of objects enlarged under the microscope—which accompany a very readable article on The Anatomy of the Atom. An article comparing the delights of ice yachting with the Swedish sport of sailing on skates is entertaining and instructive. Among timely articles are, one on the Wild Rice Indians, from advance proofs of the report of the bureau of ethnology; an article entitled, In King Alfred's Memory, apropos of the thousandth anniversary of the great king's death, and an article on Coaling Ship at Sea. Among the contributors to the fiction pages are H. G. Wells, Max Pemberton and W. A. Frazier—New York.

The Literary Era for August has a very interesting list of contents. William S. Walsh writes "Concerning Real People in Fiction." Henry F. Keenan handles "Old World Themes," and James Walter Smith contributes an "English Literary News Letter." Then there are "Academies for Authors," by Edgar Fawcett; "Wit and Wisdom from New Books," "New Books," "For the Young People," "Tom Moore's Cottage at Belmont," by Alice Colburn; "Jackson at New Orleans," by W. W. H. Davis; "Contemporary Fiction (British)," by Robert Cromie; "The Women Writers' Dinner," by Betty Harcourt; "Unpublished Recollections of Edgar Allan Poe," by Edward M. Alfriend; "Sir Oracle—Notes and Queries," "Home Study," by Cyrus D. Foss, Jr.; "Historical and Genealogical Department," by Thomas Allen Allen; "From Foreign Sources," and "Books of the Month."—Philadelphia.

The Mineral Industry, its statistics, technology and trade in the United States and other countries to the end of 1900, is now announced as ready. The work contains the usual statistics of stock prices in 1900 in all the important markets, dividends paid and assessments levied by mining companies, etc. Among the valuable scientific articles of the volume are "Progress in the Aluminum Industry," by J. B. C. Ker-shaw; "Notes on the Leaching of Copper Sulphide Ores," by S. R. Adcock; "Recent Progress in the Henderson Process for Extracting Copper from 'Witwatersrand' Clusters," by J. G. Clemmer; "Progress in the Cyanide Process," by J. Janin, Jr.; "Progress in Gold Milling in 1900," by R. H. Richards; "Recent Improvements in Lead Smelting," by H. O. Hoffman; and "Recent Contributions to the Science of Ore Deposits," by R. W. Raymond. The volume is edited by Richard P. Rothwell and Joseph Struthers. It is copiously illustrated and contains numerous diagrams and drawings.—The Scientific Pub. Co., 355 Broadway, New York.

In the August number of the Writer Frederick H. Burton writes of "Literary Work as Art or Trade." Eugene Parsons contributes an article on "Typographical Errors." C. A. S. Dwight gives some "Topics for Authors." In the department of "Queries" the editor discusses the purpose novel as a per-

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