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THE GILES CASE.

The numerous friends of Mr. Joseph S. Giles of Fillmore will be glad to learn of the result of his trial on the charge of forgery. The jury evidently took into consideration not only the fact that he was accused but the fact that he was a member of the church. From the evidence adduced it is clear that he was innocent and did not expect to profit by the error which he foolishly committed.

It appears now that the matter ought to have been settled without appeal to the courts. The essence of crime was lacking. The accused had suffered greatly for his mistake, and he believed the community where he resides will agree with the jury, and acquit him of wilful intention to do injury to any one.

There are two lessons to be learned from his sad experience. One is to avoid even a technical infraction of the law. The other is to face an error rather than run away from its consequences. To acknowledge a fault and meet it candidly is far better than to fall down before it or seek to hide from its effects, or bluster and blame those who resent it and seek for its rectification.

We believe Mr. Giles has learned a lesson which will be of value to him in the future and we hope others may profit by his experience. To err is human. Let charity echo the verdict of the good men and true who have decided justly in the Giles case.

THE "STUBBORN" FACTS.

The Deseret News for April 29 publishes a letter from Quincy Anderson, Ozark, Missouri, in which Mr. Anderson states:

"I will say that I never authorized this Elder friend of mine to be anyone else read this letter; neither did I authorize him to send it to the editors of the Saints' Herald to comment on."

This is in reference to the letter written by the editor of the Deseret News to Mr. Anderson which was published in the Herald with comments. "According to the statement of Mr. Quincy Anderson showing that we were in error in using said letter, we hereby apologize to Mr. Anderson and the editor of the 'News' for that error."

The foregoing appears in the Lamoni Herald of May 9th. Readers of the "News" will remember that a private letter, written to Mr. Anderson, was surreptitiously obtained from that gentleman and published with comments in the "Saints' Herald." That paper claimed at first in perfect right to make public, something intended only for the gentleman to whom it was addressed in reply to a question on which he desired some information. While there was nothing in the communication which might not be read by all, in proof of which we afterwards inserted it in the Deseret News, there was objection to the manner in which it was obtained and paraded before the public. We now accept the Herald's apology and that may end the controversy.

In the same number of the Herald an article appears entitled, "Facts and Stubborn Things" in which another attempt is made to misinterpret remarks made by the late President Brigham Young, which have been quoted in the "News" recently. They were made November 9, 1896, in the Salt Lake Tabernacle. Mr. Quincy Anderson, who wrote to us inquiring also in regard to these remarks, informed us that elders of the "Reorganized" or "Josephite" church represented that President Young "taught it was right to lie, and steal, and cut and shuffle the cards," and that they (the "Mormons") "could beat the world at any game." Also that President Young justified this and taught that "if an Elder borrows from a brother and would not pay it back, it he preached the Gospel, it was none of the brother's business what he did with the money."

We published in the "News" of April 21st, 1899, the exact language used by President Young on the occasion referred to, in which he said: "We have the greatest and smoothest liars in the world, the cunningest and most adroit thieves and any other shade of character that you can mention," etc. But we stated in explanation that President Young was preaching on the subject referred to by the Savior, when he said: "The kingdom of heaven is like unto a net that is cast into the sea and gathereth of every kind." But afterwards the good were to be gathered into vessels and the bad to be cast away. The Herald now asks a question in which this doubt is expressed: "If it be true that President Young was illustrating the 'net cast into the sea,' why should he have added the next paragraph, and why did not the 'News' quote it?"

The "News" was not trying to quote the whole discourse, but did cite those portions of it which were referred to by our correspondent, and indeed all that was necessary for his purpose. What he desired to know was whether President Young justified the course

that was taken by those liars and thieves and card shufflers. We, therefore, quoted several passages from the same discourse to prove that President Young abhorred such practices and denounced them in most vigorous terms. The Herald, if it desired to be anything like fair in its comments upon that discourse would not have said: "If it be true that President Young was illustrating the net cast into the sea," because we quoted President Young's language in that very discourse which precluded any doubt as to the subject as to which he was treating, and his sentiments in regard to the evil doings of some persons connected with the church. We might ask, why did not the Herald quote that paragraph? Here is what he said before making the remarks concerning the thieves, gamblers, etc.:

"Suppose I was preaching in the temple, and they should allege that some of the people in Utah were thieves and gamblers in many ways, I would say, 'I would not say that. I would say that you have got the Gospel of Salvation.' And 'Why do you come to me, saying, 'I would not say that. I would say that you have got the Gospel of Salvation.' I would reply that the kingdom of heaven is like unto a net that is cast into the sea and gathereth of every kind, therefore, we must have the good and the bad in Utah, or else it cannot be the kingdom of heaven."

We have some of the bad, and those who pass through our settlements or those who are in our midst for a brief period become familiar with those who are wicked, but do not become acquainted with the righteous. The great majority of these people are righteous, but the wicked ones are mixed with the good. As to the great argument against the kingdom of God, because there are some evil doers in the church, I will take the principles and doctrines taught by Jesus and His Apostles, and show that these go to prove and substantiate the fact that this is the kingdom of God. Why? Because we can produce the meekness, gentleness, and peace of those who take all the revelations given by the Almighty, and every influence and revelation they can get from the devil, and make use of them to add sin to sin."

It will be seen from these and other passages we could quote from the same discourse, that instead of President Young favoring that class of persons who were mixed with the Latter-day Saints, he was utterly opposed to their evil ways. And his mention of them was in line with this part of the subject of his discourse, namely that Jesus likened the kingdom of heaven to a net cast into the sea which gathered all kinds. In casting a doubt upon this, the Herald, in spite of its protest to the contrary, shows that "The Josephites" do have "a disposition to misrepresent President Brigham Young."

The very spirit of the movement which is called a "Re-organization" is one of misrepresentation and contention. It prompts the selection of isolated passages from old sermons in which the public do not have access, and their distortion into meanings which they do not really convey. It has been for years the chief work of preachers of that sect to arouse opposition against the Church established by the Prophet, and which has continued to the present day, by maligning and misinterpreting the acts and teachings of the great and mighty man whom the Lord raised up to succeed the Prophet after his martyrdom.

This instance about which inquiries were made by Mr. Anderson, who has become disgusted with the perversions of Elders in the "Re-organization," is but one out of many that might be cited. Even in the same number of the Herald now before us and to which we have herein referred, we find this sentence, in an article otherwise well written, which shows the animus of the writer in coming with his associates:

"What if Arthur of Alexandria and Brigham Young of Salt Lake did teach that Jesus was the natural son of Joseph?"

The implication therein conveyed is an absolute falsehood. "Brigham Young of Salt Lake" never taught or expressed the idea that "Jesus was the natural son of Joseph." There was no need to intercept this untruth into the article in which it appears. It is really not germane to the subject treated of. It is an evidence of spite and malignity. It is one more sign of the spleen that rankles in the hearts of men in that organization, which is nothing if not antagonistic to the real Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Arguments based on falsehood and perversions of the language of an opponent may answer for a vicious purpose for a brief period, but must eventually fall to the ground or come back to smite the lips that uttered them.

We have quoted from the discourses of President Brigham Young to show his utter detestation of lying, stealing, gambling and all other forms of vice and wickedness. The impress of his teachings and the spirit that accompanied them is upon the faithful Latter-day Saints today. It is reflected in their lives of honor, integrity and truth. Thus, "being dead he yet speaketh." And to the present writer the memory of his presence, influence and instruction, so full of righteousness, nobility and faith, rises in indignation against those defamers who use pretended religious authority to hold him up in a false light before mankind. He was a man of God designated by revelation in the days of Joseph the Seer, to hold the keys of the Apostleship and stand at the head of that presiding quorum in the church, which was to regulate and set in order its affairs in all the world. He lived and died a Prophet and Apostle of the Lord, and by the just and true name will be cherished among the people of the truly great in the last dispensation.

THE RACE PROBLEM.

A short time ago a conference convened at Montgomery, Ala., for the purpose of discussing the race question in the South. Various views were expressed by the speakers, but few had any practical suggestions to offer. Many spoke of "industrial education," but others thought this would "complicate matters." All seemed to think that the only way out of the existing difficulty would be separation. But where can the colored go? Mr. J. T. Graves of Georgia thought that an imperium in imperio might be founded, by giving

the colored people the privilege of settling in the arid region, after having provided a system of reservoirs for irrigation. Other equally impracticable suggestions were made.

Gov. McCrindle, of West Virginia took the view, that the negro problem would be solved, by the adoption of an educational and property basis for the franchise, administered fairly for both black and white. He thought that would settle for all time the question that has so long agitated the South.

The negro problem is one of the most intricate this country is called upon to solve. There is as much danger of adopting a policy by which infinite justice is done to a race that has already suffered a great many wrongs, as there is of injuring the interests of the other race. It is a question of avoiding both Scylla and Charybdis—the monster and the whirlpool. Education, the monster, the only remedy. As Booker T. Washington puts it:

"A return to Africa for the negro is out of the question, even provided that a majority of the negroes wished to go back, which they do not. The adjustment of the relations of the two races must take place here, and it is taking place slowly but surely. As the negro is educated to make homes and to respect himself, the white man will in turn respect him."

It is probable in the higher fields of education that the solution of the race problem finally will be found. As the negro enters these fields and contributes his quota to literature, to music, painting, sculpture, architecture, inventions and explorations, he will find the prejudices now existing melting away. Neither science nor art knows any distinction between race and color. In those domains, as in the realms of true religion, there is but one human family. At present this fact is not fully recognized by the masses, which are inclined to divide into castes on different lines. But education will change that. It will raise the individuals in self-respect and teach them to respect one another as members of the same vast family.

SPANISH ASPIRATIONS.

The Spanish government has sanctioned a congress of the Central and South American republics, to be held in Madrid. The object is to establish closer trade relations between the Spanish-speaking nations. It seems a "Spanish-American Union" has been formed, ostensibly for commercial purposes, but it is believed the association is not entirely disinterested as to politics. Spain is naturally bidding for support in Spanish-America, and it will be interesting to notice to what extent Spanish-Americans are willing to respond to the call made upon them. There is to be held a pan-American congress next year in Mexico. Will the Madrid congress draw a larger crowd than the Mexican assembly?

There can be no doubt that the best interests of the American republics are centered in this country, and not in Spain; still, it is possible that relation may assert itself in this matter. Were it possible for Spain to establish special trade relations with Spanish-America, that country would derive more benefit from a lost empire than from one over which she held tyrannical sway.

TRADE AND THE FLAG.

There is some dispute in the papers as to whether trade follows the flag, particularly as to the Philippine Islands. The Boston Herald quotes figures to prove that the trade was not much larger in March, 1900, than in the corresponding month the previous year; but the Boston Commercial Bulletin makes a comparison between the last year of Spanish control and the first year of American control, and obtains quite a different result. The Bulletin has these figures:

U. S. EXPORTS.		
To	1897.	1899.
Porto Rico	\$2,923,751	\$2,477,584
Cuba	\$2,298,512	\$4,861,261
Philippines	\$6,459	\$1,663,213
Hawaii	\$5,478,324	\$11,305,581
	\$16,869,949	\$41,507,619

That is to say, the increase of exports from this country to the former Spanish colonies is represented by something like \$25,000,000, in the first year. What will the trade be when peaceful conditions are established and industry flourishes?

REFORM BY SLAUGHTER.

The discussion back East of the advisability of retaining, or abolishing, the death penalty, has brought out a line of reasoning which a great many will consider peculiar, to say the least. The Troy Record, as quoted by the Press, of the same city, openly advocates the wholesale killing of criminals as well as deformed infants. It says:

"When therefore a man, bearing the sins of his forefathers, unto the third and fourth generation, as was thundered from Mount Sinai—when a man is born physically crippled, mentally deficient, or morally degenerate, what shall be done with him? Shall he be brought up as a free and independent being, to become a sorrow to his relatives and a burden or menace to society, and to perpetuate his kind? Shall he be placed in some institution for his natural life, at the expense of society to which he is of no benefit? Shall he be trained, taught and improved, if possible, by learned physicians and expensive teachers? Shall he be quietly and painlessly obliterated from earth a few years before his natural time and removed at once from the risk of sin and misery, either for himself or for others? Such are the questions which are pondered by the sociologists and criminologists of today. The latter alternative, it is needless to say, will not soon be adopted. Although eugenics is now often discussed by the medical profession as a last remedy in the case of painful and incurable diseases, it is seldom openly advocated and never openly applied; and the day is far distant when its application to malformed or imbecile infants will be tolerated."

The paper considerably omits any direct reference to the one half of the race, which is generally designated "gentle," but it is fair to suppose that in the term "man" it includes "woman," and that the proposition is to kill off all who are not beautiful or good, no matter what the sex may be.

The trouble with this proposed cure for evil is this, however, that it would be impossible to find an impartial and absolute just censor. Who should be appointed to say what child is too ugly to live, and what man and woman are

too bad for this world? The scheme has been tried and was found wanting. All through the lower forms of paganism and the period of medieval intolerance were people slaughtered by the millions, but it did not work. By modern rules of measurement, the noblest and best members of the human family were constantly sacrificed, while bigots and narrow-minded deformities ruled and narrowed. The case would be the same now, were the insane doctrine adopted. The lambs of the human family would be led to the slaughter house, while the wolves were feasting on the fat things of the earth.

It is strange that "reformers" will look backward to barbarism for ideas which to apply to present conditions. They should know that humanity is on the advance, not on the retreat. The only remedy for all the ills and all the imperfections of the human race is that which Holy writ calls a "new birth"—palingenesis. Without that, there can be no reform of lasting benefit. How this "palingenesis" is to be brought about is really the most important question of the present time. It is one which a great many are trying to answer, each in his own way.

A WARNING TO ENGLAND.

M. de Bloch, the Russian author on military topics, continues to warn Great Britain that her wisest course to take now would be to end the war on honorable terms. He makes the point that it would be very impolitic to force an unwilling people into the empire, and create another Ireland in South Africa; and he also expresses his belief that the tide of war will again turn in favor of the Boers. This is remarkable, coming, as it does, from a high authority on such questions and at a time when to the ordinary observer it appears that the Boer cause is all but irretrievably lost. This is what M. de Bloch says in his article in the North American Review:

"In the Transvaal the conditions will be exceptionally favorable to the Boers and correspondingly adverse to the British, who will forfeit even such advantages as superior artillery, tactical training and iron discipline have heretofore conferred upon them. The country is barren, and supplies must therefore be drawn from the distant base, with which a very long line of communications must be continuously kept open. The land is further rugged, hilly, abounding in narrow passes like those of Spain, Caucasus, Bosnia, the island of Crete, which were for a long time successfully defended against armies of many thousands, most of whom now lie buried in the soil they invaded. Even if the Boers lacked the inherent shrewdness which characterizes all their military and political movements, necessity alone would compel them to break up their forces into a number of little bands, whose aim and object it would be to harass the British rear, cut off supplies and above all seriously damage the railway line or lines on which the invading army must mainly rely. Now, these objects would not be difficult of accomplishment. It needs so little in these days of destructive explosives to blow up a bridge, a station, a tunnel, and to cause an obstruction in a few minutes which cannot be repaired in less than a month! And there will be but one available railway line from base to front, so that if that can be rendered impassable, the termination of the war will have been put off indefinitely and the time will have been enlisted on the side of the defenders and time exposes England to the danger of foreign complications."

In a short time it will appear whether there is to be any heavy fighting in the Transvaal. Lord Roberts is advancing very rapidly, and the Boers have hardly time to rally anywhere. In the interest of peace, it is to be hoped that the Russian author overestimates the power of resistance of the Boers, for a prolongation of the war cannot be desirable from any point of view.

It now looks as if no political party will trust its platform in the next election without a special trust plank. People in the famine districts in India are dying so rapidly from cholera that the bodies cannot be buried; yet comparatively little is heard of efforts to relieve the terrible situation.

The Baptist mission society says a million people in New York are irreligious by profession. Doubtless it could find almost as many more who are as irreligious in fact, though they may pretend otherwise.

There were several prostrations from heat in Chicago on Sunday, while in Utah we had another illustration of the benign influence of the blessed mountain air, which is perfectly charming in its exhilaration nowadays.

There is war in the home of the big sugar trust. A stockholder has asked the New Jersey court of chancery to enjoin the trust from using its million dollar surplus to coerce Arbuckle Brothers into joining the sugar combine.

There may be no danger of a Filipino uprising in Manila, as stated in the dispatches, but it is because of the danger to such an uprising rather than from any lack of desire on the part of Aguinaldo's sympathizers.

The president of the defunct Globe National Bank of Boston has been sentenced to eight years' imprisonment for misappropriating the bank's funds. Though his term in jail is to be served in Greenfield, it is not understood that he will be kept in clover.

Gen. Buller has achieved a signal victory over the Boers, and has occupied their position at Biggarsberg. Natal. It seems to have accomplished his purpose quite as cleverly as Lord Roberts' advance has been achieved further west.

When the Presbyterian general assembly refers to another religious organization as "satanic," it should remember that an organization which does not believe in its own creed has about as much of the "satanic" attribute of hypocrisy as any denomination ought to be required to carry.

The United States Supreme Court has held the inheritance law to be valid, so far as it relates to legacies, but not to estates. Now rich men who make their wills can find lawyers to make a detour around the legacy taxation. It takes money to beat the tax-gatherer.

Now there is considerable talk of the probability of Germany and the United States going to war in the near future.

Certainly if Germany tries to seize any part of the American continent and place it under German sovereignty by a colonization scheme or otherwise, there will be trouble. An invasion of the Monroe doctrine which forbids European territorial aggression on this continent would be equivalent to a declaration of war against this country.

ROBERTS' ADVANCE.

New York Evening Sun.
 Now that the Boer movement has begun in earnest we may look for almost continuous fighting in every field of action, with Pretoria as the converging point of the divisions of Lord Roberts' powerful army. It is no reflection on the heroic valor of the Boers or on the skill of their generals to regard the result as not in doubt. They are greatly outnumbered in numbers, and the British commander is a brilliant soldier.

Chicago Record.
 Now that Lord Roberts has begun to move northward from Bloemfontein there are many sanguine persons in England and this country who think they can occupy Pretoria the day when he will occupy Pretoria and put an end to the Boer resistance. Ignoring the fact that the possibility of successful defense in the territory north of the Vaal river are much greater than they have been in the Orange Free State, and disregarding the probability that the difficulties of the British will be serious and harassing, even after armed opposition to the queen's government shall have wholly ceased, there are numbers of men of an adventurous turn of mind who imagine that South Africa will experience a great "boom" as soon as the British troops enter Pretoria.

Worcester Gazette.
 The operations have been merely in the nature of skirmishes and of no importance. Probably not until the Vaal river is reached will there be an engagement of magnitude. Along the line of defense at the river is expected to occur the great battle of the war. But even there, the odds will be too great to admit of but one outcome. The British have about 22,000 men in the field. The Boers, as is believed, have about 35,000. Under the circumstances British success is not to be crowded over very loudly.

Boston Herald.
 The Vaal river, which was supposed to be the strongest line of defense in the Orange Free State, was crossed after some pretty stiff fighting by Lord Roberts in the northward, and by Gen. Ian Hamilton in the northwesterly advance, and the town of Smalheide has been occupied by the former, while Winburg itself, a much greater prize, has fallen into Gen. Hamilton's hands. We have said, a very considerable success, and it gives the British commander, in-chief a strategic superiority which is likely to bear fruit before long in the capture of Kroonstad.

San Francisco Call.
 Roberts has thus far made no attempt to overcome the Boers, but as he manages to get around them very rapidly, his tactics may be just as effective as over-running them.

New York Post.
 English military writers confidently expect Lord Roberts' present operations to result speedily in unhooking Buller's army. By means of a division threatening the rear of the Boers who now hold the passes in the Drakensberg range which Buller has sat down, the federal forces could be forced to retreat or put in a position of extreme peril. So great would be the advantage involved in such a successful movement of this kind that it is reasonable to suppose that it will be attempted. The Boers would be either badly damaged or driven away. Buller's idle army would be brought into play; and, perhaps most important of all, the railroad from Durban up to Bethlehem could be utilized in the enormously difficult task of supplying Roberts' advancing columns.

Sacramento Bee.
 The Boers have another string to their bow in their ability to destroy Johannesburg, where hundreds of millions of British capital are invested. This would be an extreme measure, but one that circumstances might justify. Inasmuch as the war has been waged upon the Boers because of the British greed to seize and control the mineral wealth of the country, the Boers could be warranted in carrying out such a scheme, and ruining the great mining works at Johannesburg, at the moment when the price of victory might seem within the grasp of the enemy.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

A pamphlet on "A United Order of Labor" has just been issued by Mr. J. H. Midgley, of this city. It professes to be an exposition of the causes of poverty and a suggestion of an effective remedy. The author takes up a number of the burning questions of the day and closes with a set of articles of association and by-laws for "A United Order of Labor."

"Let There Be Light" is the title of an interesting book on the modern industrial and social conditions. The author is David Lubin. He clothes his ideas in the form of debates between members of "The Twentieth Century Club," and their investigations lead them to the conclusion that much of the present trouble is to be found in the defects of the prevailing religious systems. They find that it is impossible to make "business and Christianity fit" together. They end by attempting to devise a plan for a new church and new social conditions. It is a little volume that can be read with profit by all who take any interest in the social questions of our time.—D. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

The May number of The Chautauquan contains an illustrated article on "The Expansion of the American People," which for many reasons is of special interest to the Western readers. The author devotes a couple of pages to "Mormonism," and seeks a solution to the problem, why the Saints have failed to do so much for themselves. The reply is found in what he calls the "separated" feature of the Church. That principle, he thinks, is un-American and therefore repugnant to the people. That this explanation does not cover the persecution of the Saints in European countries, should be evident. It is admitted, though, that even "Mormonism" as a reform movement will have a good influence upon the general public. Other features are: "Topics of the Hour: VIII. China and the Far Eastern Question"; "The Case of 'Ghastly' Burke." A short story: "Reaching the Masses by House Visitation"; "The King of Beaver Island." Illustrations: "Early History of Material Associations." "Books as Tools." "Reading with a Purpose." and "Critical Studies in American Literature." V. A. Lorie Post; Post's "Clowns." It is a good and interesting number.—Cleveland, Ohio.

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