

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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

LORENZO SNOW, TRUSTEE-IN-TRUST.

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SALT LAKE CITY, - SEPT. 22, 1900.

CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The seventeenth semi-annual conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will commence on Friday, October 5, at 10 a. m. in the Tabernacle in this city.

LORENZO SNOW,
GEORGE Q. CANNON,
JOSEPH F. SMITH,
First Presidency.

FAST DAY.

Inasmuch as one of the sessions of our forthcoming General Conference will be held on Sunday, the 7th prox., which is our general fast day, the next fast day services will be held on the last Sunday of the present month instead of the first Sunday of next month.

LORENZO SNOW.

DON'T FORGET!

It is so easy to forget, and with some folks so hard to remember, that notwithstanding repeated notices, it becomes necessary again to remind the people of Utah, that a new registration of voters will have to be made previous to the election in November of this year. The Revised Statutes provide that this shall take place in each year of a presidential election. Also that "every person desiring registration must appear in person and make application therefor," at the office of the registration officer for the district in which he or she resides.

The fact that a citizen has been duly registered heretofore, will not count for this election. And the registrar is not required to call at the residences of voters to register them. They will have to appear in person at the office of the registration agent, at the time designated in the law, and the place named in the notices that will be posted, and subscribe to the registration oath or they cannot vote at the ensuing election. The days appointed by law for registration, this year, are Tuesday Oct. 9, Wednesday Oct. 10, Tuesday Oct. 15, Tuesday Oct. 30, and Wednesday Oct. 31. The office hours will be from eight o'clock in the morning to nine o'clock in the evening.

These are the only times at which registration can be had this year, and people who read the newspapers should not only take notice of this important information, but impart it to their neighbors and acquaintances, and also keep in mind the dates we publish. There ought not to be any unnecessary delay, either. As many voters as can attend, should go to the office of the registrar of their district, the place of which will be duly announced, on Tuesday, October 9, or Wednesday, October 10, and not leave the matter to the last days of registration. Don't forget, and be in time!

THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

We publish, in this issue of the "News," the list of the gentlemen named by Chairman J. E. Dooley, as authorized at the meeting of business men last Thursday evening, to memorialize the City Council to grant the request of the promoters of the railroad between this city and Los Angeles, for franchises and depot grounds within the corporate limits. The place designated as the spot particularly wanted for depot grounds is Pioneer Square, which, as we have shown in previous remarks has been formally dedicated for a public park. We have been requested to explain the powers of the City Council in reference to the disposal of such property.

In section 266 of the Revised Statutes of Utah, power is given to the City Council "to purchase, receive, hold, sell, lease, convey, and dispose of property, real and personal for the benefit of the city both within and without its corporate boundaries." In the same section, power is also given to the Council, "to lay out, establish, open, alter, widen, extend, grade, pave, or otherwise improve streets, alleys, avenues, sidewalks, parks, and public grounds; and to vacate the same."

We direct attention to the word "vacate," as it is very important in this connection. It will be observed that the power to give away public property for private or even quasi-public use, is not mentioned. There are grave doubts in many legal minds as to the authority of the council on this question. However, the list of gentlemen selected to memorialize the council contains the names of men of various opinions on minor matters, although, we presume, they are all desirous of securing the advent of the road and its terminus in this city. They will doubtless confer carefully upon the proper request to make of the City Council, and the manner of its presentation. The "News" simply desires to have the knotty questions involved

settled in a manner favorable to the railroad, and at the same time to the best interests of the people of this city and the State of Utah.

STRIKE AND MANSLAUGHTER.

If the hope was entertained that the coal strike would pass off without bloodshed, that hope has been rudely shattered by the sad tragedy reported from Shenandoah. As a result of a conflict between strikers, or sympathizers, with a sheriff's posse, some have been killed and several others more or less seriously injured. One of the wounded is a little girl, who must have been innocent of any offense.

The report is that the miners were the attacking party. A number of Poles, Slavs and Hungarians are said to have gathered. A shot was fired from a saloon, followed by a shower of stones, and then the sheriff ordered his men to fire, with the result stated. Whatever justification there may have been for a murderous fire, the guns must have been badly aimed, since among the victims are at least two who cannot have taken any active part in the riots. And now more trouble is feared. Passions have been aroused, the flames of which may not easily be extinguished.

The strike is more than ever a subject of public concern. In the interest of public morals, it is to be hoped it can be settled without further bloodshed. If our boasted civilization is not to be characterized in future history as a farce, it must find some way of settling disputes between employers and employees other than by the savage use of steel and powder.

It is a singular fact that in most labor troubles of considerable magnitude, the authorities are so ready to oppose force with force, calling out posses and militia and soldiers, while when mobs are gathered for the purpose of executing lynch law, the authorities only in exceptional cases are in evidence at all. Were they as ready to maintain the law and guard the precincts of justice against mobs, as they seem to be when laborers clamor for bread, many of the scenes that have brought disgrace to this country would never have been enacted.

Lawlessness is to be strongly condemned, no matter by whom it is indulged in, or under what circumstances; but there should be no partiality in dealing with it. It is not to be expected that crowds smarting under fanned or real injuries, shall respect the laws as long as murderous mobs of lynchers are permitted to trample them in the dust. The offering of unpunished law-breaking is ever more law-breaking. You cannot expect more of poor workmen and "ignorant foreigners" than of that class which so often in reports of lynchings figure as "respectable citizens." However, the riot is deplorable. Is the State of Pennsylvania powerless against the storm within her borders? If so, legislation to prevent similar troubles in the future seems to be an urgent need. Try legalized arbitration.

WHAT AILS THE PULPIT?

A contributor to the Boston Transcript gives the interesting results of some observations he has made with regard to church going, particularly in Boston and its neighborhood.

One of his conclusions is that about three women attend church to every man that is found there. The proportion varies greatly in different places of worship, but in rare instances do the men equal the women in the Sunday audiences. The writer specifies by stating that in three churches located in Massachusetts avenue, outside of Boston, the attendance in the Unitarian was one man to four women, in the Baptist one to three, and in the Universalist somewhat less than one to two. He found several churches in which the number of men was not more than one to seven or eight women.

Another feature of church-going the writer has also given some attention and he found that, as a rule, not more than one in three or four of the adult population can be classed as church attendants. In most towns and cities not more than one-half of the people living there are in any sense of the word identified with churches. Very few cities or towns in Massachusetts, he finds, have church accommodations for more than one-fourth of the persons of church-going age, and that fact alone proves how small proportion of the people attend church.

Another observation made also is that the Protestant churches are commencing to abandon the evening services. The consequence is that those who desire the best of the preaching can offer must attend the morning services, and as many are prevented from doing this, they are left without the benefit of the public worship.

The contributor to the Transcript, unlike others who have studied the subject, does not believe that the Sunday paper and the Sunday games are responsible for the falling off in church attendance. The fault, he thinks, is with the churches themselves. The latter have drifted away from the intellectual life of modern times. What people think and talk about today, the preachers seldom hear. The pulpits are not in touch with the world; the preacher in other words, offers his hearers the theology of the past ages, which has no practical bearing on modern questions, though they once were of popular interest.

There is a great deal of truth in this observation. Every age has its own problems, its own struggles. At the time of the reformation, when the problem was to break through the walls erected by centuries of ecclesiastical domination, and to establish, right or wrong, the independence of the individual, without which ensuing revolutions would have been impossible, it was necessary to scrutinize every established dogma, and to weigh every accepted principle. Then it was in order to dig from the dust of ages the ponderous tomes of "fathers" and "councils," and to discuss their sayings and dicta. But to continue for ever in the same groove, without regard to the flight of time and the work already done, is of course a grave mistake. It is that which helps to empty the churches.

Our present time is busy, not so much with the distinction between "sub-

jective and objective justification," or between "transubstantiation" and "consubstantiation." It is seeking earnestly a solution for the various problems which we are assured by Sacred Writ will all be adjusted during the Millennial reign of Christ. Our age is clearly preparing itself for the last, glorious dispensation. It is struggling to emerge from the mists and chaos of social and political strife, to the harmony of universal brotherhood. It is looking for an order of things in which the strong and the weak—the lion and the lamb—shall lie down together in peace, and every usurper of might be compelled to surrender it to Him, to whom alone belongs power, and dominion and glory for ever and ever.

What does the modern pulpit do for the furtherance of this cause? What message has the orthodox minister to the despot on the throne, and the victims of tyranny? What to the hosts that make the earth tremble with the roar of cannon and the flashes of swords, and to the anxious multitude that cry aloud for peace? What to the laborer who is ground into the dust by corporate greed? What to the modern Ahab and Jezebel to whom nothing is sacred? With the exception of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, there is no religious denomination on the earth that has a message especially framed to meet the present conditions of the world.

It is not denied that there are in all denominations progressive ministers with broad, liberal ideas, but the absence of such is conspicuous, generally speaking. There is a great deal of what may be called negative liberality, which aims at ignoring the harsher beliefs of the past, but there is general lack of a positive message, and a marked absence of spiritual power. And the result is the public take but little interest in the teachings. There is everywhere indifference, agnosticism and apathy.

What the world needs is revelation from God. Never in the world's history has a new order of things been established without such revelation. Moses was needed to lead his people out of bondage. Elijah was needed to steady the ship of state in the breakers of his time. Ezra was needed to restore the commonwealth after the captivity. John the Baptist, the Son of God, and the Apostles of the Lamb were the force that broke down the bars between the Old World and the New. And the Millennial era, for which mankind is now anxiously, though unconsciously, preparing, will not come, except as a result of more light from heaven. Reason and revelation proclaim this truth with equal clearness and force.

A SLAYER OF JOSEPH.

The Saints' Herald of September 19 copies an item from the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, which may be of some interest to the readers of the "News." It is a death notice of a man, who claimed to be one of the slayers of the Prophet Joseph Smith. The notice is as follows:

"Calvin Cole, aged 44 years, died at 4 o'clock yesterday morning at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Carrie Messenger, 3226 Bell avenue. He has been living in St. Louis since 1893, but was one of the pioneer settlers of Hancock Co., Illinois. He was in the dry goods business at Warsaw, Illinois, during the trouble with the 'Mormons,' then at Nauvoo, Illinois, and bears the distinction of being one of the six men who killed Joseph Smith, the 'Mormon' leader, while he was climbing out of the jail at that place. The party drove to Nauvoo, and on the way back the horses gave out when two miles out of Nauvoo, and the party narrowly escaped being captured by the 'Mormons.' The name of the man who fired the fatal shot has never been divulged."

"Mr. Cole was born in Pein Yan, New York, Dec. 13, 1855, and came west when he was 21 years of age, settling in Palmyra, Missouri, where he remained six months, when he removed to Warsaw, Illinois. In 1839, Mr. Cole married Miss Jane Hill, who died in 1865. He leaves three children, namely Mrs. Messenger, Mrs. A. M. Danely, wife of Rev. A. M. Danely, president of Crawford College, Quincy, Illinois, and a son, Mr. Ed. Cole. The funeral services will be held at noon today at the residence of Mrs. Messenger, 3226 Bell avenue, by Rev. William Bardeen, of Trinity Episcopal church. The remains will be interred at Warsaw, Illinois."

The item may be worth preserving as a matter of history. In all probability Mr. Cole was one of the four who on the order of Col. Levi Williams fired their muskets at the body of the Prophet after it had been raised up against the well curb. These men, it is stated, were paralyzed after they had committed the brutal deed, and when the murderers fled in all directions, they had to be carried to a wagon and were thus conveyed toward Warsaw.

The martyrdom of the Prophet Joseph and his brother Hyrum is about the darkest chapter in American history. Mr. Cole is perhaps the last of the prominent actors in the tragedy. One by one they have gone to meet their judge. May the all-compassionate God have such mercy on them as is consistent with infinite justice and infinite love!

SACRED MUSIC.

A report has found its way into the press to the effect that dignitaries of the Roman church are considering the advisability of effecting a reform in church music, which contemplates the doing away with the highly ornamental compositions now in use, and a return to the plain chants of Ambrose and Gregory.

This style of singing has been supposed to be founded on the music of the synagogues and to have come down from the time of the authors of the Hebrew psalms—a supposition by no means improbable, when the present chant of the Hebrew places of worship and the plaintive spirit of oriental melody are considered.

The church very early took steps for the preservation of its ancient music, and it became one of the duties of the clergy to sing it, as the authorized liturgical music of the church. From time to time efforts have been made to purify it, by eliminating all foreign elements from it, and such efforts have undoubtedly had the result of restoring the melodies to their original simplicity.

With Protestantism the aim was to introduce congregational singing, and the early chorals were admirably adapted for that purpose. But later tendencies have been in the direction of faster time, and more ornamental composi-

tions, better adapted to the trained voice and the choir, than the general public. It is a curious fact, though, that the old, plain chant has a fascination of its own even to Protestant audiences. It is still used in some churches on great festivals, and it never fails to add to the dignity and solemnity of the services.

Music and singing always have formed an important part of public and private worship. Its purpose is to transport the soul to regions beyond earthly care and strife. When it inspires peace, love and reverence, or expresses the sentiments of a heart filled with joy and gratitude, it fills the end for which it was intended. Much which goes under the name of singing and music is but an abuse of the divine gift. The church cannot be too careful in the selection of that which it accepts as sacred music.

Lord Salisbury is accused by British liberals of being unfair. Isn't all fair in British politics?

Train robbers are sadly in need of meeting a vigorous check. Think of two train robbers in the West within 12 hours.

One attractive feature of train robberies is that officers have a chance of earning cash rewards that they did not have before. There's nothing like turning up opportunities.

Reports continue to come of Chinese butchering Christian missionaries. It looks as if a stable government in China would need a much stronger hand than the present dynasty has displayed of late.

It now transpires that the family of Joseph Chamberlain, British colonial secretary, has the contract for furnishing supplies to the British admiralty. This is merely one more evidence of the accuracy of Oom Paul Kruger's statement that Britain's colonial secretary was "more for Chamberlain than for England."

It is an excellent thing for men of national repute and influence to come to Utah and acquire accurate information on conditions here. They not only learn what has been accomplished by Utah's people, but that the government owes this State an obligation to give material aid in its agricultural and manufacturing development.

The Russian, German, French and Austrian troops are engaged in the attack on the Chinese forts at Pei Tang should be convinced now that the Chinese are not inferior strategists. The troops hammered away at the forts thinking all the time the Chinese force was surrounded, but the latter got away without even being seen by the allies. Such a blunder is worse than anything yet recorded from the British campaign in South Africa.

Strikers in the anthracite region are resorting to the usual lawless methods which bring so much damage to their own cause, and in consequence two men have been killed. The fact that so many strikers get beyond control of their own leaders is a strong argument against allowing extensively organized strikes, because of the dangers attending them. When a strike comes, the effect of a compulsory arbitration by the government ought to come in too.

A New York undertaker says he took patent bitters at a doctor's advice, and for two months he did not know what he was doing. It would seem that he did not know what he was doing when he took the bitters, or he would have had sense enough to confine himself to the small doses the physician prescribed. When a patient is so foolish as to take a month's medicine in one dose, it is a rare thing for him to come back to life at all, but that isn't the doctor's fault.

Travelers in England are making another stir against the abominable baggage system. The strongest opposition to the desired change is that a passenger may lose his checks and thus have difficulty in getting his baggage. As the procedure now is, he often loses his baggage, beyond hope of recovery, while under the check system his property is still within reach when he proves ownership. The English railway baggage system is more than antiquated; it is the acme of ignorance in method.

WILL GALVESTON RISE AGAIN?

New York Herald.
From a sanitary as well as a commercial point of view it may yet be a serious question whether or not Galveston will ever regain its former place as a desirable residential quarter or as a leading business center. Certain it is, however, that whatever may be the ultimate outcome of its present calamity it is not safely habitable at present, and should accordingly be speedily depopulated.Chicago Inter-Ocean.
Not a single American town devastated by flood or fire or hurricane has ever been abandoned. Not a city dismantled or in part destroyed by flood or fire has been retarded in its growth or progress. The American people are not given to desertion. There is in the American character no taint of superstition to make the people cower in the face of trouble. There is, on the other hand, a spirit of indomitable courage, a quality of stubborn insistence that carries them to victory over the most adverse circumstances. As it has been in other cities, so will it be in Galveston. The recuperative power inherent in the people will make the new Galveston greater than the old.New York Evening Sun.
It looks as if Galveston would duplicate the exploit of Chicago in rising after her ruins. For a few days there was talk to the effect that the injury inflicted by the storm was irreparable, that outsiders having business interests there would hesitate to take the risk a second time, and so on. But all that has been changed. Inspired and encouraged by the manner in which their fellow citizens all over the country have come to their aid, the survivors of the disaster are already turning courageous eyes to the future, and after the work of disposing of the dead has been completed, the other work of getting ready for business again will go on with vigor.Chicago Record.
In attempting to forecast the future of Galveston it is necessary to take into consideration the character and the spirit of its citizens. Great calamities do not usually result in permanent disaster to the community affected by them. People who stood in the flames-wreathed streets of Chicago the day after the great fire in 1871 will recall the buoyant determination of its business men to restore their homes, warehouses

and factories in the shortest possible time. How well they accomplished their purpose is apparent today. Individuals had suffered irreparable losses in many cases, but the courage that compelled success was there, and the city, as a whole, rose from its ashes more beautiful and more enduring than it had been before.

Milwaukee Wisconsin.
It is preposterous to suppose that Galveston will be abandoned by its inhabitants because of the ruin wrought by the West India hurricane. On June 1 Galveston contained 46,000 inhabitants and possessed all the accessories of a prosperous and growing city. The United States government has expended \$8,000,000 in steel bridges and other approaches to the city. Texas has an area of 268,011 square miles. In 1890 the population was 2,285,523, and now it is at least 2,600,000. It is the greatest cotton-producing State in the Union, and embraces as good cotton land as can be found in any similar area on the face of the globe. Galveston is the natural depot of the productions of this vast country which are needed in Europe, and she is the prominent entrepot of the goods and merchandise destined for the consumption of its people.Kansas City Star.
It is evident that material considerations are beginning to assert themselves in Galveston, after a brief cessation in the presence of ruin and death. It will be contrary to the teaching of experience if Galveston shall be abandoned for another site, and it is only a repetition of history if the people of that community stay by their treacherous squalor.

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Synopsis of the Code of By Laws for the Rochdale Companies, Recommended by the Co-operative League of Utah.

The name of this company is and shall be ———— Company.

The purposes for which it is formed are to engage in a mercantile, manufacturing and shipping business.

The business shall be conducted on a basis of cash sales.

The net profits shall be divided among the purchasers.

The corporate powers of this company are and shall be vested in a Board of Directors (who shall be members of the company), except such powers as are reserved by statute or by these by-laws, to be exercised by the company as a whole.

This company does and shall consist of members who shall have signed these by-laws, and shall have paid their membership fee, and also at least the first installment upon the membership share.

The membership fee is and shall be ————, and shall accompany a written application for membership.

The membership share in this company shall be ————, and in excess of the amount paid as admission or membership fee, and no more.

Applicants for membership must be elected by a vote of ———— Directors, or selected by a like vote. If rejected, then the amount paid in with the application shall be returned and a receipt therefor taken by the Secretary.

In all cases of admission each applicant shall sign these by-laws, which signing shall constitute a contract between the member and this company.

On or before the signing of these by-laws there shall be paid to the Secretary by each member upon his membership share, the sum of ———— or more.

All membership shares, whether paid in full or in part, and all accrued profits, shall be non-refundable, except as otherwise provided in these by-laws.

The officers of this company shall be a Board of ———— Directors, a President, a Vice President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and ———— Auditors; the President, Secretary and Treasurer shall constitute a Finance Committee, all of whom must be members of the Company. The President, Vice President and Treasurer must be chosen from the Board of Directors.

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Be sure and procure your Fall Underwear from Z. C. M. I. We have the most complete line ever shown in Salt Lake City. All kinds, styles and prices.

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WE CAN save you one-quarter by buying your Underwear from us. We have nearly all kinds for Boys and Girls, Men and Women. Our 1900 Provo White Blankets are the best for the money in the world.

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Seats now on sale. Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00.

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