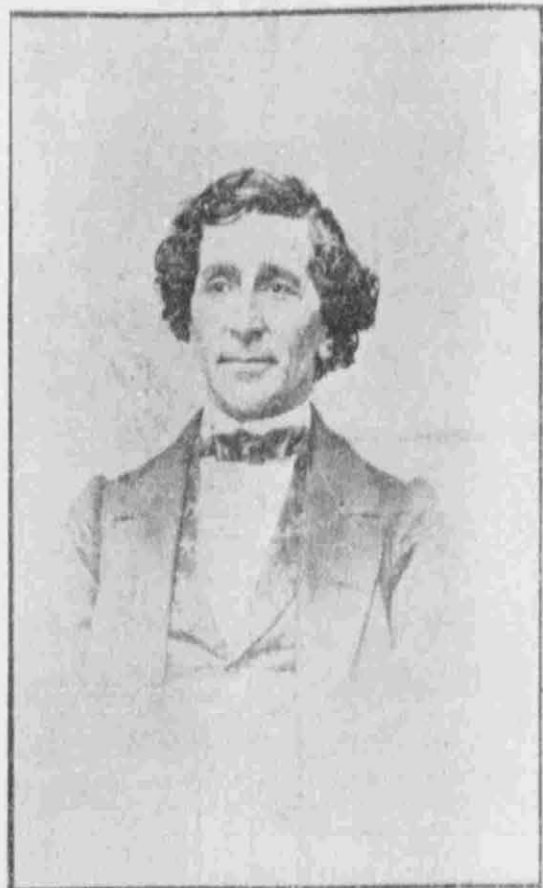


OLD SALT LAKERS.



HENRY MAIBEN.

Dear, gentle, kindly Brother Maiben! Who that has laughed over his genial genialities as an actor, or applauded his graceful gyrations as a dancer, will fail to recognize his features in the nonpareil picture? Yet, though he is so well remembered as an entertainer of the public, there was another side to his life, cherished just as dearly by those who knew him best. As a worker in the Church which he embraced, especially in the Sunday schools, no one could surpass him for the steady, unflinching and patient zeal he manifested. Some of the last years of his life were devoted to the Eighteenth ward Sunday school of this city, and his memory is lovingly cherished by his co-workers of those days. Henry Maiben was born in Brighton, England, July 16, 1819, where he received a college education. From the age of 15 until 21, he served an apprenticeship to carriage painting. He joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in December, 1836, having been baptized by President Lorenzo Snow, who was laboring in England at that time. In the year 1838, he emigrated to Utah, crossing the plains with an ox-team. He went south as far as Provo, at the time of the general move, when the army came to the Salt Lake valley, but returned to Salt Lake City a year or two later, where he took an active part in all the social gatherings of the Saints, creating unbounded enjoyment, by his abilities as a comic singer and a dancer. Few names were more familiarly known at that time, than that of Henry Maiben. He was connected with the early dramatic associations of the city, and was a member of the old stock company which played in the Social Hall, and later at the Salt Lake Theater. In the spring of 1868, having been called by President Brigham Young to locate in Provo, he moved his family, and for several years was engaged there at his trade. After moving to Provo, he organized a dramatic company and fitted up the old Cluff's hall, building new scenery, where they gave many successful entertainments, which will long be remembered. He remained in Provo until the fall of 1881, then returning to Salt Lake City where he accepted a position in the Z. C. M. I. drug store, he appeared several times with the Home Dramatic club, probably his best remembered delineation being old Remington in "Saratoga." He passed away on Oct. 8, 1882, after an illness of only a week with pneumonia.

ABOUT STEAMSHIP OUTLAYS.

They Are Probably \$50,000,000 Per Annum in New York—Apprehension in Hoboken—Fear That the North German Lloyd Company Will Now Leave the New Jersey City and Go to New York, as it Has Threatened.

New York, August 12.—[Special correspondence.]—The great fire at Hoboken, just across the river from New York on the Jersey side, which put three steamers out of commission and caused the loss of no one knows how many lives, has set Hoboken wondering what will be the future action of the North German Lloyd Steamship company with regard to its docks. This is the company whose property was involved in the fire. A year or more ago its officials declared that they intended to leave Hoboken and locate in New York. The bare announcement of this intention set Hoboken all a-shiver, and when it seemed probable that the Hamburg-American line would also come to New York the city across the river was in a state of violent apprehension.

Hoboken is a city of 40,000 or 50,000 inhabitants. Anywhere excepting here, right under the shadow of the new world's greatest city, it would be considered a place of some consequence. Here it counts for little.

HOBOKEN AND THE STEAMSHIP LINES.

Four transatlantic steamship lines at least maintain piers in Hoboken. They are the North German Lloyd, the Hamburg-American, the Scandinavian-American (Thingvalla) and the Holland-American. Besides the North German Lloyd piers that of the Thingvalla line was also wiped out, and Hoboken is now wondering whether the two companies will rebuild or whether the contemplated move to New York will now take place.

HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS IN WAGES.

Next to the money laid out for coal, \$200,000 annually, that paid for supplies, \$125,000 is largest. After that comes an item of \$255,000 a year for labor. Freight, \$285,000; general disbursements, \$125,000; printing, \$25,000; and pilotage, \$31,000, bring the total up to \$1,000,000.

at least \$50,000,000 a year in the port of New York, of which Hoboken is a part. But, of course, Hoboken itself receives only a portion of the money expended in America by the companies which dock on its shore. These lines amounts to one-fifth of their total output, or at least \$1,000,000, is probably true. The North German Lloyd sometimes employs 1,200 men aside from the crews of its vessels about its docks. The Hamburg-American line must employ as many, and it is true the two big companies alone pay out \$750,000 in wages every year, while the two other companies must pay at least \$100,000 more, bringing the total up to \$750,000. The money spent in Hoboken by arriving and departing passengers and by members of the ship's crews would surely raise it to \$1,000,000.

VARIETY OF LABOR EMPLOYED.

It is generally supposed that a steamship company's employees are nearly all sailors, engineers, stokers, deck hands

JAMES J. CORBETT, WHO IS TO FIGHT KID MCCOY AT NEW YORK, AUGUST 30.



"Pompador Jim" Corbett is training at Avoca Villa, Bath Beach, Long Island. The place is ideal in every respect—the spot of spots for one to get into perfect condition. A pier, a hundred yards from the shore, has been roofed and housed in with glass, and in it Corbett does his gymnasium work. Avoca Villa besieged by visitors who go to watch the work and take "just one look" at the man who has done more to elevate boxing than all the other pugilists combined.

and longshoremen, who load and unload ships. But in truth a big steamship company requires the services of men who are experts at many callings. Here are a few taken from the pay rolls of the North German Lloyd: Carpenters and joiners, painters, varnishers, machinists, blacksmiths, plumbers, gas and steam fitters, bricklayers, stonemasons, electricians and fagmen. Men of all these occupations, besides others, are employed constantly, to say nothing of men following at least 10 or 15 other callings who are required in special cases. That bricklayers should be needed by a steamship company is perhaps

the oddest fact to the outsider. But it is the most natural thing in the world to the steamship man, because the boilers and furnaces are set in brick, and this setting is likely to require attention at the end of every voyage. There is never a time when one or more styles of so big a line as the North German Lloyd may not be found in port, and the bricklayers employed by the company are almost constantly at work on the brick settings.

Quite a proportion of the unfortunate fellows who lost their lives in the last fire were at work in the docks at the time of the catastrophe.

SALARIES OF MISSIONARIES.

Average Paid to Recruiters in China is a Thousand a Year—This Goes a Long Way in the Orient, Although an Army of Servants is Required.

The present trouble with the Boxers in China, says a writer in the New York Tribune, has served to bring the missionary particularly the one in China, prominently before the eyes of the world. There are many things connected with the missionary which are not generally known. The Protestant missionaries in China are among the best paid of those in any part of the world. While it is true, however, that they receive more money than those in most other countries, when the conditions under which they work are taken into consideration the pay is found to be about equal to that elsewhere.

Income, provision is made for their support when they are placed upon the superannuated list if they have no relatives or friends to care for them.

Care is taken in the selection of the candidates of those to go to the mission fields. They are required to be of high physical condition and their intellectual and religious qualifications. A large percentage of those accepted are graduates from colleges, and many have taken post-graduate courses. There was a time when the demand for missionaries exceeded the supply of candidates, but within the last three or four

years, owing to the "student volunteer" movement, the number of those desiring to serve as missionaries has exceeded the demands of the boards. The candidates selected are usually under 30 years of age, and languages are best learned before they are sent. It is made to obtain persons who have languages with particular facility. The students are not sent as "harried recruits" for missionaries as much as formerly, as there are now places where English companies can be found. The first year or two after the candidate's arrival upon the field is usually spent in acquiring a knowledge of the language of the country to which he is assigned. In China it requires about a year and a half to obtain a working knowledge of the language. Preaching is one of the chief functions of the missionary, and he must seek out methods of attracting people to listen to him. He must speak in the street squares and at the fairs if he can get an audience in no other way. One of the first moves is the establishment of a school for Bible instruction. The contributions for foreign missionary purposes, according to the statistics prepared for the General Assembly of the United Methodist Church, the last year were as follows: United States, \$1,000,000; England, \$2,500,000; The world's total was \$7,500,000.

"What made him propose to her in France?"

"He accidentally overheard that the only French word she could pronounce was 'oui'—Harpers' Blazer.

London Lady: "What did you think of my facial expression?"

Soubrette: "I didn't notice any."—Harpers' Blazer.

Jack: "Is it true that Johnson has an addition to his family?" Smith: "Well, he calls it a multiplication—1919, you know?"—Tit-Bits.

KID MCCOY, WHO IS TO FIGHT JIM CORBETT AT NEW YORK, AUGUST 30.



"Kid" McCoy is the one man who, it is believed, can rival Corbett in science. So far he never has met a man who was his equal in cleverness. For two years efforts have been made to bring these two exponents of boxing together, and the battle without doubt will be the most scientific contest ever witnessed.

NOTABLE ASSASSINATIONS IN HISTORY.

George III. of England, mad attempt by Margaret Nicholson, August 2, 1786; again, by James Hatfield, May 15, 1800. Napoleon I. attempt by an infernal machine, December 24, 1800. Paul, Czar of Russia, by nobles, March 24, 1801. Spencer Perceval, premier of England, by Bellingham, May 11, 1812. George IV. (when regent), attempt January 28, 1817. August Kotzebue, German dramatist, for political motives, by Earl Sand, March 23, 1819. Charles, Duc de Berry (father of the Comte de Chambord), February 12, 1820. Capo D'Istria, count, Greek statesman (torture), October 9, 1831. Andrew Jackson, President United States attempt January 30, 1835. Louis Philippe of France, many attempts, by Fieschi, July 28, 1835; by Alibaud, June 23, 1836; by Mourier, December 27, 1836; by Darnes, October 15, 1836.

1840; by Lecote, April 14, 1848; by Henry, July 29, 1848. Dennis Affre, archbishop of Paris, June 27, 1848. Rudi, Comte Pellegrino, Roman statesman, November 15, 1848. Frederick William IV. of Prussia, attempt by Soteflage, May 22, 1850. Francis Joseph of Austria, attempt by Libeny, February 18, 1852. Isabella II. of Spain, attempts, by La Riva, May 1, 1847; by Morin, February 2, 1851; by Raymond Pucheta, May 28, 1856. Napoleon III. attempt, by Pignori, April 28, 1853; by Bellemare, September 8, 1853; by Orsini and others (France), January 14, 1858. Daniel, Prince of Montenegro, August 11, 1859. Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, at Ford's theater, Washington, by John Wilkes Booth, on the evening of April 14; died April 15, 1865. Michael, Prince of Serbia, June 10, 1868. Prim, marshal of Spain, December 23; died December 30, 1870. George Darboy, archbishop of Paris, by communists, May 24, 1871. Richard, Earl of Mayo, governor general of India, by Sher Ali, a convict, in Andaman Islands, February 8, 1872. Amadeus, Duke of Austria, when King of Spain, attempt, July 19, 1872. Prince Bismarck, attempt, by Bird, May 7, 1868; by Kallman, July 15, 1874. Abdul Aziz, Sultan of Turkey, June 4, 1876. Hussein Avni and other Turkish ministers, by a Circassian officer, June 15, 1878. William I. of Prussia and Germany, attempt, by Oscar Becker, July 11, 1881; by Hodel, May 11, 1878; by Dr. Schilling, June 2, 1878. Michael Ali, Pasha, by Albanians, Sept. 7, 1878. Lord Lytton, Viceroy of India, attempt, by Buss, Dec. 12, 1878. Alfonso XII. of Spain, attempt, by J. O. Meneses, Oct. 25, 1878; by Francisco Otero Gonzalez, Dec. 30, 1878. Louis Melikoff, Russian general, at Tempt, March 4, 1880. Brazilian premier of Roumania, attempt, by J. Pietraro, Dec. 14, 1880. Alexander II. of Russia, attempt, by Karakozov, at St. Petersburg, April 16, 1881; by Berezowski at Paris, June 6, 1881; by Alexander Solovieff, April 14, 1881; by undermining a railway train, Dec. 1, 1881; by explosion of electric palace, St. Petersburg, April 8, 1881, killed by explosion of a bomb thrown by a man who was himself killed, St. Petersburg, 2 p. m., March 13, 1881. James Garfield, President of the United States, shot by Charles Guiteau, Washington, July 2, 1881, died from his wounds, Sept. 19, 1881. Guiteau confessed of murder in the first degree, Jan. 26, 1882; sentenced Feb. 2, 1882, hanged on June 30, 1882. Marie Francois Carnot, President of France, stabbed mortally at Lyons by Pierre Santo, an anarchist, Saturday, June 24, 1894. Stanislaus Stambuloff, ex-premier of Bulgaria, killed by four persons, armed with revolvers and knives, July 23, 1898. Nizam-ud-din, Shah of Persia, was assassinated May 1, 1896, as he was entering a shrine near his palace. The man who shot him down was disguised as a woman, and is believed to have been the tool of a band of conspirators. He was caught and suffered the most hor-

rible death that Persian ingenuity could invent.

Antonio Canovas Del Castillo, prime minister of Spain, shot to death by Michel Angellio, alias Goli, an Italian anarchist, at Santa Agueda, Spain, while going to the baths, Aug. 8, 1897. Juan Linarte Florida, President of Uruguay, killed Aug. 23, 1897, at Montevideo by Avelino Arredondo, officer in Uruguayan army.

President Diaz, attempt, in the City of Mexico, by M. Arnaufo, Sept. 29, 1897.

Jose Maria Boya Burgos, President of Guatemala, killed at Guatemala City, Feb. 8, 1898, by Oscar Solimera.

Empress Elizabeth of Austria, stabbed in the heart by Lauchini, a French-Italian anarchist, at Geneva, Switzerland, while going from her hotel to a boat, Sept. 10, 1898.

Ulysses Bureaux, president of Santa Domingo, assassinated, July 26, 1899.

William Gobel, Democratic claimant to the governorship of Kentucky, shot by a person unknown, Tuesday, Jan. 26, 1900, while on his way to the state capital in Frankfort, Ky.

Humbert, King of Italy, shot to death July 29, 1900, at Monza, Italy, by Angelo Bressi.

Miss Arvilla Clark.

Controlle Teacher of Voice and Piano, Studio 277-B Constitution Building.

\$42.50 CHICAGO AND RETURN. \$42.50

Via Union Pacific Railroad.

On August 2nd and 10th the Union Pacific will sell tickets to Chicago and return at rate of \$42.50, limit September 20th. Time only 4 hours, through trains; superior service and equipment. Call at 201 Main Street for full particulars or address H. M. Clay, General Agent, Salt Lake City.

Mrs. EFFIE DEAN KNAPPEN

Voice Builder.

The Italian method. Studio over Dayzer Music Store.

ARTHUR SHEPHERD,

Teacher of Piano Forte, Numbers 25-26 Constitution Building.

C. E. SCHETTLER,

Instructor of Guitar, Mandolin, Banjo. Special instruction in piano and classes for young people. Studio at 201 Main Street.

ANTHONY C. LUND, BD.,

Graduate of Royal Conservatory of Music, Leipzig, Germany.

Studio, 201 North West Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah.

GEO. CARELESS,

First floor of Music.

Lessons in Voice Training, Piano, Piano, Organ and Singing.

Orders may be left at Dayzer Music Store.

Violin, Mandolin, Etc. Guitar, Banjo, Etc.

E. FORD,

Assisted by Miss Edith Ford.

Studio at Dayzer Music Co., 201 Main Street, Salt Lake City, Utah. Factory music furnished on seasons and give short notice by leaving orders at the above address.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

The Theater will be open two nights next week with a change of bill each evening. It is unusual to see the house opened during the heart of the summer, but probably no one could be found better able to fill a midsummer engagement than Mathews and Bulger. They left so laughable an impression in "By the Sea Waves," that the memory of it is all that will be needed to fill the house. They bring with them a strong corps of clever people, including Mary Marbis, soubrette, Maud Courtney, the "Singer of the Old Songs," Walter Jones, who made his name as the tramp in "1492," with several others equally well known. The first night, the new comedy, "The Night Before the Fourth," will be given, and on Tuesday evening, Hoyt's "A Rag Baby" in which Frank Daniels made his first hit here as "Old Sport," will be the bill.

Several ladies and gentlemen who gave their services without charge for Thursday evening's benefit for the Orphans Home and Day Nursery, have asked the "News" to ascertain what truth there was in the report which reached their ears, to the effect that the affair was in reality for the benefit of some one else, and that the Home only obtained a small part of the receipts. The "News" is pleased to be able to state on the authority of Mrs. Dr. Thompson, treasurer of the Home, that the report is incorrect. The Home received \$100 clear of all expenses. The report doubting arose from the fact that the affair was handled on lines somewhat different from those on which similar benefits have been conducted in the past. A lady, Miss Barnes, who has had a great deal of experience in working up similar entertainments, volunteered to manage the benefit for the Home on condition that she paid the Home \$100 cash and one-third of all the money taken in, she hiring the house and paying all other expenses and retaining the balance. She undertook to cover the city for tickets and her labors resulted in bringing between \$400 and \$500 into the building. After paying house rent, the \$100 she had advanced and another \$100 as the Home's one-third of the receipts, with the other expenses incurred, the sum left paid her very poorly for the time expended in selling tickets, and working up the benefit. Had not those who took part volunteered their services, Miss Barnes would have been a loser rather than a winner, by her venture.

THEATER GOSSIP.

Wilton Lackaye has carried off the honors in the Frawley Co. in San Francisco. In January he begins a starring tour as Jean Val Jean in "Les Miserables."

The Frawley company has been rendering the play of "Tribby" at the Grand in San Francisco during the week with great success. Frawley is about to produce the notorious "Sapho" with Miss Keith Wakeman in the title role.

Miss Melkie, the educationist, who made so pleasant an impression at Thursday evening's entertainment in the Theater, will return to her home in New York for a brief visit and come back to Salt Lake, where she intends to open a studio.

Many people have expressed a desire to see Henry Miller give a matinee of heartsease, on his return trip. At the Theater, however, it is said that the scenery for the production of "The

Chorus of the Metropolitan English Grand Opera company will begin rehearsals on September 1 for the first productions to be given in the week of October 1, "Faust," "Tannhauser" and "Mignon" will in all probability constitute the first week's repertoire.

The chorus of the Metropolitan English Grand Opera company will begin rehearsals on September 1 for the first productions to be given in the week of October 1, "Faust," "Tannhauser" and "Mignon" will in all probability constitute the first week's repertoire.

The chorus of the Metropolitan English Grand Opera company will begin rehearsals on September 1 for the first productions to be given in the week of October 1, "Faust," "Tannhauser" and "Mignon" will in all probability constitute the first week's repertoire.

The chorus of the Metropolitan English Grand Opera company will begin rehearsals on September 1 for the first productions to be given in the week of October 1, "Faust," "Tannhauser" and "Mignon" will in all probability constitute the first week's repertoire.

The chorus of the Metropolitan English Grand Opera company will begin rehearsals on September 1 for the first productions to be given in the week of October 1, "Faust," "Tannhauser" and "Mignon" will in all probability constitute the first week's repertoire.

The chorus of the Metropolitan English Grand Opera company will begin rehearsals on September 1 for the first productions to be given in the week of October 1, "Faust," "Tannhauser" and "Mignon" will in all probability constitute the first week's repertoire.

The chorus of the Metropolitan English Grand Opera company will begin rehearsals on September 1 for the first productions to be given in the week of October 1, "Faust," "Tannhauser" and "Mignon" will in all probability constitute the first week's repertoire.

The chorus of the Metropolitan English Grand Opera company will begin rehearsals on September 1 for the first productions to be given in the week of October 1, "Faust," "Tannhauser" and "Mignon" will in all probability constitute the first week's repertoire.

The chorus of the Metropolitan English Grand Opera company will begin rehearsals on September 1 for the first productions to be given in the week of October 1, "Faust," "Tannhauser" and "Mignon" will in all probability constitute the first week's repertoire.

The chorus of the Metropolitan English Grand Opera company will begin rehearsals on September 1 for the first productions to be given in the week of October 1, "Faust," "Tannhauser" and "Mignon" will in all probability constitute the first week's repertoire.

The chorus of the Metropolitan English Grand Opera company will begin rehearsals on September 1 for the first productions to be given in the week of October 1, "Faust," "Tannhauser" and "Mignon" will in all probability constitute the first week's repertoire.

The chorus of the Metropolitan English Grand Opera company will begin rehearsals on September 1 for the first productions to be given in the week of October 1, "Faust," "Tannhauser" and "Mignon" will in all probability constitute the first week's repertoire.

The chorus of the Metropolitan English Grand Opera company will begin rehearsals on September 1 for the first productions to be given in the week of October 1, "Faust," "Tannhauser" and "Mignon" will in all probability constitute the first week's repertoire.

The chorus of the Metropolitan English Grand Opera company will begin rehearsals on September 1 for the first productions to be given in the week of October 1, "Faust," "Tannhauser" and "Mignon" will in all probability constitute the first week's repertoire.



MAUDE COURTNEY,

Who "Sings the old Songs" with Mathews and Bulger.