

## DESERET EVENING NEWS

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

CLARENZO SNOW, TRUSTEE-IN-TRUST.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING  
(EXCEPT SUNDAY)  
Office of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints  
Salt Lake City, Utah.Charles W. Penrose, Editor  
Horace G. Whitney, Business ManagerSUBSCRIPTION PRICES.  
One Year, \$4.00  
Six Months, \$2.50  
Three Months, \$1.50  
One Month, .75  
Single Copies, 25  
Foreign Edition, per year, \$5.00  
Single Copies, 50Correspondence and other reading matter for publication should be addressed to the Editor.  
Address all business communications to THE DESERET NEWS, Salt Lake City, Utah.NEW YORK REPRESENTATIVE,  
R. A. Craig, 41 Times BuildingCHICAGO REPRESENTATIVE,  
R. A. Craig, 47 Washington St.

SALT LAKE CITY, JAN. 16, 1900.

## FAITH AS A CURATIVE.

Do we understand our esteemed evening contemporary, the Deseret News, to say that smallpox may be cured by the laying on of hands and that it would recommend this treatment?—S. L. Herald.

It is for the writer of that paragraph to say what he understands. The remarks of the Deseret News on this subject are plain enough for most people to understand, but for the benefit of our contemporary we will explain further. The position of the Deseret News on the question of the healing power is, that all kinds of ailments and diseases may be cured by faith, and that the laying on of hands is the method of administering to the sick. This includes smallpox among the disorders that may be cured in this way. There are numerous instances of healing that disease by this divine means. There are many Elders in this city, the writer of this article among the number, who have laid hands upon persons afflicted with the malignant as well as the mild form of smallpox, and the patients have recovered while the Elders administered healing. The church has been the scene of many such cures.

It does not matter whether this statement is believed or not. The question is whether smallpox "may be cured by the laying on of hands." The answer is, yes, if there is sufficient faith in the afflicted person to be healed, or in the persons who lay on hands to rebuke the disease. If not, the sick will not be healed. The lack of faith is not viewed as a sin or even a fault. No blame is attached for its absence. The theory is, as quoted previously by the "News," "All things are possible to them that believe." That is the doctrine of Christ. His disciples were sent out to heal the sick as well as to preach the Gospel, and the laying on of hands was the method employed for the relief of the suffering. When failures occurred Christ explained that it was because of the lack of faith.

The Church which Jesus Christ has restored and organized in these latter days teaches the same doctrine. There are thousands upon thousands of witnesses to its truth. Many of them are living in these valleys today, and are ready to testify that they were healed, not by drugs or medical expedients, but by the power of God through faith and the laying on of hands.

It may be asked by people who do not think very deeply, "If the laying on of hands is effectual in one case, why not in all?" We might resort by asking why drugs prescribed by doctors, as the regular remedy for certain diseases, do not cure in a large number of instances. Why some are cured and some are killed by the same nostrum. But this would only be evading the issue, as some of our contemporaries evade the question of compulsion. The fact is, it is not claimed that the Elders who lay their hands on the sick, as commanded, possess the infallible power of healing the sick. The curative force is faith. When there is sufficient faith the sick will be healed. When there is not sufficient faith the cure is not accomplished. Faith is the moving cause, restoration the visible effect.

Does the Deseret News "recommend this treatment?" That depends. We recommend it to "them that believe." It was intended for them. It would be comparatively if not entirely useless to those who do not believe in its virtue. Infants who are incapable of exercising either faith or disbelief, may be administered to and healed through the faith of those who lay hands upon them and others who exercise faith in their behalf. Adults who have not great faith themselves, but have enough to ask for the aid of the Elders, may be healed in the same way. We would recommend it to them.

When it is necessary to call in a physician and his prescriptions are followed, would we recommend the faith treatment and the laying on of hands? Yes, most decidedly. There are doctors in this city who are ready to acknowledge that it has been a potent help to their skill and attention, and that in some cases death would have resulted without it.

Now we would like our contemporary to understand, that the Deseret News does not oppose and has never objected to the services of competent physicians and surgeons. On the contrary, it has cautioned the people against relying upon persons who are unskilled and without experience. We have pointed out the fact that remedies are provided in nature, which we believe were ordained of God, for the ill that afflict the flesh, and that these should be used when necessary with the wisdom essential to an understanding of their properties and effects. Especially should this course be pursued by persons who have not faith to be healed in the simple way.

Faith is not fanaticism. Prayer is not in the way of science. There are forces in operation which are unseen to the natural eye and are at present imperceptible to the mental vision. Some day they will be doubt fully comprehended. Now we can echo the

words of Shakespeare, and say to the pretended wise and scoffingly incredulous, "There are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamt of in your philosophy."

## LAW AND LIBERTY.

The question of law and liberty appears to be yet confused in some minds which would naturally be expected to see the subject clearly. It is conceded that the liberty of the citizen may be to some extent curtailed for the benefit of the community. It is denied that this infringement may be pursued without limit. If it may, then the individual has no liberty. The line must be drawn somewhere.

It is conceded that in times of contagion, regulations may and ought to be enforced to secure the public health, such as proper sanitation, the isolation of persons affected by contagion, whether diseased themselves or by exposure to contagion, are likely to carry it to others. Thus the liberty of the individual may be reasonably and lawfully limited. This is done by common consent. It is provided for by law. The majority rule in the manner agreed upon; their representatives in the legislative department of the government formulate the restrictions. Law-abiding people comply with them. But what is now proposed is altogether different.

Would our contemporaries that appear to confound the powers vested by law in certain public offices to enforce sanitary regulations, with an assumed right to compel submission to a surgical operation, claim that these are identical or even comparative? One is in accordance with law, the other is inferred by officials determined to compel submission to a disputed and fast fading theory. We will not mingle with this important question the controversy as to the virtues or evils of compulsory vaccination. It is the main question of the right of health officers to force people to take one disease into their bodies, on the plea that it is likely to prevent or mitigate another disease. Is not that altogether different from a sanitary regulation?

If a citizen can be forced without law to have his children infected with cowpox under any pretext, and they can be compelled to swallow any drug, or poisonous substance that the same officials declare to be prophylactic, if children can be forced to show "signs of recent successful vaccination," so can every adult person be similarly forced. Let down the bars so that the liberty of the individual as to his person and the bodies of his children cannot be kept from the surgeon's lancet, and where will this infringement come to a stop? A regulation could be as lawfully and rationally enforced, that no person, old or young, shall be permitted to enter a public assembly without exhibiting on his chin, or at the end of his nose, "signs of recent successful vaccination," as that no child shall be allowed to attend school without such evidence.

It must not be lost sight of that this absurd requirement of the board of health is not to prevent contagion. A vaccinated child or adult can carry infection just the same as one unvaccinated. No one as yet has pretended that exposure to contagion is arrested in any way by vaccination as to its effects upon others. There is some sense in precautions against the spread of contagion; there is none in shutting out healthy children from the schools.

Even if a person is thoroughly immune from smallpox, he can carry the infection in his clothing, his hair, or his beard wherever he goes, if he has been exposed to it either by visiting a person diseased or the premises or surroundings of the patient. Every doctor who visits a smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, or similar patient, and who does not change all his clothes and thoroughly disinfect himself, is a thousand-fold more of a menace to the public health than an unvaccinated person who has not been thus exposed.

Let there be no misunderstanding on this matter. The Deseret News and the hosts of protestants against the law-defying and tyrannical edicts of local officials, do not raise their voices against any lawful sanitary regulation, nor wish to prevent the vaccination of willing subjects. But they do demand, and will maintain, their own perfect right to immunity from the doctor's lancet or scalpel when they personally object to it, and to preserve their children from the virus from the diseased calf, and any other poison which may claim to have protective virtues.

As it is possible that any sane person or sane community can distinguish the difference between lawful sanitary regulations, and lawless attempts to invade the personal liberty of the citizen?

## A VACCINATION WAR.

The following brief history of the smallpox scare in New Albany, Ind., is recorded in "Vaccination," a little periodical issued at Terre Haute, and devoted to the subject expressed in its name.

The health board found a case of smallpox in the city and ordered general vaccination within a given time. Only a few citizens obeyed the order. Then an opportunity was given for "free vaccination," and those in charge ran up a bill amounting to \$1,200. Still the citizens displayed no disposition to obey the order generally. A resolution was then passed declaring all unvaccinated persons a nuisance. At the expiration of the time limit, only 4,000 out of 20,000 people had been vaccinated.

The bill for \$1,200, on account of "free" vaccination was presented to the city council, but that body refused to pay, even though legal proceedings were threatened. The doctors appointed physicians to visit the public schools and vaccinate the school children, but the school trustees ordered the doors locked, and the children were thus protected.

The sad sequel of the story is that notwithstanding this resistance to compulsory vaccination at New Albany, the smallpox scare subsided. The few cases that occurred were successfully treated, and by isolation and quarantine the disease was prevented from spreading. Those who suppose that only in Utah is there any opposition to compulsory vaccination, are wrong. The fight is on along the entire line, on that issue.

## HAVE A HOUSE CLEANING.

It is almost impossible, in reflecting on the hysterical activity of some of those whose duty it is to look after the public health, to escape the impression that there is a good deal of incompetency in responsible positions. Under ordinary circumstances, this would not matter much, but at present public safety demands that incompetent persons give way to those in whom full confidence can be placed.

To mention only one circumstance. It seems perfectly clear, from the published statements of one doctor, and still more from what he is reported to have said privately, that doctors were perfectly at sea with regard to some cases of disease, some diagnosing them as chickenpox and others as smallpox. And yet, some officers seem to have concluded that their duty is to give newspaper reporters, and the public through them, the impression that every case of chickenpox, and every case of rash is smallpox. At the same time doctors are said to have advised against reporting some cases of alleged smallpox, so as not to create a public scare, proving that they are aware of the effect of such reports. And in this confusion of ideas about the nature of the sickness, as well as of right and wrong, health officers are stirring up heaven and earth, demanding the closing of schools and cessation of public meetings, as well as compulsory vaccination.

In the meantime the disease, whatever it is, is spreading. A physician tells the public that in his opinion, all the measures devised by the hysterical health officers will be unavailing, for, says the doctor, "I believe that smallpox will become epidemic here." This is expert testimony to the incompetency of the health officers that are making themselves obnoxious to the public. It is testimony that their measures are inadequate, whether forced on the people or not.

In encouraging contrast to the feverish activity of some officers, is the determination of the new sanitary inspectors to have the city thoroughly cleaned. He ought to be supported in his efforts in this direction, both by the boards of health and by private citizens. And the suburbs outside the city limits ought to be included in the district to be cleaned. Vacant lots ought to be given special attention. Decaying vegetation on such lots, not to mention animal matter, is sure to aid in the distribution of sickness. Owners of such lots should be compelled to clean them, and permit the bright sun to shine on the soil, and kill possible germs of disease. The condition of some vacant lots is an outrage on public health. There are many places that need disinfection, and the health board ought to see to it that it is done. They would do so were they more concerned about public health than about their own pet theories.

With the determination to thoroughly clean the city should be coupled another, not to keep the public through the press in perpetual excitement. It is not a fact, explainable on psychological grounds, that people who are continually brooding over disease, fearing to become its victims, are more liable to catch it than those whose mind is filled with other ideas? If so, what is the good of blowing the trumpet every time a doctor is called to attend a chickenpox patient, any more than when his services are required on account of the prevalence of scarlet fever, or diphtheria? Why not do everything possible to allay public excitement, instead of keeping it at the boiling point?

Were the health officers competent, they would set about their business in a calm, quiet way. They would isolate every case, as soon as it came to their notice. They would look after the sanitary conditions of the city. The doctors would aid them, by quietly giving to their patrons such advice, as in their judgment was required, including vaccination, if they believed in its efficacy, and the public would willingly do their share. As it is, public officers have precipitated a conflict, which cannot but be detrimental in more than one way, to the city.

So important a matter as the preservation of the public health, should be under the direction of experienced physicians in whom the public have full confidence.

## GOVERNMENT OF PUERTO RICO

The bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Foraker for the government of Porto Rico, or Puerto Rico, as the island is called officially, provides for a governor, to be appointed by the President; a supreme court, five district courts, seven heads of departments, a commission of five to revise the laws, a delegate in the House of Representatives of the United States, and a legislative assembly, the upper house to consist of 12 men who, with the governor, form the legislative council, and a lower house, or house of delegates, to consist of 35 members, seven to be elected from each of the five districts into which the island is subdivided for legislative, judicial and general administrative purposes. The present laws and municipal ordinances, subject to the modifications imposed by the commander of the American military forces, are continued until the legislative assembly or the Congress of the United States shall provide otherwise.

The Constitution and the laws of the United States are extended to the island as far as they may be applicable. On the tariff question the bill provides for free trade between this country and the island, and that the customs duties collected in the island, on trade with foreign countries, shall be applied to the expenses of its government.

If the bill becomes law, it will give the Philippines a good idea of what they can expect under the Stars and Stripes, its provisions are broad and liberal. Even Aguinaldo should be content with an "autonomy" that practically amounts to Territorial government under the protection of our flag.

## ROBERTS AND KITCHENER.

With the arrival of Lord Roberts and General Kitchener in South Africa, the British public is looking for new developments in the campaign. It has been well remarked, however, that no hasty movement is to be expected. Gen.

Kitchener took two years to complete his preparations for the conquest of Soudan, though there he was opposed only by a half savage foe. That he will show similar care in the arrangement of his plans now, may be taken for granted.

Their task is not an easy one. In the first place, they have to inspire the troops with confidence in the commanders. The soldiers have so often been sent to sure death, without any chance of fighting on somewhat equal terms, that they feel discouraged. Confidence has to be restored before any great feat can be attempted.

Then, the Boers have learnt the lesson that their arms and tactics are about equal to those of their foes. President Kruger, before the outbreak of war said that the conquest would be at the extermination of his people. He anticipated to be conquered, but to sell every foot of ground as dearly as possible. The Boers have now found that they can hold the ground pretty well. This must have served them as an inspiration to life, and accustomed as they are to ascribe to Providence the happenings of daily life, and they must, consequently, be doubly hard to conquer. Still the two distinguished British generals have long experience and a large force at their command. They should be able to accomplish their mission.

The sheer trust has failed, the shorn sheep being the stockholders who expected the fleeing to be elsewhere.

The frequent announcement from South Africa of "shelling trenches" is no evidence that the kernel is always taken out.

A feud over an unbranded steer in Texas has cost over 200 lives already, and officers are beginning to feel that the quarrel is a thing to steer clear of.

Notwithstanding the reports of Boer retirement from before Ladysmith, there is good reason to believe that they will not go unless compelled to do so.

How many of the doctors who are pressing the Board of Education on the road to compulsory vaccination, are able to personally show "signs of recent successful vaccination?"

Oom Paul Kruger quotes from the Bible freely, in addressing the Transvaal troops. It is also noticeable that he gives them special warning to "keep their powder dry."

Can the members of the Board of Education who make up the majority of one, each exhibit in his own person, those prerequisites which they demand of children before entering the public schools? Have they all been recently successfully vaccinated?

It is told from London that English military authorities give out many false rumors to mislead the Boers. Thus far, it appears to be only the British that have been misled thereby, since by the time the rumors get to Boer camps they are nearly ancient history.

A British Columbian paper calls the lieutenant governor of the province a "thing in gold lace," and is to be prosecuted for exhibiting contempt toward a representative of the crown. The editor should retract now by changing its reference to a "nothing in gold lace."

A woman preacher in New York says that place is a heathen city—the largest heathen city in the world. Many people feel it is as well to be called a heathen as to follow some preachers whose practice is heathenish if their professions are not.

The dispatches from Berlin say that Emperor William is furious at the recent action of Great Britain. Notwithstanding the alleged exhibition of anger, there is good reason to believe the kaiser will keep his collar on, so far as any existing provocation is concerned.

The Birmingham Mail, Joseph Chamberlain's article, contains a threatening note that if the British ministry is defeated in parliament, it will appeal to the country, and will not allow any one minister to be made a scapegoat. Coming from such a source, this statement shows that Mr. Chamberlain is on the alert for trouble.

There is strong likelihood of the Nicaragua canal bill getting through Congress this session, and if it should carry the full American control provision there are sure to be interesting developments in relation to the question of the neutrality of the new waterway.

Search the laws of Utah for 1890, and also the Revised Statutes, and see if you can find one line or sentence which gives authority for the enforcement of compulsory vaccination, or the exclusion of healthy children from the public schools, and the "News" will publish it and give it full prominence. Bring on your quotations.

Another woman has come near being buried alive. This one is in Indiana, and she had been laid out for burial. If this thing keeps on, there will be less of a rush than there has been to turn bodies over to undertakers immediately on life becoming extinct. Yet, even if the two cases recently reported be fully verified, it can be said that they are extraordinary exceptions, and not such as to cause alarm concerning people being buried alive.

The address of Mr. Springer at the live stock association convention at Fort Worth today is notice to the railroads that the cowboys and sheepmen are on the warpath against exorbitant freight tariffs. Recent events have shown that the men in the live stock business are pretty successful rough riders in any cause they take up together. So far as wealth is concerned, they now represent about \$400,000,000 in property in the western United States.

A dozen doctors hanged a man in effigy in New York, using a dead body in their performance. But the fact that there were a dozen indecent physicians in the disreputable business does not say that respectable doctors deserve denunciation any more than the charge of there being indecent, scheming doctors in Salt Lake City says that people should not trust physicians who are

neither schemers nor bigots. Incompetents and wicked men get into professional life as well as elsewhere, and the capable and good are not always in a position to prevent it.

## THE LADYSMITH CRISIS.

New York World.  
Gen. Buller's repulse of the Boer assault upon Ladysmith does not materially change the situation. It only serves to prove that the British fight behind fortifications as effectively as the Boers do behind intrenchments; that in bayonet work and close-range fighting the British are at their best; and (what has heretofore been denied) that the Boers fight well offensively and in the open. Gen. Buller reports that "the enemy pushed the attack with the greatest courage and energy," but that some of the intrenchments were "three times taken by the enemy and retaken by us." The report of Gen. Buller's advance across the Tugela river is not confirmed at this writing.

## New York Evening Sun.

So fierce was the fighting on Wagon Hill, Gen. Buller could not spare men to assault the position held by the enemy. It can only be conjectured where it was—it may have been Helpmaker Hill or Cemetery Hill, to the east of the town. The Boers seem to have made no attempt to leave the hill, one may conclude that the downward slope was commanded by the terrible fighting throwing down of the naval contingent. In the battle both sides must have burned a vast amount of ammunition. The British could ill afford to spare it, although they had been economizing their store for many days. A few more days of such fighting and there will not be enough cartridges in Ladysmith to repulse such a determined assault as the Boers made on Wagon Hill, where Col. Jan Hamilton, who was a lieutenant at Majuba Hill, is in command.

## Boston Herald.

If anything were needed to reaffirm what we have repeatedly said, that in the war now going on in South Africa those who hold a defensive position have an enormous advantage over those acting on the offensive, the defeat of the attempt of the Boers to take Ladysmith by assault would afford abundant confirmation. Considering the straitened condition of Gen. Buller's little army, with the probability that if the Boers maintained their siege for a few weeks more he would be compelled to surrender, through the exhaustion of his supplies, it is not easy to understand why this desperate assault was attempted.

## Chicago News.

The outclassing of English artillery by that of the Boers accounts in part for the greater number of fatalities among the English. England's awakening from her dream of fancied superiority in respect to this branch of her service has been a shock from which she has not yet recovered. Had the war been with France or Germany, with their vastly better guns, English prestige would have suffered a blow comparable only with that received by the French at Gravelotte and Sedan. Happily for England, the awakening has come in Africa instead of on the continent of Europe. As a result the English war office is now straining every nerve to bring this form of the service up to the present high standard in France and Germany. Should a European war follow the one in the Transvaal England will not be taken by surprise again.

## Boston Transcript.

Sir George Buller's message of Sunday afternoon, announcing that he had repulsed the Boers, inflicting on them very heavy losses, comes very quickly after the urgent appeal from him with which the heliograph ceased its operations Saturday afternoon. Then he admitted that he was "hard pressed," and such an admission from such a man means much for whatever other shortcomings General Buller may have, he is a stubborn fighter and is a man of brilliant personal courage. He wears the Victoria cross for a deed of courage and devotion, and in the fierce fighting of the Afghan wars he was distinguished as a fearless leader.

## Springfield Republican.

That Gen. Buller was greatly concerned over Gen. White's precarious position is evident from the fact that as late as 2 p. m. he started the brigades of Clery, Hildyard and Barton toward the old battle-ground at Colenso to make a demonstration against the Boer lines, his purpose being, apparently, to compel Gen. Joubert to loosen his grip upon the beleaguered garrison. At 5 p. m. these brigades had not quite reached Colenso. Unless the Ladysmith garrison has been greatly weakened by the two-months' siege, it would seem as if the Boers would be unable to take the place by direct assault. The situation is most precarious for the beleaguered British army seems so ineffective to raise the siege.

## SALT LAKE THEATRE.

GEORGE D. PETER, Manager.

## THE FAMOUS BOSTONIANS

TONIGHT!

Only Performance of

"The Serenade."

NEXT ATTRACTION.

Wednesday, Jan. 17, engagement of

NANCE O'NEIL,

Supported by Clay Clement.

Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday

Matinee.

"MAGDA."

Friday and Saturday nights

"THE JEWESS."

Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1. Seats now ready.

## NEW GRAND THEATRE.

M. E. MULVEY, Mgr.

Tonight, Tomorrow Matinee

and Night,

Uncle Tom's Cabin!

Introducing

MILT G. BARLOW

—AS—

"UNCLE TOM."

Next Attraction,

"REMEMBER THE MAINE."

GREAT

# CLEARANCE SALE

All Goods in our CLOAK DEPARTMENT go at less than Cost Prices.

## CARPET DEPARTMENT.

## FRENCH VELOUR TABLE COVERS

10-4—Were \$17.50—Now \$7.95  
8-4—Were \$12.50—Now \$5.95

COME EARLY, LIMITED AMOUNT.

# Z. C. M. I.

T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

H. S. YOUNG, Cashier.  
L. S. HILL, President.  
MOSES THATCHER, Vice-President.

### U. S. DEPOSITORY.

## DESERET NATIONAL BANK.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

CAPITAL.....\$500,000  
SURPLUS.....\$250,000  
Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent.

## The State Bank of Utah,

SALT LAKE CITY.

HEBER J. GRANT, President.  
WM. B. PRESTON, Vice-President.  
HEBER M. WELLS, Cashier.  
CHAS. A. BURTON, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS:  
Heber J. Grant, Byron Geo. Cutler, David Seely, W. W. Carleton, Joseph F. Smith, John R. Barnes, John C. Ferris, E. R. Edgerly, W. F. James.

Commercial Banking in all its Branches.  
SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.  
Special attention given to country trade.

## THE DESERET SAVINGS BANK.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

DIRECTORS:  
W. W. Riker, President.  
Moses Thatcher, Vice-President.  
Elias A. Smith, Cashier.

James Sharp, John R. Barnes, John C. Cutler, David Seely, W. W. Carleton, George Romney, John R. Winter, D. H. Ferris, E. R. Edgerly, W. F. James.

Four per cent interest paid on savings.

## WALKER BROS., BANKERS.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Established 1850.

A General Banking Business Transacted.  
SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

## WELLS, FARGO & CO'S BANK

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Established 1852.

Transact a General Banking Business.  
J. E. DOOLY, Cashier.

## T. R. JONES & CO., BANKERS,

150 South Main Street.

## NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

U. S. DEPOSITORY.

Frank Knox, Pres., Geo. A. Lowe, V. Pres.  
Ed. W. Duncan, Cashier.

CAPITAL PAID IN - - - \$300,000  
Banking in all its branches transacted.  
Exchange drawn on the principal cities of Europe. Interest paid on time deposits.

## COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK

CAPITAL PAID IN, \$300,000

General Banking in All its Branches.  
Directors—Dr. Theodore Meyer, John J. Blair, O. J. Salisbury, Myron C. Fox, Thomas Marshall, W. F. Noble, George A. Downey, John Donnellan, A. E. Holden.

## McCORMICK & COMPANY,

BANKERS,

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

## B. H. SCHETTLER,

BANKER,

22 MAIN ST. - OPPOSITE CO-OP

Established 1841. No Office.  
THE OLDEST AND LARGEST.

## R. G. DUN & CO.,

THE MERCANTILE AGENCY.

GEORGE OSBORN, General Manager.  
Utah, Idaho and Wyoming.  
Office in Progress Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

## STOCKS, INVESTMENTS AND BONDS.

Utah Bank and Commercial Stocks and other high grade investment securities bought and sold. Loans on stocks. Dividend paying stocks bought and sold. Investment orders from institutions, trustees of estates and capitalists will receive the best of attention.

JOHN C. CUTLER, JR.  
80 Main Street  
Tel. 27.

We call your attention to these because they are exceptionally low priced and good values.

Boys' Undershirts and Drawers,  
35c, 40c, 50c, 60c and 70c Each.

Children's Fleece Lined Union Suits,  
50 cents Suit.

Children's All-Wool Union Suits,  
\$1.00 Suit.

DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED GOODS.

## CUTLER BROS. CO.

36 MAIN STREET, Salt Lake City.

# At Mullett's.

## OUR BIG CLOTHING SALE

At \$7.75

This sale includes only the very best garments in the house, from \$10.00 to \$25.00. The cheaper goods under \$10.00 we will have another sale on later. In this sale you will have a choice from over four thousand garments to select from; all new up-to-date styles in Blue and Black Serges, Fancy Worsteds and Cheviots.

During this sale we will give a reduction of 20 per cent on Children's Clothing and all other goods in the house except Dunlop Hats, Haulon Shoes, E. & W. Collars and Cuffs.

SEE SHOW WINDOWS.

Remember the Date, Friday, January 19th to 25th.

## Geo. Mullett & Co.

## "KEEP MONEY AT HOME"

By Insuring with the

# HOME FIRE OF UTAH

## HEBER J. GRANT & CO.,

General Agents.