...ple may be in proper tune for Sunday services.

To Prof. Barnes belongs the distinction of organizing the first quartette band in Utah to play from the gallery. It was not an overnight music. It came as the result of ability rather in addition to heretofore ability in playing the instrument, he is the leading cornetist of a number of very popular bands and choruses. One of his best compositions is perhaps "The Nation's Hue to Salt Lake."

JOSEPH J. DAYNES, ORGANIST.

Tickets will be Elder John Nicholson's tenor, Prof. Daynes's bass solo, and a most beautiful organ accompaniment.

Tomorrow night Prof. Daynes will have charge of the Tabernacle and shall, which has the reputation of being one of the best in the city. Calls in direction this choir have given several audiences enthusiastic encores and recalls, which have lead us to rather great doubts upon conditions and singers alike.

The finale so far as known, has had four other organists and their assistants, Prof. Orson Pratt, Jr., Tom Cook, Prof. Raymond and Prof. Karl G. Maeser.

CHARLES MOORE.

Charles Moore, whose portrait is here given, was the first person to blow the bellows of the Tabernacle organ—a position he filled for some years. His importance was not considered until one afternoon he failed to blow. He was afterward found the little old man sitting against Mr. Moore was quite a character in his day—he had his style of dress and his manner. He died in the early seventies.

WILLIAM H. FOSTER.

The oldest member of the Tabernacle choir in point of service is Prof. William H. Foster, who has been with the organization ever since its inception, being only surpassed by that of America's greatest financial institution, the Mutual Life Insurance company of New York, during the same period. In 1847 the assets were $125,000. In 1897 over $[illegible]. In the meantime it has paid to policy holders over $[illegible]. There are some bogus organizations, but are made up from small amounts on the co-operative principle. The protection of the contracts of this great concern are offered to all healthy, temperate persons such as are found in Utah in a greater degree than in any other organized state.

The company has a number of representatives in Utah under the management of William M. Dallas of Salt Lake City.

The Salt Parlor, 50 W. Second South.

This restaurant was opened by B. Friedrich in the latter part of May and has, through its clean and wholesome lunches and dinners won such a goodly number of regular patrons.

Only the best is bought and only basis is used in cooking, and no other substitute being entirely discarded. You can have a lunch at 10 cents and a not-also lunch at 15 cents. Full dinner 25 cents, served in town and in the evening. The ice cream, pure and delicious, is made fresh daily. A gramophone plays at the wish of patrons without extra charge.

Mark the address in your note book and be sure and try a lunch or dinner in this neatly arranged dining room. A native dining room is now being prepared.

Colorado Beach

is located on the shore of the Great Salt Lake, midway between Saltair and Garfield, within easy walking distance of either of the two famous resorts. Colorado Beach embraces nine acres of land, covered with a natural growth of grass, sloping gradually back from the water's edge on the north to the foot of the mountains, which rise abruptly at its south boundary line. Colorado Beach has 1,200 feet of lake front, with deep sand bank from the water edge some two hundred feet, making an ideal beach for bathers.

Commencing at the water edge it tapers gradually out in the lake so that bathers can obtain any depth desired with perfect safety.

Professor Stephens, is one glorious to contemplate. Honor and praise to those composing in the of moonlight in days that are passed and to those of its active workers of today.

THE JUBILEE YEAR.

Fifty Years in America is Equal to Cycles in Other.

The wonderful progress of the far west, which we are now celebrating, during half a century is only paralleled by that of America's greatest financial institution, the Mutual Life Insurance company of New York, during the same period. In 1847 the assets were $125,000. In 1897 over $[illegible]. In the meantime it has paid to policy holders over $[illegible]. There are some bogus organizations, but are made up from small amounts on the co-operative principle. The protection of the contracts of this great concern are offered to all healthy, temperate persons such as are found in Utah in a greater degree than in any other organized state.

The company has a number of representatives in Utah under the management of William M. Dallas of Salt Lake City.

The Salt Parlor, 50 W. Second South.

This restaurant was opened by B. Friedrich in the latter part of May and has, through its clean and wholesome lunches and dinners won such a goodly number of regular patrons.

Only the best is bought and only basis is used in cooking, and no other substitute being entirely discarded. You can have a lunch at 10 cents and a not-also lunch at 15 cents. Full dinner 25 cents, served in town and in the evening. The ice cream, pure and delicious, is made fresh daily. A gramophone plays at the wish of patrons without extra charge.

Mark the address in your note book and be sure and try a lunch or dinner in this neatly arranged dining room. A native dining room is now being prepared.

Colorado Beach

is located on the shore of the Great Salt Lake, midway between Saltair and Garfield, within easy walking distance of either of the two famous resorts. Colorado Beach embraces nine acres of land, covered with a natural growth of grass, sloping gradually back from the water's edge on the north to the foot of the mountains, which rise abruptly at its south boundary line. Colorado Beach has 1,200 feet of lake front, with deep sand bank from the water edge some two hundred feet, making an ideal beach for bathers.

Commencing at the water edge it tapers gradually out in the lake so that bathers can obtain any depth desired with perfect safety.

1. MRS. KATE PARKES MCALLISTER. 2. GEORGE TAPLET. 3. WILLIAM H. FOSTER. 4. CHARLES MOORE.

William H. Foster who has been with the organization ever since its inception, being only surpassed by that of America's greatest financial institution, the Mutual Life Insurance company of New York, during the same period. In 1847 the assets were $125,000. In 1897 over $[illegible]. In the meantime it has paid to policy holders over $[illegible]. There are some bogus organizations, but are made up from small amounts on the co-operative principle. The protection of the contracts of this great concern are offered to all healthy, temperate persons such as are found in Utah in a greater degree than in any other organized state.

The company has a number of representatives in Utah under the management of William M. Dallas of Salt Lake City.

The Salt Parlor, 50 W. Second South.

This restaurant was opened by B. Friedrich in the latter part of May and has, through its clean and wholesome lunches and dinners won such a goodly number of regular patrons.

Only the best is bought and only basis is used in cooking, and no other substitute being entirely discarded. You can have a lunch at 10 cents and a not-also lunch at 15 cents. Full dinner 25 cents, served in town and in the evening. The ice cream, pure and delicious, is made fresh daily. A gramophone plays at the wish of patrons without extra charge.

Mark the address in your note book and be sure and try a lunch or dinner in this neatly arranged dining room. A native dining room is now being prepared.

Colorado Beach

is located on the shore of the Great Salt Lake, midway between Saltair and Garfield, within easy walking distance of either of the two famous resorts. Colorado Beach embraces nine acres of land, covered with a natural growth of grass, sloping gradually back from the water's edge on the north to the foot of the mountains, which rise abruptly at its south boundary line. Colorado Beach has 1,200 feet of lake front, with deep sand bank from the water edge some two hundred feet, making an ideal beach for bathers.

Commencing at the water edge it tapers gradually out in the lake so that bathers can obtain any depth desired with perfect safety.

OUR VARIED INDUSTRIES.

Fashions and Avenues For Earning a Livelihood and Acquiring Wealth Opportunities for Employment and Investment.

AGRICULTURE.

THE colonists who founded Utah gave their first attention to agriculture. While a few days after their arrival in the capital city of their commonwealth, several plows were turning over the virgin soil, and before many months passed, a fully, ample, or more than enough food been planted including both a bushel of potatoes which the enterprising Pioneer President William Woodruff put before himself.

The first thing they did in regard to agriculture was to make the necessary arrangements to bring forth the seeds and mature the crops, which some then already.

The Pioneers knew they were in the heart of the Great American desert, an arid and almost rainless region. What was to be done? Should the wanderers sit down in despair and lament their lot? Yet what could they do to furnish the element of moisture without which nature knew not how to produce vegetation?

The question of moisture for the arid desert everything to the Pioneers. Upon it hung their hopes and very lives, and not all the genius on earth could make the desert productive without moisture. Never were the founders of a commonwealth confronted by a more startling primary issue. It was a problem for the inspiration of the Prophet leader, Brigham Young, and equal to it. He directed that the waters running from the mountains and the camps of the Pioneers be diverted from their course, dammed and made to flow over the lands that had been parched.

The problem, as said to the camp which it involved, was solved, and the most great and saving, and the solution were the lives of our pioneer ancestors. The earth was made productive of the air so far as the moisture was concerned, and what had saved the pioneers of antiquity from the horrors desert death, and is the form of food for himself and beasts.

When Moses was asked how he was to make water out of the rock he thought of striking the flinty rock with his staff. Why was he so resolute? So came to Brigham Young the thought of utilizing the scanty waters of a mountain stream for irrigating in the dry earth, and in regard to necessity, the people upon which he led to herbage was more depended for food, and hence for life, and from out the inspiration have grown consequences of greater magnitude than even the giant mind could at that time have conceived of. It is the key to the redemption of untenanted areas of the earth's surface, and the creation of homes for untenanted millions.

In Utah irrigation is to agriculture what blood is to the human body. Without the former the latter must perish. But by irrigating the land is made more productive, less easily exhausted, and capable of a greater variety of crops. The number of different products grown on the farms of Utah is one of their most striking and valuable features. Such widely diversified crops are not known elsewhere in America.

Space will not admit of a detailed description of all the farm crops that are profitably grown in the State, nor the methods pursued with each. Suffice it to say that all crops that will grow in the temperate zone do well in Utah. Wheat is a staple product in every country of the State and the finest varieties and qualities of it are raised, while the yield per acre is probably heavier than anywhere else in the United States. The potato grows to a perfection unsurpassed in the world, and the yield per acre is enormous.

Alfalfa or lucern is perhaps, all things considered, the most remunerative crop the Utah farmer raises. It is usually cut three times a year, and about five tons are obtained from an acre. It is unsurpassed as a forage plant, and hogs can be fed upon it until fattening time. The value of this plant to the Utah farmer is incalculable.

In Utah small farms are far more profitable than large ones, a fact of great advantage to the settler, who needs but a few acres in order to sustain his family in comfort. Within a few years several tax laws and irrigation enterprises have been inaugurated in the northern and central portions of the State, which are offering farms and water privileges to settlers on very advantageous terms. The agricultural development of the State is proceeding rapidly.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

Agriculture, mining and, above all, the raising of sheep, are the three leading industries of Utah. The amount of money brought into the State in return for wool and mutton is enormous, and ranks next to the total received for the products of the mines.

The climate of Utah, and the vast areas of grazing lands in the State, afford the best of conditions for the profitable grazing of sheep and mutton, and the sheep industry has been productive from the days of the Pioneers.

For many years Utah has exported more than enough to supply the home demand, and the sheep industry has been productive of the greatest wealth to the people.

The sheep industry of Utah is a great one, and it is one of the most productive industries in the State. The sheep industry has been productive of the greatest wealth to the people.

LIVE STOCK.

Stock raising has always been profitable in Utah. The mountains and grass of the State, which covers the greater portion of its area, afford pasturage for cattle and horses without any expense to the owners of the stock. The climate in all parts of the State is favorable to the industry, except that in some sections stock must have a supply of water for drinking.

Water cattle may be kept in the mountains and find abundant and the water from, in most counties of the State, in Cache and Utah, it is necessary to feed in winter. The climate in these two counties is cold and the snow falls to a considerable depth. This is especially true of Utah county. But the conditions do not detract from the profitable nature of the live stock industry. Cache county is one of the best counties in the State, and is fed to cattle in winter, and the revenue derived from the sale of the latter is very large. In fact stock raising is the chief industry in Kane county, and of some of the southern counties.

The prices paid for stock generally this year have been very good, and it seems, consider the early season, it seems has been unusual feeding to the cattle, for one of the prices obtained by another, greatly to the advantage of the growers.

Year after year of grazing lands have come under the control of the open Land since Utah was admitted into the Union, and can be leased on reasonable terms. This condition will aid in securing the feeding between the interests of sheep and cattle more amicably, and must tend to the benefit of the latter. There is no question as to the permanent prosperity of the cattle industry in this State, and there is abundant room for its future growth.

MINING.

Within ten years just the dairy industry has developed enormously in Utah, and an abundance of room remains for its continued extension. The mountain regions of the State afford vast areas of capital grazing lands, and the climate is ideal for cheese factories, and the production of butter and cheese is extremely profitable.

Cache county is noted for its enterprising people, of whom, yet, in dairy products, including pork, the making of which is an essential feature of the dairy business, have in some years good produced a greater revenue than has been derived from wheat.

One reason why the dairy business is so profitable is the fact that the mining regions in and contiguous to the State are an excellent market for dairy products. This circumstance coupled with the fact that it costs nothing of feed to the cows in winter in the year, except the herding of them, places the Utah dairyman beyond the reach of eastern competition.

As above stated, there is still unlimited room for the growth of the industry. To engage in it requires but little capital to a competence. The returns are quick and sure, and the profits are large.

BEES.

The bee is a small thing, but the industry of bee keeping is already an important one in Utah, and really could be made a very important one in it. The climate has an ideal clime for bees, and the mountains covered with barren lands afford capital pasturage for the bees to work.

There there are the orchards, the gardens and the wild flowers that produce honey in great quantities, which the bee alone is able to reach and place within the reach of man.

Not much capital is required to start with in this line, and the profits are in proportion to the investment and labor expended. It is a matter of surprise that a larger number of persons in the State have not made a business of producing honey, though a large number of farmers and producers keep bees as an incidental to other chief occupations, a practice that would be very widely extended if it were excellent results.

HORTICULTURE.

It is difficult to give a suitable name to the horticulture industry, but it has grown very rapidly in importance and prominence in the last few years. Beginning in Utah in early years at the Sugar House, the fruit industry has grown and spread for the Great Salt Lake Valley and the Territory, and now it is a very important industry.

The climate is a great factor in the production of fruit, which is being produced in Utah, and which is a very important industry.

The production of small fruits has increased very much within the few years, and is very important, as there is a number of towns in the northern and central part of the State, which depend upon the production of these fruits and vegetables. The importance of this industry is dependent on the canning required for packing, as it are very large, and there is ample ground of room for its further growth.

During recent years the State legislature has taken measures and passed laws looking to the covering of bare climates, and there is every reason to believe that there will be an industry will flourish.

MANUFACTURES.

A history of manufactures in Utah, treating all phases of the subject, would be extremely interesting, and would afford many valuable suggestions relative to economics and social science. The history of the world so far as the time when the Utah Pioneers began to add importance to the country, is a history of manufactures. It is a fact that it is not to show that manufactures could not be successfully established and conducted to equate here large populations, but as they have this fact has been broken.

From the earliest settlement of Utah the people were forced to encourage home industries and partly in a spirit of challenge to so our state of situation, and partly because they could not procure some commodities they required without making the sacrifices, they engaged in manufactures more extensively than did the first settlers of any State in the Union.

True their early efforts in this direction were crude and feeble, but at a comparatively early date a number of large industries had become so developed as to afford employment to many persons besides furnishing necessities which would have been difficult if not impossible to obtain in any other way, and without which the people must have suffered very much.

The first articles manufactured in Utah were adobes and lumber. Saws were an indispensable necessity, and at an early date their manufacture was engaged in. They were forged by hand, and were pieced by crude machines, imported or made here for the purpose. The water recently handled some rude but were used in the construction of an early dwelling house in the Nineteenth ward, which cost ten cents apiece.

Leather was also manufactured at an early date, and for many years large quantities were produced. There were tanneries in this city and many other of the larger towns in the State. But of late years the industry has declined almost to the point of extinction, the chief reason for this being the difficulty of obtaining tan bark. Hides are shipped and when methods for using oak tan for tanning purposes have been perfected, this industry will again become an important one in Utah.

In the days President Brigham Young imported machinery for the manufacture of both cotton and woolen fabrics. The attempt to raise cotton in Southern Utah was only partially successful, and the attempt was very slow in the production of cotton goods. But the manufacture of woolen was very successfully conducted by President Young for many years. Woolen mills grew up in a small way, have been recently with more or less success in various towns in the State, the Provo mills, established about twenty-eight years ago being much the largest of them all.

Considerable success has attended the manufacture of hosiery and shoes, so much so that it has been established as a fact that it is many times cheaper to make hosiery and shoes than to import them. Several manufactories are engaged in it at this day, and the business is carried on under favorable conditions. The manufacture of boots has been one of the most successful industries engaged in in this State, and it has grown to very large proportions.

The manufacture of paper was engaged in at an early date and was continued up to the burning of the mills of the Granite Paper Co., at Big Cottonwood a few years ago, which was no larger but was produced in the State. It was a very important industry, and its re-establishment on a large scale would be a great benefit.

Space will not admit of even a brief mention of all the manufactures that have been engaged in in Utah. As early as the last Territorial census there were one hundred different commodities manufactured in the Territory, were placed on exhibition, many of them possessing a high order of merit, and successfully competing in quality and price with the imported.

The business water power of this State, so easily converted into electrical energy and converted anywhere, combined with our other resources, must in time make of Utah a great manufacturing center. This is a subject well worthy of investigation by citizens and capitalists.

Michael Kopp.

Although not a pioneer of 1847, Mr. Kopp has been in the city long enough to own and operate the largest confectionery establishment in the State. He has a large business in a building at 137 South West Temple street, where can be found a large and well assorted stock of the finest confectionery constantly on hand, and at wholesale and retail prices. The building occupied is a large two story brick. He employs number between twenty-five and thirty, and are kept busy the year round.

Mr. Kopp's business extends throughout Utah, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming, being well represented in each State by his traveling salesmen.

Home Granite and Marble Works.

For years it has been maintained that to successfully polish home granite was an impossibility. That theory has been exploded and to Mr. James Fowler belongs the credit of having demonstrated that it can be successfully. Messrs. Fowler & Simmons who operate the Home Granite and Marble works at 164 South Temple street now have several handsome specimens of polished home granite head stones and monuments on exhibition, in front of their marble works, that are exquisitely polished and very handsome indeed. While this granite is only equal to the imported product, it can be cut, polished and placed in position in cemeteries at fully one-third less cost than the imported. The firm are making arrangements to secure Utah marble, which, when received, will be carried up into prominence and monuments that will not only be very handsome but cheap as well. Mr. Fowler is one of the pioneers in marble work in Utah, he having shipped the first piece of marble for Watson Bros., and had charge of their marble works as long as they lived. The Home Granite and Marble works do all kinds of stone cutting, lettering and cemetery work to order on short notice.

PRETTY TEETH
Are Essential

To a woman's beauty. We will make your teeth beautiful teeth, without the inconvenience of unreasonable waits. Years of experience and a constant practice enable us to do work that looks as natural as it is possible to be.

Dr. E. M. Keysor,
102 MAIN ST., Rooms 200, 201, 202
ASSAYERS BLDG.

F. M. BISHOP,
ASSAYER.

CYANIDE, CHLORINATION, AMALGAMATION. } Tests a Specialty.

All orders by mail or express will receive prompt attention.
Mailing tacks and plates sent on application.

No. 60 W. 2nd South,
Salt Lake City, Utah.