

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.
(SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)
Corner of South Temple and East Temple Streets
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Charles W. Penrose, Editor
Hiram G. Whitney, Business Manager

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.
One Year, \$5.00
Six Months, \$2.50
Three Months, \$1.25
One Month, \$0.50
Single Copies, \$0.10
Foreign Edition, per year, \$6.00
Single Copies, \$0.15

NEW YORK OFFICE.
In charge of R. F. Cummings, Manager
Public Advertising from our Home Office,
124-126 Times Building.

CHICAGO OFFICE.
In charge of R. F. Cummings, Manager
Public Advertising from our Home Office,
represented by E. J. Edwards, 87 Washington
street.

SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE.
In charge of E. J. Cooper, 1090 24th St.

Correspondence and other reading matter
for publication should be addressed to the
Editor.
Address all business communications:
THE DESERET NEWS,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, MONDAY, JAN. 27, 1902.

IS REVELATION POSSIBLE NOW?

The subject of divine revelation has been brought prominently forward in this city, in consequence of a statement drawn out in the cross-examination of a witness in the Mortensen case, at the examination before a justice of the peace. It is necessary, before proceeding in this matter, to place the fact in the case in its true light.

The statement which has caused so much comment was not volunteered by the witness. It was not made in the course of his testimony direct. There was no need for the question asked by counsel for the defense in the cross-examination. But when the query was put, the witness answered frankly and without hesitation. No special reference was made to it or objection taken against it. The court made no comment upon it. The decision that the defendant should be held to the district court for trial, was not affected in any way by the reply of the witness to that incidental question.

To say then that it was received as evidence against the accused, and that "no one's life is safe," because of the admission of such testimony, is to put the whole matter in an unfair and improper light. If the statement had been offered direct, as evidence against the defendant and had been admitted as such, there might be occasion for adverse comment. But, as we have explained, it was not so presented. There was no jury to be influenced, and the court had too much sense and legal knowledge to pay any attention to it in making up his decision. No one that we have heard of pretends for a moment that it was given as evidence against the accused. It was simply an incident that can have no real bearing upon the case, which has yet to be tried before a jury.

On Sunday morning, in the First Methodist church in this city, this matter was alluded to by the preacher, and the idea of present revelation from God to man was denounced as "fanaticism," and the testimony of the witness was also ridiculed as a pretense of having "a private wire connecting him with God." The preacher is reported in the morning papers to have said that "there is greater danger from the fanatical utterances of the gentleman, than from all the heterodoxy that denies the miracles wrought by Christ," and uttered by professors in the Northwestern university; and further, that "no good can come from a man pretending to receive revelations from God as a demonstration of the truth of the Gospel."

It is possible that there may be some verbal expressions in these reports which were not the exact utterances of the preacher. But it is evident that he was denouncing the doctrine of personal communication from God to man. In this he was but following the lines laid down in modern orthodoxy. The theory held generally among the conflicting sects of the so-called "Christian" world, is that the collection of ancient writings, called the Bible is "the only guide" in matters of religion. This recognizes the doctrine of revelation from God to men in former ages, while it refuses to accept anything of the kind at the present time.

The preacher on Sunday repudiated immediate revelation entirely, and declared it "could not stand before the law nor as the Gospel." It will be readily admitted that testimony concerning a revelation from God will not "stand before the law" as evidence against an accused person. But can it be excluded as evidence relating to the Gospel? Let us see:

In the conversation held between Jesus of Nazareth and Simon Peter, His Apostle, Jesus asked a question concerning the belief of people generally as to his personal mission, and then He inquired, "Whom sayest thou that I am?" Peter answered, "Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God." What was the response to this declaration? "Blessed art thou, Simon Bar-Jona, for flesh and blood hath not revealed it unto thee, but my Father which is in heaven." Did Christ declare there was danger from such "fanaticism," and denounce Peter as "pretending to have a private wire connecting him with God"? Did He not, instead of that, give unto Peter the keys of the kingdom, with power to "bind on earth and it should be bound in heaven, to loose on earth and it should be loosed in heaven?" (Matt. xvi; 13-19.) Let us hear the Christ further on this subject:

"All things are delivered unto me of my Father; and no man knoweth the Son but the Father; neither knoweth any man the Father save the Son and he to whomsoever the Son will reveal him."—Matt. xi; 27.

Did He not promise His disciples that when He went away He would send to them the Comforter, the Spirit of truth, which should teach them all things? What did He mean by this:

"Howbeit when He, the Spirit of

Truth is come, He will guide you into all truth; for he shall not speak of himself, but whatsoever He shall hear that He will speak, and He will show you things to come."—John xvi; 13.

Did the Great Teacher mean what He said? In His personal absence, were His disciples to receive a Spirit that would reveal to them the will of God and show them things to come? It seems so, also what did the Apostle Paul mean in writing thus to the Corinthian Saints:

"But as it is written, Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man, the things which God hath prepared for them that love Him. But God hath revealed them unto us by His Spirit for the Spirit searcheth all things, you the deep things of God."—1 Cor. ii; 9-10.

This spirit of revelation was promised by Christ and His apostles to all when the Lord should call and who obeyed the call and received the Gospel. It was not reserved to the prophets; but was free to the people. It was not merely an apostolic endowment, but was given to the whole Church and was "the abiding witness," "the anointing from above, which teacheth all things." Peter who, by the revelations of that Spirit knew that Jesus was the Christ, and who received it in the manner promised by the Savior with his brethren on the day of Pentecost, made this promise to the assembled multitude on that day:

"Repent and be baptized, every one of you, in the name of Jesus Christ, for the remission of sins, and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost. For the promise is unto you, and to your children, and to all that are afar off, even as many as the Lord our God shall call."—Acts ii; 38-39.

The preachers who ridicule the idea of the enjoyment of this divine gift in the present age, and who denounce it as "fanaticism" and consider it dangerous, have to depend entirely for their religious guidance upon a book which they mean to regard almost with idolatry. What is it? A compilation of books written by men having this same Spirit. It gives accounts of things revealed from God by that Spirit, by dreams, by visions and by gifts bestowed from on high, and relating to some of the commonest affairs of men and nations as well as "the deep things of God." The whole volume depends upon the reality of divine revelation. Without it, those writings would have no more religious value than have the essays and letters of commentators and writers of human thoughts in latter times.

If God made known by His Spirit both natural and spiritual truths to men on earth at any time in the world's history, why should He not do the same today? Has He lost the power to do so? Has His Spirit become dead or inactive, or have the people and their ministers of later ages ceased to seek for those manifestations and become unsuspicious to their influence? Christ told His disciples that He would not give them to the world. But He definitely promised them to those who received His word and obeyed His commandments.

If God and Christ and the Holy Ghost had not changed, the Spirit of revelation may be obtained and enjoyed just as much in the twentieth century as in the first, and he who denies this denies Christ, contradicts the Bible, repudiates the plan of salvation and proclaims himself infidel to that which God revealed in former times and which stands of record in the scriptures. This is the spirit of modern skepticism, which has found its way into the conflicting contending societies, falsely called "Christian," and into their colleges and seminaries and universities, and that impregnates the pulpits of the churches throughout the world. It is the spirit of anti-Christ and contains real and positive danger to the religion of the individual.

Every agnostic, disbeliever and worldly reviler of sacred things, endorses and takes delight in such remarks as those that emanated from a Methodist pulpit on Sunday morning. They strike at the very foundation of the true Christian faith, and help to make void the departure of mankind from the Eternal Father, who in the Source of all light, truth and intelligence and will respond when He is sought after in faith. He does not change, but when called upon in faith will hear and answer and reveal the truth to them who come to Him nothing doubting. The spirit of revelation is attainable now and always. Not by any "private wire," but in the way pointed out by Jesus of Nazareth and the Prophets and Apostles of old. The wireless telegraph is just now becoming applicable through mortal research and endeavor, suggests to thinkers and truly devout souls, the possibility of the spiritual spheres, and the communication that may be established between those who are in Christ on earth and the great Master and Savior in heaven.

When a man jumps to the conclusion that because he has received no divine communication to his own soul it is impossible for others to have been blessed, he simply exhibits a weakness of intellect, a dullness of spirit and a condition of unbelief that is truly lamentable, especially in one who poses as a minister of the Mediator who came for the very purpose of bringing mankind into communion with God.

THE PHILIPPINES.
Experts on the condition in the Philippine Islands differ materially in their opinion. Governor Taft is quoted as saying that the natives are rapidly developing an affection for American institutions, and that a large number of former revolutionists have become valuable members of the community, fully worthy of any trust that may be reposed in them.

President Schurman is not so optimistic. In a recent address on the question: "Can the United States with honor withdraw from the Philippines?" he declared that he had abandoned the view that the great body of Filipinos desired American sovereignty. He said the opposition had grown, notwithstanding all that has been done to eradicate it. The people now are more united than ever in their desire for independence. He freely expressed himself to the effect that he thought it impossible to construct a Filipino community in the similitude of an Anglo-

Saxon republic. Those Americans, he said, who desire to do so, will always be able to demonstrate "that oriental clay is still without shape and semblance in the American potter's hand, and that, for a perfect product, a vessel of honor and glory, the American wheel must be kept going for years, or perhaps for generations, or possibly even for centuries." The Philippines, he continued, are to develop along their own racial lines, not along ours, and it is colossal conceit and impudence to disparage them because they are different from ourselves.

According to this view, the work of civilization has not been very successful so far, and it never will be. The racial differences are a permanent obstacle.

It looks as if an independent inquiry were needed in order to find out where the truth lies between these two divergent opinions. The United States government is not committed to any particular future policy in the islands, except the shutting down of the rebellion and the establishment of peace and orderly conditions. When that is accomplished, the government can be formed in compliance with the wishes of the people and the best interests of the country. There has been no authoritative declaration, that we are aware of, as to the future of the islands. The precipitation of hostilities by a hot-headed insurgent chief, and the continued armed resistance, have precluded such a declaration. If, however, a government declaration of a definite policy would shorten the struggle, it is time now to make it, so that the insurgents shall have no excuse for continuing their lawless acts, on the plea that American "liberation" will be but a continuation of Spanish tyranny.

WHO WAS OUR FRIEND?

It is a rather curious discussion in which European diplomats have been engaged, since the visit of the German emperor's brother to this country was decided on. It was started by an interpolation in the British Parliament, by Mr. Henry Norman, Lord Cranborne replied to this, in substance, that, at the beginning of the American-Spanish war, proposals were submitted to England, to join other powers in "putting pressure" upon the United States government, but that England declined to join the proposed coalition.

This statement seems to have caused other governments to offer explanations. Germany emphatically denies that any propositions for intervention ever came from Berlin, or that the German government consented to take part in it. It is admitted that such propositions were made, but that they did not come from Austria.

The Austrians, on the other hand, do not deny that they would gladly have lent their aid to any plan devised for the purpose of saving Cuba to Spain, and that they sounded the European governments to obtain their views. It is known that the Spanish queen requested the Austrian emperor for help, and that he endeavored to do something for her. According to the Vienna reports France was willing to second the efforts of Austria. Germany and Russia assumed a passive attitude. Great Britain at first was disposed to act with Austria and France, but later declined to sign any note or take any steps in Spain's favor.

To the United States the entire controversy is immaterial. We suspect the European powers, or some of them at least, were totally ignorant as to the real strength of this country, and failed to take a properly signed "note" would have inspired the people here with awe. At the battle of Manila Bay, however, their eyes were opened, and from that day they were, no doubt, pleased that the Austrian plan failed. There is no grudge in this country toward any other power on account of its sympathy for Spain, and no explanations are really needed. That Great Britain rendered this country material services during the war is a matter of record, and is not forgotten.

The significant feature of the diplomatic controversy is the fact, that it proves the eagerness of the great nations to keep on friendly terms with the United States. It is a homage paid to this country, all the more gratifying because unsolicited. America desires the friendship of all the world, in the interest of peace and the triumphant progress of industry, commerce and the arts.

UGHT TO BE IN JAIL?

The President has a great sense of humor, and some times it becomes almost grim and savage. The other day two young men from Alabama called to see him about an appointment. The conversation between him and them was as follows:

"You are from Alabama, aren't you?" he asked, and before they had time to answer, he added: "You want So-and-so appointed?" The young men replied that they did, but before they could explain why, the President told them that he was sick of hearing of their patronage squabble. "You say the other candidate for this office ought to be in jail, don't you?" he went on. "Yes, sir; he ought to be there," was the reply. "Well, now," said the President, "his friends assure me that your man ought to be in jail. I assume that you are both right. I wish you would go to the attorney-general and put in writing the reasons you have for believing that the other candidate should be sent to the penitentiary, and I will have a similar statement made up in regard to your candidate; then we'll let the attorney-general look them both over and decide what is to be done. Perhaps, if you know anything good about the men you are backing, you had better put that in writing, too, and give it to the attorney-general."

The coal men regard the cold snap as a soft snap.

Berlin's reception to the Prince of Wales seems to have been kept on ice.

Those Bulgarian brigands refuse to give credit; they demand cash on delivery of the goods.

Prince Henry and his entourage might very properly be spoken of as the Teuton semble.

The Earl of Rosslyn succeeded in breaking the bonds of matrimony if he did fail to break the bank at Monte Carlo.

If reports be true, Ogden's mayor proposes to turn that city's fire engines

and hose carts into ploughshares and pruninghooks.

Lord Rosebery is writing a novel. He should be well qualified for his task, few men having had so many novel experiences as he.

If Prince Henry brings his mailed fist into the country, will he have to pay the duty provided for in schedule C of the Dingley tariff act?

A codfish caught recently on the Nova Scotia coast had in its stomach the mouthpiece of a trombone. It was probably lost by some sea urchin.

Judging by the comments of the New York papers on his letter to Mayor Seth Low, Rev. Dr. Parkhurst is the infant terrible of the reform forces.

The Cuban reciprocity fight seemingly is being conducted according to David Harum's rules of right living. "Do unto others as they would do unto you; and do it first."

The little school boy who defined the temperate zone as a "place where it's freezing" cold in winter and "red-hot" in summer, spoke a truth that no one in this region will gainsay.

Governor Taft, speaking of the concentration of camps in the Philippines, says it was never thought of establishing them in the ordinary acceptance of the term. No; we have changed all that.

One of the sights of the Union Pacific railroad has always been the Ames monument on Sherman hill. But the new cut off isolates it, and no more will it be an attraction for tourists and travelers. It is now proposed to take it down and rebuild it in another place. If this is done, the monument will lose much of its historic association. It was built at the highest point on the first transcontinental line, and there it should be allowed to remain. In a sense it may be isolated, but it stands there alone in its grandeur, a monument to Ames and American energy. No other place is so fitting for it as the one where it now stands. To remove and rebuild it would be along the lines of dime museum enterprise.

We have a musical composer in Salt Lake City who is not generally known among us in that capacity, being comparatively a new-comer, but is a teacher of much experience who is now permanently residing here. It is Mr. J. M. F. Snodgrass, and he has set for very pleasing music some words from Moore's Lalla Rookh. The song is entitled "Roses of Bendemeer," and is published in Salt Lake City.

It will be seen that the projectors of the new evening paper, which is to be really an evening edition of the morning Tribune though under a special company and the name of The Telegram, are actively working for public patronage. This is enterprising and according to recognized methods in modern journalism. They are taking the best means to present their claims to support and patronage, and it will soon be seen whether they will be able to succeed. The great question that arises is, can Salt Lake City profitably sustain four daily papers? The trial has been made many times before and failed. However, conditions have changed, advancement has been made in population and in means, and perhaps the time has come when success in this direction may be achieved. The new paper is expected to be issued January 30, 1902.

A SINGULAR CONTROVERSY.

San Francisco Call.
European diplomats have for some obscure reason suddenly developed a lively desire, to free themselves and their governments of any suspicion of having entertained a wish to form a coalition against the United States to prevent the declaration of war against Spain. They have one and all avowed that a movement to effect such a coalition was started, but they deny emphatically that they had any hand in it, and assert that they refused to consent to it. Then in a vague way they intimate that they could tell who led in the movement if they chose to do so, and that they may tell if some other diplomatists do not keep quiet.

San Francisco Chronicle.
The German foreign office has now been heard from, and emphatically denies that at any time before or during the Spanish war, did Germany propose intervention to any other power or country for the purpose of forcing the United States to join in it. On the contrary, the foreign office states that Germany invariably declined such propositions and caused her position to be made known whenever opportunity offered. The foreign office adds that while it is true that such proposals were made to Germany, they did not come from Austria. This brings the matter up to France and Great Britain as the active movers in the matter in Europe, with evidence to effect that in Washington the active man was the ambassador of Great Britain. If this thing keeps on we shall get to the bottom of the thing.

Kansas City Star.
The real situation was well understood in this country before and during the Spanish-American war, and it has been made entirely clear since that time. There was not the least evidence at any time that Germany had taken active steps to secure a joint intervention. It was presumed, and may be still, that Germany was particularly desirous that war might be avoided, and that it would have welcomed any reasonable and regular means of contributing to that avoidance. Austria's attitude, based on dynastic relations, was well understood, and was contemplated without feeling or apprehension. On the other hand, it was well known that Great Britain was the European nation most assiduously neutral, if that paradox may be used. It was believed at all times that even if other nations united in a proposal to intervene, Great Britain would not do so. Germany, in that way defeat action. There was, therefore, no startling revelation in Lord Cranborne's reply to Henry Norman's interpolation.

Chicago News.
It may be questioned, however, whether the full extent of Great Britain's friendly services is to be measured by its attitude just before the war. Certain facts in connection with the war itself remain to be explained, and when sufficient time has elapsed some decidedly interesting revelations regarding these may be expected. In the openly friendly attitude which he took at a critical time, the English admiral stationed in Manila bay went somewhat farther than naval officers are likely to go to without some hint from their home governments.

Minneapolis Tribune.
Undoubtedly we came out of the Spanish war with great respectability towards Germany than towards any other European power. Nevertheless

the attitude of Germany seems to have been more absolutely and correctly neutral than that of any other government. Germany avowed as our ally of islands and was eager at the end to snatch some of them away from us, and German naval officers were everywhere trifling and blustering, but the German government itself was exceedingly careful to avoid any unfriendly act. So far as can be ascertained, Germany took only a passive part in the early effort for intervention and after the battle of Manila, made the frankest and plainest declaration of strict neutrality.

New York Evening Post.
No documents were laid on the table by Lord Cranborne, but none were needed. Time enough to produce them when some foreign chancellerie denies their existence. It is safe to say that none will, irritating as it must be to some of them to see England making herself known as the power which prevented a European coalition against the United States. The great service was what President McKinley referred to when he said in Washington, to the correspondent of the London Times, that this country would "never forget what Great Britain has done in the crisis of the Spanish war."

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The Woman's Home Companion for February, has many articles of timely interest. As such can be mentioned "Washington's Neglected Birthplace," "The Carnival of Mardi Gras," and an article on the singer Schumann-Heink. "Deeds of Heroism of Women in the Civil War" tells of the bravery of two army nurses. "Marriage Customs" illustrates the queer ceremonies in Arabia and Zululand. "Women's Club Houses" and the reproductions of two paintings by Burne-Jones, make attractive pictorial features. The fiction includes the final chapters of "The Reincarnation" of Captain John Radnor," "The Superintendent and the Baby," by E. L. Sabin, and "The Magician's Office-Boys," by Tudor Jenks. "The Crowell & Kirkpatrick Co., Springfield, Ohio.

SALT LAKE THEATRE,

Geo. D. Pyper, Manager.

Begins TONIGHT!

Special 3 o'clock School Matinee Tomorrow. Last time tomorrow night.
JAMES K. HACKETT'S
GREAT ROMANTIC SUCCESS.

The Pride of Jennico

Presented by Special Arrangement with Mr. Daniel Frohman.

ORIGINAL SCENERY, COSTUMES AND STAGE EFFECTS AND A POWERFUL CAST.
Night Prices—25c to \$1.00. Boxes, \$1.50. Matinee prices, 25c to 75c. Children anywhere for 25c.
NEXT ATTRACTION,
Wednesday and Thursday, Jan. 29, 30.
Whitney & Knowles.
Prices—25c to \$1.00. Boxes, \$1.50. Seat sale today.

THE GRAND THEATRE

Three Farewell Nights and Wednesday Matinee beginning

TONIGHT!

Return of the Favorites,
H. HENRY'S
BIG, PROGRESSIVE
MINSTRELS.

EVERYTHING NEW.
50—All White Stars—50.
Extraordinary Engagement!

CHICAGO SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

Tabernacle, Jan. 30-31,
With Thursday Popular Matinee.

PRICES: MATINEE, 50 cents.
NIGHT, \$1.00.
Sale of Seats now on at Daynes Music Store.

No extra charge for Reserved Seats for Night Performances.

When you want the best served in the best way, you must come to the best place. Ask anybody you meet "where is the best place to dine?" If he don't say the Tavern he, probably, don't know.
21 E. 1st South.
Remember—Telephone—Tell a waiter.

Brokers House of
JOHN C. CUTLER, JR.,
Investment
STOCKS & BONDS
Bought and Sold,
Bank and Commercial Stocks, Securities.
20 Main St. Tel. 127.

Wells Fargo & Bank,

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.
Established 1852.
Transact a General Banking Business.

J. E. DOOLEY, Cashier.

Great January Sale!

Now on at Z. C. M. I. Will continue during the Week Commencing Monday, January 27th. We give a few items from our big list of Great Bargains for the Ladies. Note the lines of goods and come and examine our offerings.

New Spring Wash Goods

Is of special benefit at this time—new goods ahead of the season. The reduction in figures ranges up to—
Beautiful Zephyr Ginghams, worth 12½c to 15c, go at 10c per yard.
Lovely Percales, 21 and 26 in wide, worth 12½c to 15c per yard, go at 10c per yard.
Full line of Calicoes, in light and dark, worth 6½c and 7½c per yard, go at, per yard.
Double Fold Waists and Flannel-ettes, worth 25c and 25c per yard, go at, per yard.
Other Bargains in Plenty.

Ladies' Tailor-Made Suits

Our entire stock of these new and fashionable goods goes in this sale at—
Ladies' High Grade P. D. Corsets ½ Off.
Ladies' and Children's Flannel-ette Night Gowns and Underskirts..... ½ Off.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Knit Underwear.

A magnificent stock of the Best Goods in this class, all new, on sale at—
Ladies' Union Suits, regular price, 60c to \$1.25, in sale at..... 33½ Off.
Ladies' Nursing Union Suits, regular price, \$1.25 to \$3.50, in sale at..... 33½ Off.
Misses' and Children's Union Suits, regular price, 60c to \$2.25, in sale at..... 33½ Off.
Ladies' Pileed and Wool Vests and Drawers, regular price, 35c to \$1.75, sale,..... 25c to \$1.20
Children's Vests and Drawers, regular price, 25c to \$1.35, in sale at 15c to 90c
Children's School Dresses and Suits ½ Off.
Ladies' Trefouse Gloves, fine \$2 values, in this sale \$1.50
Ladies' P. K. Street Gloves, regular \$1.50 value, in sale at \$1.25

Z. C. M. I.

T. G. WEBBER, Superintendent.

Have You a Private Savings Bank?

Zion's Savings Bank and Trust Co., No. 1 Main street, the largest and oldest savings bank in Utah, will furnish you, free of cost, a small steel savings bank upon deposit of \$1 or more. Your deposit draws interest. You have the bank and we keep the key.
JOSEPH F. SMITH, President.
GEORGE M. CANNON, Cashier.

B. H. SCHETTLER

BANKER,
22 MAIN ST. OPPOSITE CO. OP.

The State Bank of Utah,

SALT LAKE CITY.
JOSEPH F. SMITH, President.
W. M. PIERSTON, Vice President.
CLAS S. BURTON, Cashier.
HENRY T. McLEWAN, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
Heber J. Grant, Heber M. Wells, Joseph F. Smith, Byron Groc, Chas. S. Burton, P. T. Farnsworth, Wm. B. Preston, Isaac Burton, A. W. Carlson.
Commercial Banking in all its Branches. ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.
Special attention given to country trade.

T. R. Jones & Co.,

BANKERS,
150 South Main Street.

L. S. HILLS, President.
OSCAR THATCHER, Vice President.
H. S. YOUNG, Cashier.

Deseret National Bank,

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.
CAPITAL.....\$500,000
SURPLUS.....\$250,000
Safety Deposit Boxes For Rent.

McCORMICK & CO.,

BANKERS,
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
Established 1873.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

U. S. DEPOSITORY.
Frank Knox, Pres.; Geo. A. Lowe, Vice Pres.; W. F. Adams, 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.

Deseret Savings Bank.

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

James Sharp, John R. Barnes, John C. Cutler, David Bodley, A. W. Carlson, George Romney, John R. Winder, Reed Smoot, E. R. Eldridge, W. F. James.
Four per cent interest paid on savings.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK.

CAPITAL PAID IN, \$200,000.
General Banking in all its Branches. Directors—Dr. Theodore Meyer, John J. Daly, O. J. Sundquist, Myron C. Fox, Thomas Marshall, W. C. Noble, George M. Downey, John Donnellan, A. P. Holden.

Walker Bros., Bankers

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.
Established 1858.
A General Banking Business Transacted. SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

EDWARD L. BURTON,

Stock and Bond Broker,
11 East First South.
Local Bonds, Commercial Stocks and Investment Securities Bought and Sold.
Tel. 1059-1.
Correspondence Solicited.

F. Auerbach & Bro

To Be Sold

FOR IMPORTERS ACCOUNT.

50 Pieces New Scotch Zephyr Ginghams and Tissues, Shipped to us by mistake. Sell at a sacrifice—but at once, are owners' orders. Therefore this special selling occasion—this Real, Radical and Rare Reduction

AT HALF PRICE AND LESS.