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Sunday, June 26, 1904.

Clerks will be allowed to rest today, but as there is to be no ball game, will they appreciate the favor?

Will our Councilmen be in a state of mind to fully enjoy the World's fair, or will they have to pay their way in?

Will Maj. Sam King depend merely on argument in the conflict at St. Louis, or will be unsheath his shining sword?

But how will Councilman Fernstrom feel if he goes to St. Louis and finds a few there who have never heard of him?

President Lucas does not understand the game, if he thinks he can keep on striking so wildly and not be declared

Though Mr. Dunbar has not yet turned up at St. Louis, his opponents are not hopeful enough to think that he is lost.

Warmer weather is promised for to day, but there are many who will not mind it, as they will reach the trout

It is announced that the speaking of the campaign will not begin until August, but can some of the orators wait that long? Have you yet enjoyed the exhibarating

experience many are having these days of narrowly escaping being run over by an automobile? Boys with firecrackers must have

found the past week rather unsatisfactory, as there have been no reports of runaway horses Why not make the Hon, Sam Thurman the Democratic candidate for Su-

preme Judge, as the Democratic ticket will not be elected? You may tell the resort managers that this is perfect weather, but they can-

not see it that way, when it does not make you perspire very freely. Judge Parker's friends insist that Mr. Bryan's speech in New York helped the

Judge, and yet they are inconsistent enough to blame Bryan for making it. There being such a scarcity of sick-

know how you can think that cool June weather that increases it is untimely. Let the Democrats become enthusiastic in their National convention

If they wish, as they will have little to inspire them with enthusiasm later on. Mayor Morris will spend the heated term in the mountains, and will be glad

tributions call at any time while he is When the Utah delegation at St. Louis is looking around for some one to give it the name of a good man to vote for, the Hon. Abel John Evans will be

Democrats who sneeringly say that it was all cut and dried for Roosevelt and Fairbanks in Chicago, will find it the same way throughout the country in November.

missed.

Viewing in a calm and dispussionate manner the proposition to again make Mr. Moyle the Democratic candidate for Governor, Mr. Roylance cannot see any

Being reasonable men, leading Utah Republicans indicate that they will be satisfied if the Republican majority is 10,000 this year, but the voters may insist on making it higher.

If the Utah Democracy really wanted its delegation to be heard at St. Louis, ply holds them to their agreement, why did it not select men with capable lungs, like the Hon. J. G. Bywater and the Hon. William O'Nefil?

hated to think of allowing it to go away with the opinion that the city was mean and ungenerous, and so reduced the fee.

The Indians are ghost-dancing again, it seems; but the present ghost-dancing dom to pay over anything to Raisull is the mere ghost of what that dangerous performance once was. When the this mediary is a chief who is claimed Sloux in the strength of their unde- by the French as their adherent, the

to the ghost-dance, then the white men | ing this release, though they paid none had to look out. Now the affair is a mere reminiscence, and a large number of tribes have to join in it in order to make the ceremony worth notice. The ghost-dance is one of the relics of savagery that the whites will with undimmed eyes see pass into oblivion.

CONVENTION REPRESENTATION.

For a number of quadrennial periods there has been discontent with the manner of representation in the Republican national conventions. It has been seen that the delegates from the Southern States, joined to but a few delegates from Northern States, could force a nomination which would be simply disastrous. Four years ago, Senator Quay submitted a plan for a new basis, whereby each State would be accorded four delegates at large, and one delegate additional for each ten thousand votes cast for the Republican candidates at the previous Presidential election. Something similar had been proposed from time to time, but always the reform was put over to the succeeding National convention.

But at every succeeding convention the question again goes over. At the present convention there were some ninor points raised on special representations, as from Porto Rico and Hawall, but the general basis of representation was not touched; the old basis was allowed to stand, and whole platoons of States, from which no possible electoral vote can come to the Republican ticket, had just as much strength as Republican States of like Congressional representation.

Of course, this time it made no difference, as there was no opposition on the time to fix the representation on the right basis, there could be no charge that any candidate's interests were offected, and the question could be fixed on the absolute basis of Republican principle

Under the present basis of representation, the thirteen States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia, cast 302 votes; under the Quay proposition (which was in fact Chairman Payne's plan) those States would have had 173 votes, a shrinkage of 129 votes. The other (the Republican) States would have added to their vote the strength those non-Republican States would have lost And they should have that representation, because they are the States repended upon to elect the ticket; therefore, they should have the say as to its make-up. A paper by Mr. Peter J. Hoban in a

recent number of the The Independent states as an objection to the Payne plan that under its provisions no uniform system can be prescribed for the election of delegates from districts. It is true that there would be annoying ratios in the different districts, with some adjustments necessary by the State Republican committees, and these might cause discontent. In order to meet this difficulty, he proposes to have the Republican States send four delegates at large, and two delegates for every Representative district, as at present, while the Democratic States send but two delegates at large, and one from each Representative district. That would result in cutting down the delegates from the States from 952 to 787, of which number the States voting the States voting that year for Mr. Bryan would send 165. That would be a pretty fair basis, and its advantage in simiplicity is apparent.

Under the present plan, Utah has six ness in the city, physicians would like to delegates; under the Hoban plan it would have the same; under the Payne plan, it would have had this year nine delegates. Under any plan of reform its relative power would be much increased, and there would be offered here, as in other States, the inducement of double representation to stay in the Republican column over what the State would have if it went Demoto have the solicitor of campaign con-

We think that it was a very serious mistake not to selze the present most opportune time to fix this matter of representation on a basis that would give the Republican voters the control of their National convention. The Republican States certainly should be given control, unhampered by a representation from Democratic States which is not only tremendously above the Republican voting strength therein, is greater proportionately than Republicans have in Republican States, but is out of touch with the real Republican sentiment of the country.

A Milwaukee Judge has varied the usual thing in labor injunctions by enjoining a firm from employing any other than union labor. The injunction the people have most been acquainted with is that restraining members of the union from one or another course of action. In the Milwaukee case it appears that the firm in question had signed an agreement to employ none but union workmen, and the court simwhich is perfectly fair.

And so, Messra, Perdicaris and Varley have been released, sure enough; After the circus management had been | the bandit Raisuli surrenders them for so liberal Collector Halvorsen probably a valuable consideration, and for concessions still more valuable if they are energetically and judiciously worked. The release was effected through the mediary of another tribal chief, as it would have been the height of unwiswhile he held the captives And since

of the ransom and made no engagements to fulfill any of the conditions which the bandit demanded. It will be remembered that Mr. Perdicaris wrote rather a gushing letter soon after his capture, in praise of his captor. And now it would be of interest to know whether, after he is at liberty, he will indorse that letter, or whether a revised edition in much different vein would not be vastly more to his taste It is quite comprehensible that Perdicarls, a captive, and Perdicaris, a freeman, would have altogether different

UTAH'S MINERAL STATEMENT.

The Tribune presents this morning the statement compiled by B. H. Tatem, Esq., agsayer in charge of the United States Assay Office at Helena, of the mineral product of Utah for the year 1903. It is in detail, and will be of very great interest to all of Utah's mining men. The statement is in somewhat different form from the usual compilations. particularly in the reckoning of silver at the old coinage ratio of \$1,2929, which in later years has been much disused. But this will be easily commuted into market value by any who wish to arrive at the usual result, by computing silver 53% cents per ounce, the average price

of last year. The statement covers the product of the different counties, separately; of the different metals, also, and of the manner of treatment of the ores. It is commended to all interested, as well worthy of their attention and confidence. The showing which it makes for Utah is an excellent one, and it is made in first-rate form. It shows Utah to be one of the great mining States, and the beauty of either candidate, but that is precisely | it is that the State gains year after year in value of output; in reserves of ore in sight in the developed mines; and in the new discoveries of mines which in their turn will be the State's great producers

THE TAXATION OF FRANCHISES.

In a convergation in this city the other day with a gentleman of wide experience and marked legal ability, the question of taxation under our State Constitution came up. It was conceded that under this instrument it is probably impossible to tax franchises, as such; even though they may be the best-paying burinesses of the State. It was thought porsible, however, for the Legislature to reach them in the New York manner, by "the ingenious device," as a late writer puts it, of calling these franchises taxable

Some years ago, the local assessors in New York City included in the assessment of a corporation the value of its franchise. But the courts held that though the capital stock is taxable, the market value of its shares is not, and that the franchise of a corporation though undeniably property, constitutes no portion of its capital, and therefore is not taxable. In another case, the court held that this untaxable franchise extended to the use of the streets, which was a valuable asset, but not taxable.

The kinds or divisions of franchises are three; the franchise to exist the franchise to act or to do business, and the franchise to make use of certain privileges as to use of public streets, to dig below them, or to go above them. Since, therefore, it was impossible to reach the real values of franchises as such, the "ingenious device" referred to was adopted. and the franchise tax "illustrates the for McKinley in 1900 would have 622 and utility of legal fictions," as Edwin R. A. Seligman puts it in an article in the

But after this had all been planned, the question arose whether the tax so provided should be assessed and levied by local or by State authority. The law first provided that the local authorities should do it. But it was quickly amended, on the suggestion of corporations themselves, that if such tax were proper it should be laid by general and not local with this power and duty. But the corporations reversed themselves at once on this point, and fought the tax for the very reason that it had been levied by State officials, claiming that the local tax officials must do the work if it is done at all. But the courts upheld the law, and the power of the State

The Court of Appeals held that "the grant of a general franchise to a corporation to live and do business gives no right to occupy the public highways without special authority; that a franchise, whether general or special, is taxable as a species of property; and that the law imposing such a tax is a violation neither of the State nor of the Federal Constitution. With reference to the home-rule contention, the court draws a line of distinction between local officers whose functions are purely local, and State officials authorized to carry out the provisions of a new system of taxation, requiring the exercise of new functions which never belonged to local assessors. In short, the law was upheld in every point" An appeal was taken to the United States Supreme Court, and the case is to be argued next October, the State officials being confident of gaining the case.

The stake at issue is very great; in the additional revenue to be derived from street railways and gas companies the increase is something like a million and a half in New York City, and on all corporations throughout the State it

must be at least double that. In Utah the corporation franchise tax vould not be by any means so important proportionately as it is in New York; but still it would be a substantial sum It might be worth while for the Legislature to test its powers in this direction. and have the question settled. If it is found that under our moth-eaten, anclent, ambiguous, and contradictory Constitution, franchises cannot be taxed as in New York, this would be another

of a new Constitutional convention which would authorize a competent board of (say) five of the best lawyers in the State to dreft a Constitution, and then let the convention adopt it and adjourn. Certainly, in many ways our present Constitution is a delusion, an oppression, and a snare.

THE LATEST NAVAL VICTORY.

The Japanese appear to have won another important naval victory over the Russian fleet, off Port Arthur. A vessel of the Peresviet type was sunk, the Sevastopol disabled, and a cruiser on fire was towed into the inner harbor. The loss of the battleship of the Peresvlet type is a severe one. The Peresviet is of 12.674 tons displacement and 14.500 indicated horse power; armor ten inches thick, and her armory is four 10inch rifles, eleven 6-inch quick-firing guns; twenty 3-inch quick-firers; and thirty smaller quick-firing guns. It is a type of the very best in the Russian navy, and the loss of such a battleship is a serious one.

The Sevastopol, which is reported disabled, is of 10,960 tons displacement, 13,600 tons horse power, sixteen-inch armor, carries four 12-inch cannon; twelve 6-inch quick-firing guns, and thirty-four smaller quick-firers, besides auxiliary batteries. The disablement of this vessel is a severe one in the depleted state of the Russian fleet in the

It has been announced from Russia that in case the fall of Port Avthur were imminent the Russian fleet there would not be caught like rats in a trap, but would make a dash for liberty. It may be therefore, that this sortic by that fleet means far more than a disagtrous naval engagement; it may presage the fall of the great fortress. But whether it has this significance or not, certain it is that it marks another severe blow to Russia.

GERMANY SEEKS AMERICAN METHODS.

In Germany they are moving for a system of commercial agents as aitaches to their consulates. It seems to be against the German idea of dignity to have the consuls themselves as the business agents of their countrymen in general, but that is what they want to have in their commercial attaches. The United States consular system is what has started this move in Germany. Our consuls keep an eye on the trade of the country where they are stationed, and report on opportunities for American imports, and for the expansion of American trade. "In this special function," as a recent report has it, "the precedence for zeal and efficiency is quite generally conceded to the consular service of the United

It is therefore quite natural to read that the German trade pupblications urge the following of American methods; that the new commercial agents 'refrain from overindulgence in academic reports," (a well-recognized weakness of the German clerkly official) "and devote their energies to the special task of finding new markets for German goods, reporting exactly the way such merchandise should be made, marked, packed, shipped, and the price for which it should be offered." In short, those German commercial agents should become American in so far as it is possible.

The pre-eminence of the Americans in this field of consular aid to the export trade of their country, and the business sense displayed by the consuls is not generally ascribed in Gerernmental control," nor even to any regular training or instruction in the course they so well pursue, but "to individual initiative and industry, the quick, accurate grasp of a new situation, and the ability to recognize opportunities and turn them to practical account, which in Germany is regarded authority; and the State was entrusted as distinctive attributes of American character.'

All of which is eminently satisfactory to Americans to hear. It is a bit of praise and imitation (the sincere form of flattery) which should be balm to the wounded spirits of the Europeanized Americans who have so much fault to who are so constantly moving to have it changed and made over into a system so like to that of which the Germans are tired and which they propose to make over on American lines, that what the Germans are discarding and what the Europeanized Americans would have their country adopt, could not be told apart.

Panama is being drawn ever more closely into the "sphere of influence" of the United States. The new postal arrangements with the canal zone will gradually draw the whole of Panama into assimilation; the dominance of Uncle Sam will more and more be felt, and almost before she knows it, Panama will be a Territory of the United States. And that is just what she should be, and remain, with the General Government in undisputed and com-

In strong proof of the great abundance of unemployed money in the country, is the item in the New York bank statement of yesterday, which shows that the deposits in the banks are now greater than ever before known, reaching, in the banks of that city, the enormous and unprecedented total of \$1,143,314,100. It is truly an enormous amount, which ought to be in active industry and employ.

The vital reports of the city for the week fust closed show more than double as many births as deaths, which will please those who fear "race sui-

twelve female. The deaths numbered exactly half the births; nice male and four female. There are no contagious diseases prevalent, and but few cases of any disease. The city is remarkably free from ailments, and is looking its test.

TRADE, BUSINESS, AND FINANCE.

The special event of interest during the week has been the developments regarding the Moffat road, building hithe from Denver. The filing of a mortgage on that read's possessions was noted on Thursday, amounting to \$22,500,000; on the same day Mr. Moffat published a card to the "knockers" in Denver, inviting them to present their bills if they had any, and announcing anew his determination to build the road through from Denver-to Salt Lake. Orders for steel to lay the track thirty miles further, on this side of the divide, were placed, and the purpose of pushing along as rapidly as possible to the coal fields as announced.

This road, besides being of much adantage to the city in extending its wholesale trade into a new field and building up a tributary, region that is rich in natural resources, will open speedy transportation service to a wide belt of country that now lacks it. The eastern portion of Utah will be especially benefited by the construction of this road; that is a fine and rich part of the State, and even before the road can be built there, the Indian reservation will be opened to settlement, and a considerable population will be added to what is already there, which is both a good nucleus, and of the sturdy, desirable stock so essential in developing a new region-strong, capable folk, who know the practical requirements of the country.

Apparently in close but not avowed relation to this Moffat road from Denver, comes the Western Pacific, in which renewed interest was awakened during the week, in conenction with the suggestion of the admirable through line the two projects would make when those rails meet in this city, and which The Tribune was the first to speak of, some time ago. The Western Pacific has its surveys made through to this city from San Francisco, its articles of incorporation were filed last year in both this State and Nevada, at a cost of \$12,500 fr each State and there are unmistakable signs that the Western Pacific is a live project.

In the meantime, the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake railroad (the Salt Lake route) is our sure enough road Work on it is progressing at a rate that is wholly satisfactory; the prospect now is that we can take the through trip to Los Angeles by Christmas day, and get our first chipments of the new orange rop over the new line.

The railroad news adds to the excellent general features of the business and financial conditions of this State. The week closes in a spell of cool weather which will, conserve the snow in the hills, and which will further ensure the abundance of the crops, for which the prospects have all along been so good The range will be helped by the cool spell, and the live stock prospects were never better.

The mines of the State continue strongly their very great record. Half a million dollars a week, and more, is their steady contribution to the general wealth and the lubrication of the wheels of trade. The smelters are keeping well up with their enterprising response to the needs of the mines, by constant enlargements, up-to-date improvements. and the adoption of the most approved inventions and appliances.

The settlements on these accounts are all made in this city, and they make a most substantial addition to the business activity. Money is plenty, and the bank clearances show substantially the same volume as the record made by the great activity of last year. Merchandizing has been characterized by clearance sales, and large business has been done, to little gain. The wholesale trade is good, and the feeling on the clearing up of the wool marketings is jubliant.

The building operations of the season continue to attract universal attention by their great activity, and their general prevalence throughout the city. Everywhere one sees dwelling houses of good find with our consular system, and grade going up, and in many cases those of much pretension in size and style: while in the business district there are many fine structures finishing and in process of erection. A fine new block just west of the Dooly block is in contemplation, and will probably be put in during the year.

In the country at large, the seasonable lethargy of summer has trade in its grip; but the feeling is decidedly more confident than it has been for a few months past. Anticipations of a lively fall trade, growing out of the improved crop outlook, are more generally expressed, and the feeling is taking on more cheerfulness. The labor situation is getting better, and rallway earnings are making a more favorable showing this month than they have done in any former month of the current year.

The bank clearances in New York show very much better the past week than they have done on any former week of this year, and for some months before. In that city they were but 6.7 per cent below those of the corresponding week last year, and in the cities outside of New York they were but 2.3 per cent

The New York bank statement, issued yesterday, shows a gain of seventeen millions in loans, of twenty-one millions in deposits, of four millions in specie, and of nearly five millions in the reserves, which is a showing well calculated to brace up a faltering market, and it did so far a time. But the stocks are not well sustained, and the prices weaken after small raises. Money is still flowing into New York from the Interior, in almost unprecedented quantities; the pleted numbers of former years took French now claim the credit of manag- powerful argument for the assembling cide" to hear. The births were twenty- Wall Street Journal says "there is more

money in the country than there was two years ago, and there is less cmployment for it; hence, the money comes to New York to draw 2 per cent inter-

The same authority quotes the head of one of the largest and most conservative business houses in New York as saying: 'I see no occasion for worry in the situation now. Liquidation has entirely ceased in the market and if we have reasonably good crops this year, railroad stocks are cheap. The credit situation is entirely sound. Some people are apparently alarmed over the large loans of the banks, but they forget that this year we are borrowing nothing abroad, and that the trust companies are not lending money anywhere like as much as usual, Consequently the visible borrowings form much the larger part of the total which is not usual. The bond market s good except that we cannot get a suficient supply of first-class bonds with which to meet the demand. I do not expect much movement in stocks in the near future. After election we shall be better able to see ahead. Prices of good securities, however, are low."

ENGLISH AND AMERICEN GIRLS.

From the Washington Post.

About a score of English maids and matrons, well bred, intelligent, and of the upper ten, were lately in evidence in the lobby of one of Washington's best hostelries for about a week. During the stay of the fair ones from abroad they were the objects of much curious atten-People seemed to know at a Slance that they were foreigners.
"Yes, the women of England do look

queer alongside ours," said the wife of a Congressman, when appealed to for an explanation. "There are several important points of difference. In the first place, they do not as a rule possess good figures, neither do they carry themselves with the grace and ease that are so common with all classes of women in this country. But the particular distinction, after all, is in the matter of dress. An Englishwoman's clothes scarcely ever sit on her becomingly, even if they were made to fit, which is They are not up to the American standard in the knowledge of arranging themselves in garments that show the good points in the female form. the French chic in dress they are densely ignorant. See that young British fe-male over there with the long neck, which, instead of being partly concealed. is wholly revealed by the absence of a collar. No Yankee girl would ever sin against good taste that way."

NOTES ABOUT MEN.

At the Democratic State convention held respite and a little rest while being shaved. As he climbed into the barber's chair he handed the toneorial artist a quarter of a dollar. "Is this a tip, sir?" inquired the knight of the shears. "No," replied Mr. Hill, "that's hush money. Now, not a word."

The son of Millionaire Anson Phelps Stokes, who devotes most of his time to the cast side settlements in New York City, is said to have lost his heart to a beautiful israelitish maiden of the ghetto. Some declare that he is engaged to her; others merely surmise it. Of course, both sides deny it just now Stokes is over six feet tall and quite attenuated. He is one of the thinnest men in New York. His family are noted for their eccentricities.

Sir Thomas Lipton will visit this coun Sir Thomas Lipton will visit this country again this year, according to J. Keithley Crother, his manager, who has arrived in New York. While it is still the Irish baronet's ambition to lift the cup, his visit will have nothing to do with this matter. Sir Thomas wants to see the St. Louis fair, and is looking forward, Mr. Crother says, with much pleasure to the renewal of the many friendships he made while here before. Sir Thomas has lately returned from a Mediterranean cruise. He had not been in good health before he started, but the trip has benefited him greatly.

Anti-Folk newspapers in Missouri are making desperate efforts to check the St. Louis man's boom for nomination as Governor. One story, now being industriously circulated, relates how when Mr. Folk was in Moberly he ordered a highbail from the hotel bar. Before he could drink it some ministers called to pay their respects, and Mr. Folk covered the glass with his hat. After the preachers had departed the highbail was sent to its deatination. The candidate's friends deny the story, but declare that if Mr. Folk feels like taking a drink he would not be deterred from doing so by all the parsons in Missouri.

The man who can take cut of his money better than the Compile can, need not deny Life Insurace 2 isn't the money he stands a chance to san't we money he stands a chance to san't will be story, but declare that if Mr. Folk feels like taking a drink he would not be deterred from doing so by all the parsons in Missouri.

TRICKS TO AVOID SERVICE

From the Philadelphia Press. "The life of a Russian solder the Sage, "is desperately be owing to the computery services are all sorts of attempts the simple-minded pensant to quicker-witted recruiting offer than in eastern Russia for quicker-witted recraining office, station in eastern Russia for the station in the s

"You can go home," said the material ast, in a very low tors, at last, in a very low tors, "The fellow jumped for the country."

"The fellow jumped for the one so was caught.

so was caught.
"Near Moscow a Hercules and the index and middle fingers of his hand were joined together and could be separated. They didn't look the surgeon's strength was to the surgeon of the surg enough to reparate them and the examiner said:

had this accident? fingers beg "They were this way, say Be-les, and to the surprise of even on illustrated by opening his tipn easily as anybody else."

NOTES ABOUT WOMEN.

Mrs. D. R. Francis, wife of the less of the Louisiana Purchase excelled announced that she will not way see gowns at World's fair functions. Francis said "It was reported wished to set the example to the Louis women and I want error know that such is not the case it a of my affair what other women as for myself I consider a low-need very poor taste on the type grounds."

sable to women of fashion in sable to women of mention the sable to women of mention in the companies of the sign in New Tell leaving daily for Newport from the companies of the sable to the companies of the main who, in charge of the main act from them the same defensed who to their mistress. The place of woman companion is that of a free call, who stands between her emand the rest of the world, and show to enjoy mean of the pleasure of with none of its responsibilities.

During part of her stellars

During part of her girlhood Quant helmina of Holland resided was mother the Queen Regent in Plana They lived in a modest way force daily on foot. It is related that sat they were accosted by a bezze Queen Regent wanted to push or both little Queen, having a will of her massisted on stopping. She quested man in broken Italian, believing lam quite unknown, and on proceeding him half a franc. He booked from her in his hand to her and the again, and at last said, with an are greatly as short as that! Poor queen."

Mrs. George J. Gould, who is at a summer home. Furlough lodge serving garetteville. N. Y., was in that thus few evenings ago, and unwitting to few evenings ago, and anwitten to up a prayer meeting to purchase to of the leader. Mrs. Gould went to the riage repository and, not finding to prietor there, was directed to its dence. Not getting a response to the she went to the back door and me he went to the back door and moudly. The dealer was leading a corresponding to the money. raying. He stopped his prayer as to the door. Mrs. Gould said: "I be ut ten minutes." The dealer

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