

THE DAILY HERALD.

THE HERALD PUBLISHING CO. R. C. Chambers, President. Heber J. Grant, Vice-President. Richard W. Young, Manager.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. DAILY, PER MONTH, \$5.00. DAILY, PER YEAR, \$50.00. Semi-Weekly, per year, \$25.00. Sunday, per year, \$10.00.

THE HERALD, Salt Lake City, Utah. Subscribers removing from one place to another, and desiring papers changed, should always give former as well as present address.

HERALD Calendar for August.

Calendar table with columns for days of the week (S, M, T, W, T, F, S) and rows for dates (1-31).

Silver, 62 3-4. Lead, \$3.25.

SUBSCRIBERS TO THE HERALD LEAVING TOWN CAN HAVE THIS PAPER SENT TO ANY ADDRESS IN THE UNITED STATES, CANADA, OR MEXICO, BY LEAVING WORD AT THE BUSINESS OFFICE.

Raps for the Japs seem to be on the tapis.

Madeline Pollard is going on the stage. Her success is assured in "Led Atarray."

The bicyclists circle the square every day, but none of them has yet squared the circle.

If Wales and Gould keep on racing their yachts the thing will be from Land's End to life's end.

One more Russian refugee has escaped and come to America. These escapes are too frequent to be of any particular interest.

The Wellman relief expedition has started. The question now is, when will the relief expedition to relieve the relief expedition start?

Every reader of novels in the town is after Rider Haggard's "Heart of the World." It is copyrighted and can only be had through The Sunday Herald.

Another man has been killed in the prize ring. If some of these fellows who are continually talking about wanting to fight could be killed, what a relief it would be.

Shakespeare having been quoted as authority in the tariff debate, it does at times seem as though the disagreements of the conferees were "Much Ado About Nothing."

The German newspapers resent the employment of foreign conductors at the Bayreuth festivals. This is pretty small business. German musical talent has never been thought to need protection.

We wish all the Utah boys who go to the Denver wheel meet honors. Boys, the people look to you to make a better record than did the delegates to the League of Republican Clubs convention.

How natural the old hand cart looked in the Pioneer excursion ad, in Sunday's Herald. Its old timers it brought back memories of times past and gone forever. Not all of them were unpleasant either.

Governor Altgeld has thanked the Illinois troops for the services they rendered during the strike. That was a much easier duty to perform than it would have been for the troops to thank the governor for his services.

Colonel Trumbo urged the Republicans at Saltair Saturday not to forget General Clarkson. This is in line with the report The Herald published some days ago from the Washington Post that things were all arranged to make Clarkson, a senator from Utah. No, don't forget Clarkson when the time to divide the pie comes.

Ex-Governor Thomas will have to be disciplined by his party. Saturday at Saltair he said: "Let the people have the benefits of statehood with minimum expense." That is a good, straight Democratic doctrine, and it takes no account of bounties which are absolute, inconsistent with a minimum of expense. Surely here is a Republican who is a doubting Thomas.

Secretary Carlisle is opposed to the Stone Immigration bill. One of the objections is that the bill would confer upon consuls duties not recognized by international law. With his report upon the Stone bill he sent a draft of a bill commending the present immigration law. Its principal aim is the exclusion of anarchists. It is as desirable to keep out this class of people as papers and ordinary criminals.

Under the head of "People Worth Knowing," the Boston Post has this: "Miss Madeline Pollard has written to one theatrical manager that she has at last determined to go upon the stage in a quiet way. Her offer was rejected. Her penmanship is clear, angular and attractive." Then to think it was this same attractive penmanship that lured little Willie to his ruin, and caused his lapse from virtue, and yet that a journal of staid, prudish, Puritanic Boston should say such a person is worth knowing!

This remark of the Indianapolis Journal is gleefully copied by some of our Republican contemporaries: "If the million people owning sheep had formed a trust, and contributed to the Cleveland campaign, the values in sheep and wool would not have shrunk 35 per cent." The connection may be a little difficult to perceive, but on the selfish principle by which Republican appeals are made to the sheep-owners, that is a splendid argument in favor of their uniting to support the Democratic party in the coming campaign.

ACT ON THE TARIFF.

The fate of the tariff bill is very much like that of the souls of the heathen—open to debate. The minds of the public were never more thoroughly made up, their opinions never more freely pronounced than on the tariff question in 1892. The verdict in favor of reforming the tariff and doing away with the iniquities of McKinleyism was so sweeping that Democrats and Republicans alike were surprised when the results of the election in 1892 were announced. It was the demand of the country for action on the tariff. That action has not yet been taken. The House has done what it was elected to do, and has done it promptly. The responsibility for non-action on the tariff rests with the Senate, and particularly with those so-called Democratic Senators who, falsely marching under the banner of Democracy, serve the interest of the trusts.

The House and the Senate have thus far failed to get together on some few bills. If these items shall prevent the passage of a tariff bill, a bill not ideal by perfect, yet one that would bring great relief to the country, then the Democratic party will be blamed and accused of incompetency, and must take the consequences whatever they be. Action on the bill is important now. If there is none this session (we believe there will be) it is almost certain there will be none next session, it being the short one. This is the announced policy of the Republicans as shown by the party papers, and this policy must be killed.

And what is the duty of the Democrats of the Senate? It is to force action on the bill and to compel the conferees to make a report. To the conferees belongs this duty and not to anyone else. If any parliamentary rules are standing in the way of needed legislation it is an easy matter to so change them that they shall cease to be an obstruction.

What the people today want is action, action, action. All is known of the tariff question that can be known through reports and debates. The people would prefer the House bill to the Senate bill more because they have greater faith in the House than the Senate has from any great superiority of the one bill over the other. Give the country a new tariff and give it quickly, and let those who are obstructing its passage be anathema.

MUNICIPAL EXPENSES.

A few weeks ago the City Council seemed anxious to reduce the running expenses of the city and there were extra meetings, meetings with heads of departments and plans to reduce this expense and that expense. Has the zeal for economy been exhausted in the contemplation of it? Or was it all a Fourth of July display of patriotism? A week or so ago it was given out that the police force was to be reduced, and some eight or ten men were to be dismissed. The Police Commission had made its plans to do this, but it hasn't been done and the matter seems to have been dropped. In place of this the public has been treated to a display of small jealousies, bickerings and backbitings among the police. All this is very interesting and may be helpful, but it is not economy, the thing demanded by the people.

The Council has had ample time to familiarize itself with the workings of all the departments, and what their needs and requirements are. If the expense of any department can be reduced by reducing its force and its expenditures for supplies, then the reduction should be made and made without delay. If every department is now being run with the least number of men possible and its expenses of all kinds are reduced to a minimum, then the Council should so say that the people may know. The city's affairs are the people's affairs and the Council is there to manage them and to keep the people informed as to their condition.

In this connection a question naturally suggests itself: If the city's affairs are being managed as economically as possible, why did not the Council make the tax rate very sufficient to meet all expenses and prevent the accumulation of a large floating debt? It was within the power of the Council to do this and it was its duty to do it. If the resources of the city are ample to meet all expenses, and the Council has known right along what these resources are and what the expenditures would be, why have the expenses not been made to come within the resources? These are pertinent and proper questions and will be continued to be asked by the taxpayers.

Let the Council come to some definite understanding as to what can be done, and what not, and then do it, that the people may know how the city's affairs stand.

UTAH STATEHOOD.

To the Editor of The Herald: When I wrote, the other day, to suggest the propriety of the election by the people of the best men of all political parties to compose a non-partisan constitutional convention, I was aware of the fact that certain members of the Republican party were in favor of a reverse policy, but I hoped that the good sense and love of country of a majority of the members of that party would accept in good faith, and act upon, the plan suggested by myself and endorsed by The Herald, but it seems in that hope I had reckoned without full knowledge of what was the opinion of protectionist causes of the Republican managers.

I now perceive that the carpetbag office hunters, the persons who speculate in sheep, buffaloes and other commodities, are bent upon getting up such a constitution as will protect them in their industries, provided they can succeed in blinding the eyes of the people with wool, hair, and so forth.

Well, so be it. If such is the policy of the party of the three p's—plutocracy, protection and plunder—their proceedings on that line if they think there is no political hatred for them; they may probably become convinced of their error in due time.

I am not suddenly posted as to be aware of what the Democrats of Utah will do in the premises, but from what I do know, am satisfied that the phalanx of protectionists will be met at Philippi by a very earnest and determined foe.

There are many men who belong to the Republican party in Utah, who under the non-partisan plan I would be glad to see elected to the convention; to name them is unnecessary. The people of Utah cannot afford to elect, as delegates, men who are so narrow in their views of men and of statehood as to believe that in their party alone exists all the wisdom and all the patriotism and statesmanship within the territory of Utah. Nor will the people, in my opinion, consent to have folded upon them either a Republican or a Democratic constitution, and all the protectionist and statesmanly claims that they will insist upon having, will be such a constitution, possessing the requirements of the United States constitution, as will but subvert the interest of the whole people, and produce the greatest amount of happiness to all.

can constitution as a state, we shall gain nothing by the change; it would be just as well, or indeed better, to continue as we are, in the hands of the divided Congress, under the constitution of the United States.

We give place to the foregoing that the views of an old, respected and experienced Democrat on this important subject may be known. The Herald's motive in favoring a non-partisan convention was that we might have a non-partisan constitution. But since the Republican leaders have exhibited their desire, in a manner that cannot be mistaken, to inject party politics into the constitution of the new state, we have come to the conclusion that it is the duty of every patriotic citizen to endeavor to prevent it by making sure that the convention shall not be controlled by such conspirators nor by such a party.

We have no doubt that with a vigorous and well directed campaign a majority of Democrats can be elected to the constitutional convention. But we were so desirous that the constitution to be framed should be entirely free from party notions and sectional provisions, that we favored a convention not constituted on party lines. It is now made clear that the Republican leaders in Utah want a constitution framed on a partisan basis to suit their peculiar notions on disputed questions, and therefore we say, without hesitation, that must be fought to the utmost extremity.

If it should happen that party politics, to favor one faction of the community, are made to vitiate the constitution that is framed by the delegates, it will be the duty of the people to vote it down when that instrument is submitted for their ratification. We must have a good, sound, consistent and unpartisan constitution, or go without until we can get one that shall be fair and equal to all citizens of every shade of political as well as religious belief.

STRIKERS' RIGHTS.

The Omaha strikers are becoming more aggressive and determined to have their own way. They have started out to do this and to defy the authorities of the law. They seem to be defying the authorities forcibly at present, but it probably will not last very long. If they triumph through the methods they are now pursuing, then the law will have been set aside and degraded. Were this to happen, which is not at all likely, then popular government throughout the land would be dealt a severe blow.

Ex-Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, has recently expressed his views on the subject of strikers' rights. He says:

"A strike is the natural and proper mode of action of any body of workmen who are dissatisfied with the nature of their employment or with their pay. They have the same right to quit work as any other citizen has to go to work; but when it comes to the next step—their undertaking to deny to other men the same right and freedom of labor—they have not the right—they are overstepping the bounds of individual rights and personal liberty. They are then as wrong as it is possible for any one to be, in the employing of any man, every man has as much right to work when and where he will and at what wage he will as he has not to work. The employer has no right to compel the striker to work than the striker has to compel the employer to give work to certain men and at certain wages. Every man has the obvious right to work or not, just as he pleases. The employer has the same right to employ whom he chooses, and the employer has no right to employ take that to heart the better."

The question of the respective rights of employer and employee has never been more clearly set forth. The packing house employees are assuming to say who shall work in the packing houses and on what terms; and more than this they are using force to maintain their theory. It would be just as right and legal for the packing house owners to compel the men in their employ to work when they wanted to quit, and if they attempted to do so to beat and maltreat them as for the employees to do as they are doing.

The working masses are more or less permeated with the idea of socialism, and that when organized they possess rights that others do not. There could be nothing more erroneous. The rights of the unemployed to seek work are as sacred as any right guaranteed under the constitution. Men seek employment that they may live, and not merely for the purpose of taking some striker's place. How shall men subsist if they may not seek employment when and where they choose? If wrongs are inflicted upon employees to an extent that, in their minds, justifies them in going out on a strike, this can give them no right to inflict wrongs on others.

The rights of strikers are defined to their fullest by the distinguished Vermontor, and the Omaha men should not be allowed to exceed them.

SILVER'S DEADLY FOE.

The Denver News has a very pertinent article on silver. Its remarks, intended for the people of Colorado, apply with equal force to the people of Utah. It concludes that the Republicans of that state are in favor of free coinage of the white metal, but wants to know in what way a Colorado Republican can do a more detrimental act to the silver cause, than by contributing in any manner to the success of the Republican party. It says:

The Republican party, through its guiding forces, having surrendered to organized wealth more than twenty years ago, and being now controlled by the opening of the closing act the deadly foe of silver, what reason is there to suppose that it will adopt a different monetary policy in the future? Do not the votes in the last special session of Congress preclude all rational idea of such a change?

These are facts that cannot be over- come. They may be evaded. The presence of a Democrat on the committee that perpetrated the wrong to silver, and of some Democrats in the Congress that passed the act of "demonetization," cannot alter the truth that the whole legislative and executive power of the government were controlled by the Republicans at that time. The repeal of the purchase clause of the Sherman act is charged, or credited, as the case may be, to the Democratic party because it was in the majority when the repeal took place, although there was a very much greater proportion of Republican votes, according to numbers, for repeal and against free coinage than of Democratic votes. The Republican attempt, therefore, to escape from the position the party occupied in enmity to silver in 1873, is as cowardly as it is untruthful.

The News is right. The friends of silver, who demand its restoration to its old-time position as money, which means nothing less than its free and

unlimited coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 with gold, whether in Colorado or Utah, or any other part of the republic, will make a grand mistake by supporting the Republican party—the continuous "deadly foe to silver."

POLITICAL NOTES.

The bulk of Coxe's army is said to have left Washington and is scattered over the various roads leading towards the north, and digging potatoes for a living. While his poor dupes are in misery, they give him the "big" for "per night."—Chicago Inter-Ocean, (Rep.)

It is idle to waste sympathy in Coxe's followers. They are no better now their leader has left them than they were before.

Speaking of the sugar tax, the Kansas City Times, (Dem.) says:

But if this incidental protection to sugar refiners is so grave and offensive why isn't it equally wrong to protect other articles in the same way?

Simply because the people have had an object lesson in free sugar, and the protectionists are afraid that if the attention is not kept up about it, the agitation of the people may be directed to other protectionist iniquities.

The great strike of '94 is ended, and at least it is now devoting themselves to politics. The poor workmen who were deluded into it are left to starve.—Philadelphia Times.

The "poor workmen" thought they would win, but they called. It was they who sowed the wind.

In practically every city of the state the A. P. is in violent action. Its membership is almost wholly within the Republican party, and while it may not, in every instance, include a majority of Republican voters, still from the fact of close organization and by playing upon the sense of demagogues, it has been strongly developed in the breast of the average politician of all parties. It is able, other things remaining equal, to dictate the nominations, at least to see to it that no Catholic is honored. If this is not protectionist enough, it does not convey meaning.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch, (Dem.)

A. P. Aham is just as intolerant as Catholicism. We want neither in politics.

The foolish business of asking protectionist manufacturers how much the tariff duties should be raised to end with the present session of Congress. The man with a market basket might as well ask them from whom he is buying how much more the seller would be willing to take.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch, (Dem.)

The whole protective tariff is foolish business, and it is only consistent to do foolish things when it is concerned.

Senator Hill manages constantly to strike the keynote of popular sentiment fully and memorably. He did so yesterday when, in speaking upon the substitute bill recommended by the Immigration committee of the Senate, he declared the House bill for the suppression of Anarchism, he said: "Such men would strike down society, and I would stay them as quickly as I could kill the wild beast that came in my path to attack me. This, we believe, is the feeling of every law-abiding and patriotic citizen. It is the answer of the challenge."—New York Commercial Advertiser, (Rep.)

Such men would be wholesale murderers if opportunity presented itself. They should receive the same treatment as other would-be murderers.

The petition signed by 10,000 names now in the hands of Congressman Bryan asking for the impeachment of Attorney General Olney, is now in the hands of the Cleveland administration. Some out of office without any determined Democratic friends will be the relations of the attorney-general to the railroads and the trusts it will be an eternal disgrace to Democracy.—Chicago Times, (Dem.)

Yes, almost as great a disgrace as the way the Chicago and Illinois officers managed the strike.

It is precisely because America does not want to maintain a fleet and an army in readiness to protect our rights in a future world war, that we owe it to the medium of the existing concessions. It was fear of her spark, whose influence has become so great, that has caused England to occupy Egypt.—Mail and Express, (Rep.)

Chicago's Niagara canal, like the Suez, will very likely come under the control of the nation having the greatest interest in it. There is no predestination about it.

Speaking of the Fithian bill, the New York Herald (Ind.) says: The committee on rules apparently do not care a fig whether the ruin of the American carrying-trade is to be averted or not, so long as they can get their hands on the money which they invite by lowering their tariff rates on the duties of the shipping building trusts, which deserve less consideration than the Sugar trust.

Party principles should not yield to any trust.

There is no significance in this election beyond the fact that Democrats can be elected in spite of the opposition of the protest against the old Bourbon rule. The followers of Kolb are simply Democrats in revolt. There is no longer a Republican party in Alabama worth speaking of. Even the negroes, once grateful for the party which gave them freedom, now vote with their old masters or stay away from the polls.—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, (Rep.)

The stringency of the election is that Populism is not wanted, and the fact that the negroes have become tired of being used merely to bolster up some pretended friends.

A trade paper announces that forty-one new industries were organized in the United States that were devoted to the manufacture of iron, steel, glass, brick, tile, lumber, cotton, wool, and so on. In that section are in a promising condition, and the business depression has advanced less than any other part of the country. A spirit of enterprise is rising in the South that promises to attract the attention of the whole country.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat, (Rep.)

This must tend to show that the South believes that it can start manufacturing enterprises under the prospect of a lower tariff than it would not be justified in doing under the present one.

No soldiers, no police of any country have the energy to help a man who has done the things of the United States, Illinois and Chicago in the support of law and order, what other men have done is that of convincing working men of the folly of surrendering their rights to the trusts, and of the injury to themselves of obeying unreasonable orders to strike, thereby they have themselves and their families and those given by such untrustworthy, selfish leaders as Debs and Sovereign.—Philadelphia Ledger, (Rep.)

The police, the militia and the soldiers did themselves credit. If the working men have learned the folly of strikes, then the strike was not in vain.

Our national lawmakers are now being told every day or two that they must do this thing and do that thing, and according as doing this or not doing that will please our European creditors. The chief thing we must do is to get our money out of former use as money. We are told that a movement in this direction will cause an avalanche of American securities on the market. If we want to borrow foreign money we must give some assurance that we will pay it back in money that we appreciate while the debt is maturing. If Europe had all its debts concentrated at American ports it could not lecture our policy more arrogantly than it now does.—S. F. Call, (Rep.)

The country is dominated more or less by European gold. The way to become independent is to give American silver free coinage.

THE ATHLETIC GIRL.

She is the true athletic girl. And almost every pleasant day she rides her wheel along the street, attired in costume plain and neat; such skill does she display.

She at the "gym" wears dresses short. Although her modesty it jars. She thinks me now a horrid thing because I talked her once to sing some horizontal bars.

But of the various tests of brawn As to aerial heights she climbs. Though she prefers some other things She does her best work on the rings—She's been engaged six times.—Truth.

LOST LOVE.

Who wins his love shall lose her, Who loses her shall gain her, For still the spirit wooeth her, A soul without a staid; And memory still pursues her With longings not in vain!

He loses her who gains her, Who watches day by day The dust of time that stains her, The griefs that leave her gray, The flesh that yet enchains her, Whose grace hath passed away!

Oh! happier he who gains not The love some seem to gain; The joy that custom stains not, Shall still with him remain; The loveliness that wanes not, The love that never can wane.

He dreams she grows not older As years do e'en to him, Though all the world wax colder, Though all the songs be sung, In dreams doth he behold her, Still air and kind and young.—Andrew Lang.

HIS BEST GIRL.

You think it strange 'at an ole codger, uprads up fifty year, Counted and green, Should be in love with a girl—and his head chucked full uv hog— But her boy seventeen!

Well, I guess there ain't no patent right on such a thing as love. 'At shets ole folks outside, An' 'er there 'is a somethin' 'st I am ignorant uv, An' I ort to be notified.

Dressy? W'y, what's the use uv bein' when nature in the start, Jest rigged her up so fine 'At you can't make no improvement, with all yer works uv mine. On that girl uv mine.

An' purty! Well, you kin take my likes 'er what you think they're worth. But the way I figure out, It alere seems that heaven was makin' lover to the earth, Whenever this girl's about.

An' the natur'ist musician! It seemed that mother wit, Wus all she needed to know, For the first time she seen a pliner she played varandum on it, An' the first note she struck was do!

Besides, I've knowed that girl since—but she's a comin' there. Do you think 'is gon' to rain? It's gittin' 'most too dry fer this here time uv year.—Mr. Smith, my daughter, Jane!—Alfred Ellison.

THE LAST OF A MIGHTY ARMY.

(From the Washington Post.) Sixty years from today, it may be, in some great cemetery of the nation's dead, or haply within some quiet churchyard, will be reared a mound of flowers over the grave of the last survivor of a great army. He will be a stranger among strangers, a waif upon the shore left by the receding tide, with not a comrade to bear him company, he will not be unaccompanied. There will be veterans, grandsons of veterans, daughters and granddaughters of veterans, to guard his declining footsteps, to smooth his dying moments, to linger far from those of Napoleon at St. Helena, to write his wondrous epitaph, and over his ashes build a fitting monument.

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GARFIELD BEACH TRAINS.

Commencing July 19 Garfield beach trains will run as follows: Leave Salt Lake City. Arrive Garfield Beach. 7:45 a.m. 8:55 a.m. 12:00 noon 12:40 p.m. 10:20 a.m. 11:00 a.m. 12:40 p.m. 1:40 p.m. 2:30 p.m. 3:00 p.m. 4:00 p.m. 4:40 p.m. 5:30 p.m. 5:40 p.m. 7:30 p.m. 8:10 p.m. 9:30 p.m. 7:10 p.m. 10:00 p.m. 10:40 p.m. *Daily except Sunday. *Daily except Monday.

Olson's orchestra in attendance every afternoon and evening. Boating, bathing and dancing. Fare for round trip 50 cents. City ticket office 231 Main street. Gen'l Agt. Passgr. Dept.

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