AT THE JUNCTION CITY.

Interesting Talks With a Number of Citizens.

EFFECT OF STATEHOOD.

SECRETARY MEIGHAN'S VIEWS ON THE IMPORTANT SUBJECT.

Ogden Merchants and Bankers Discuss the Business Outlook—Government Control of Railways—The Boycotters Boycotted—Effects of the Strike—Ray Raymond's Letter.

Ogden, Aug. 18.—The Junction City was visited by a refreshing rain, lasting several hours, last night, but there was no need of that moisture precipitating itself here in quantity, as Ogden during the week had been blessed with rains denied the capital people, and the farmers are ever willing that things should break even for both places.

During my pleasant sojourn in the Junction City, I have met and conversed with a great number of resident business men, many of whom expressed to me their views. I am prone to believe that when stanch business men will forego all strong partisan feelings, and come out boldly on matters regardless of party interests, their views so put forth will prove prolific of great good in fields where the people have not given proper study to certain conditions confronting us. A proper awakening to conditions, and knowledge of how to improve them in an equitable manner to both the laborer and capitalist, is of greater moment than all else. Now is the time to stop theorizing. Only prompt and immediate action will suffice in this instance. There is no gainsaying the fact that ours is a great and glorious country, and teeming with all the varied resources necessary, not only for the sustenance of the people, but sufficient in every way to add greatly to the wealth of the classes, and proportionately so to the prosperity of the masses. When the people of this country, through certain measures adopted for their government, find themselves in a rut of discontent, there is, and has been for a long time, something radically wrong—what is it? Have they set the wheels of legislation operating directly against them, or have they been following a course that after many years has finally awakened them to a sense of grievous error indulged in as a business people, and now telling so heavily against them in this hour? This is a point that later on I propose to take up in my own way, and pass upon.

True to promise, I now place before the public interviews had with a number of Ogden's representative business men, and a careful perusal of the same may inject not a few wholesome ideas into the minds of people who wish to be right on the propositions so outlined. Charles Meighan, the bright and energetic secretary of the chamber of commerce, was approached, and when asked to unbosom his thoughts on Utah's future, as she is about to be numbered in the galaxy of states, spoke right out to the question, and as follows:

UTAH'S BRIGHT FUTURE.

"Utah comes into the Union under very favorable circumstances and is destined by virtue of her location, climate, mineral and agricultural interests, to become one of the most important commercial states in the Union.

"I do not believe there can be found an equal area of country containing the developed and undeveloped resources that lie within the borders of Utah. It would appear that nature, in her distribution, became wearied when Utah was reached and dumped into her lap the treasures and favors intended for more equal distribution among her sister states. Our advantages are not confined to one great interest in which we may excel, but nature has given lavishly of all those favors which go to make a great and mighty commonwealth. A climate as nearly perfect as the Almighty intended any one place to be. A location that is unexcelled, its fertile valleys, clear running streams and beautiful foliage making an oasis for the weary traveler across the continent. Its mountains, "rock ribbed," and "snow capped," filled with precious metals, building stone, iron, copper, zinc, lead, fuel, and all the minerals and clays necessary to the manufacture of pottery, earthenware, tile, sewer pipe, glass and kindred industries. The melting of the snows of the mountains feeding the springs and rivulets that give life to the crops that thrive best in our beautiful valleys. Its "Great Dead Sea," mineral springs, beautiful lakes and sparkling streams furnishing pleasure, health and sport to its people. This is what nature has done for us. Now, what have we done for ourselves? Sent out of the territory about $15,000,000 per annum to purchase goods which we should have made at home. A small percentage of our precious metals have been taken out of the ground; our baser metals, clays for potters' use, sewer pipe and drain tile, but little used, and instead of their manufacture, furnishing employment to our laborers and creating wealth for our people, we have sent out of the territory since 1880 about $140,000 for sewer pipe, drain tile, etc. Our glass sands and chemicals are lying useless where the Almighty deposited them, instead of furnishing employment to our people, and saving the wealth that we send away annually for their finished products. With the responsibility of statehood this policy should sink into oblivion, the war cry should be Utah. The efforts of every man should be to establish such industries in our midst as will convert the raw materials given us into the finished products that shall supply the needs of our people, and less favored states.

"Of course, you must realize that I am but dealing with generalities. Your paper is not large enough to publish in detail a business statement of the various resources that but await the magic touch of capital and labor to blossom into wealth and blessings for our people. It remains with us to say whether Utah shall take her proper place commercially in the sisterhood of states, whether we shall control the intermountain trade or shall continue to let the other states manufacture for us while our raw materials lie dormant and worthless.

"Care should be taken that in the laws to be made for the new state of Utah, legislation favorable to the encouragement of capital and at the same time protecting to labor are made. Visionary legislation has injured the interests of many of the older states, and we should be very careful to select men to make our constitution and laws who will not permit themselves to be made the mere machinery to warp their judgment, or place upon the statute books laws that will not assist the common people but only intimidate capital.

"I will say that this is an outline of the policy we propose to adopt in this city. Ogden, in the future, will endeavor to develop its water power, railroad facilities, encourage its local manufactures, locate in our midst such industries as will convert into the finished product the raw materials which we have in such abundance. We will assist in every way possible the general interest of the whole territory, believing that any industry which we cannot secure for ourselves is better located in some other part of Utah than in another state.

"If, as a people, we drop petty strife and local jealousy, pull together for the good of all, use all honorable means to locate plants to manufacture our raw materials, and encourage them by our patronage when they come, we will, in a few years, wipe out the balance of trade against us, become a lending and not a borrowing people, and peace and prosperity will reward our labors."

I desire to add in conclusion that Mr. Meighan has clear-cut ideas on all pertaining to Utah's interests, and while he never ceases to labor for Ogden's interests by all legitimate means at his disposal, he is not one to sulk and set about depriving other Utah points of any new enterprise his town may fail to secure. Failing to so secure, he is then ready and willing to assist any other point, believing that Utah's general prosperity will in turn reflect added luster upon Ogden, and all Utah points in common. I make mention of this in order that some people may stick a pin in it, and refer back occasionally when they are desirous of blocking out a policy to cut squarely in Utah's favor.

COUNCILMAN WATSON.

Councilman Watson and manager for the Z. C. M. I., said:

"I strongly incline to the belief that now the tariff bill is out of the way, and statehood approaching, we will experience some revival in business throughout the county in general. Utah will, unless past history goes for naught, be fully up with the column. If you stop to think that when other western states were admitted they enjoyed an era of active prosperity that told heavily in their favor, why should not the same rule apply to this favored section? Mercantile firms will now carry heavier and more regular stocks, and business will after a time get to moving along in its old accustomed groove. Our farmers all report good crops, and while prices for their grain are just now at low ebb, I think the market condition will improve as does other things."

JOHN SCOWRAFT.

of the large wholesale house of Scowraft & Sons, said:

"I can say that we find business already improving—not to any marked extent it is true, but improving in a way that tells me that within the next three months we will find things going along in a groove betokening unmistakably a resumption of business that we knew in the past. I do not claim that it will come quickly, or with rapid stride, but it will come, slowly at first, and abide the more firmly with us on that account. One great trouble with the people of this country has been to go in debt simply because their credit was good, and they could do it. Many of our business men that were borrowers five or six years ago, and at that time made money by so doing, believed the rule would apply equally as well to more recent times and in this they were mistaken. The crucial test period came on and found them carrying more than they were justified in doing, and we know the result accruing all over the country. A variety of causes have been at work, and for long years have been steadily eating into the vitals of business in all its different channels, culminating at last in a general depression. Again, people got to doing a great credit business, and this proved disastrous. For instance, country merchants with a $2,500 stock, would be carrying $5,000 or $6,000 on their books, and that was all wrong. Such heavy book accounts bear bad results. A firm say that carries a $100,000 stock ought not to carry on their books a sum exceeding $25,000, and this method enables them to make quick sales at low margin. The retailer profits as well in return. Neither the wholesale or retail house should carry a stock far beyond the needs of the business, as is too often done. Both should sell on short time, and this enables them to sell on a low margin. The man who sells, and knows he will have to wait six months or a year for his money, will put on a good, stiff price to compensate him, and so it goes. This illustration will go to show that the American people are borrowers, and this of their own volition. It has taken a great many years to open their eyes to things now startlingly plain, but at last they can see it. Will statehood help out our immediate section? Now, I have not given that so much attention as I feel I should have done, and yet at the present time I am unable to see just how statehood will aid us to any great extent. We have all the resources now we will have then—Utah is great even now. We won't have to await her becoming a state to witness an additional prosperity."

"Would government ownership of the railways prove advantageous?"

"That is a deep question, and much can be said for and against any such step. Until I give that matter more thought, I do not wish to venture an opinion. However, I am going to look into that proposition more closely, and afterwards I wont mind telling you just how I view the matter. If the move would be a judicious one, all well and good; but if the contrary, we don't want to meddle in the matter."

J. E Markel, lessee and manager of the Union Pacific dining houses, left today for the coast, on a tour of inspection, and when asked by the traveling correspondent how matters were progressing in his department, replied: "I can say that all is moving along very nicely. I've been down to your capital, and thoroughly enjoyed myself, as everyone does there, or if not it's their own fault. Our Garfield hotel shows a healthy and vigorous increase in receipts over the same period last year. And, by the way, I just want to say that old Garfield is all there—finest beach on the lake—the people who were temporarily weaned away now come back to their first and real love, if there is anything in numbers."

"Does segregation of the South Park line in any way cut in on your department?"

"No—I trust that it will, though. We have but one house on that line, the one at Como, and that has been one of expense all through. Right now I am trying to get rid of it, as with our first-class methods required to run our hotels, we run it at a loss since the transient traffic fell off there some years ago. The latter is what we depend upon for dividends, and that failing, we can't clear ourselves. Statehood? It means so much for Utah, that I'm only afraid the people will get too proud, as it were, over so much prosperity."

Mr. Markel is well up on the issues of the day, and talks interestingly upon them.

BOYCOTTERS ARE BOYCOTTED.

There is one thing I desire to make clear to interested parties and the public in general, and in doing so, shall not mince my words or seek to temper them through any personal feeling I may entertain in the matter. The public has yet a vivid remembrance of the boycott placed on Pullman cars, and how it terminated so disastrously to the American Railway union and all other railroad employees who were in direct sympathy with the same. But the general public does not know that these boycotters are now boycotted in turn by the railroads, and to the end that the men who went out on strike are now shut off from railroad employment on all lines in the country. Such is the cold and unalloyed fact, standing out in bold relief against any assertion to the contrary. The railway managers make no secret of it, and the men who are constantly traveling about have learned it, and committed it to mind in its true essence. How accomplished? Oh—easy enough. Road lists have been compiled, and some of them even in alphabetical order, and the lists so prepared and exchanged by the railways throughout the country, give the name and occupation of every employee let out for participation in the trouble. Go where he will, he finds the doors bared against him. I don't mean barred in the literal interpretation of the term as used, but to all intents and purposes. If John Henry Williams came under the bar in Arizona, he finds upon going to St. Paul, that John Henry Williams is not "in it," and perchance he may see the list containing name and occupation, if he exhibits some cunning and good natural demeanor. I know of some sections of this great country where the men have been photographed and duplicates sent "hither, thither and whither." The system so pursued by the railways is fine both in conception and execution, and it works to a nicety in telling against the men as they vainly go about in quest of positions, while the greater part of them might just as well be throwing rocks in the river. Such statements sound cold and heartless, but they are the actual facts governing. The majority of the roads give "service" letters showing length of time employed, in what capacity and standing at time of severance. But a letter given over the A. R. U. affair would only "queer" a man on sight anywhere—the letters so given are a detriment, and not in any way beneficial. The Southern Pacific company is one that don't give "service" letters of the regulation type at any time, though the officials may tell the employee on leaving to cite them as reference, when applying for positions elsewhere. But at this time it would be useless to do so, and they know it.

A DEPRESSING EFFECT.

That strike hurt business to a very great extent, and its effects are still lingering with Ogden houses. It applies to other towns throughout the country in a direct ratio to size and volume of business done. An old established railroad man has good credit, paying up every month when he gets his check. He is good pay, and business men want his trade. Then all the old men leave, as in this case, and when the new men come in, they don't draw a check for nearly two months. Besides, they are wholly unknown, and must establish themselves before they enjoy the confidence of the merchants, as did the old class. No odds though they be just as honest and deserving as the former, it cuts no figure, and all told, business suffers to a great extent. Ogden's business men admit such statements in their entirity, and no mistake is made in saying that all this acts in a great measure to make dull times. After a time these matters adjust themselves, but while the adjustment is on, all branches of business are made to feel the depression so occasioned.

PRESIDENT BIGLOW.

President Biglow, of the Ogden State bank said:

"Future conditions are certainly in our favor, and I must regard Utah as being in line to reap her merited reward accordingly. Statehood will tend to allay more fully any fears that capitalists may have in the past entertained in regard to investments. We find that theory has applied to other states when coming in, and no other deduction is tenable in our case, I think. The tariff question being passed upon will strengthen the business tone in the near future. Silver? I see it has gone up a point or more, and believe it will continue to advance for a time, occasioned to a degree by Japan and China engaged in a conflict. I think silver will, after a time, be rehabilitated with its purchasing power as money—it will not do to treat it as a commodity—and I think the error will be remedied, and that ere long. I am inclined to the opinion that the silver men could have got a ratio of 18 to 1 instead of the Sheman purchasing clause, had they at the time pressed it on that basis. The Sherman purchasing clause I regard as having been injurious to silver, and it was well to repeal it. Even at a ratio of 18 to 1 great prosperity would come to the whole country, as I believe the country needs it and must come to it."

President Biglow, while a very conservative man in touching on financial conditions, may be put down as a strong silver advocate.

MAYOR BROUGH

Mayor Brough said: "It's better that the suspense is over A settlement of the tariff in some shape or another will enable the people to know just what to expect, and they can now launch out in the business field shorn of that perplexity they knew for so long a period. I look for some revival in business fields, occasioned largely by the dominant pluck and energy characterizing our people as a whole, and more particularly those of the west. Minimized to a nicety, Ogden people are to the fore. In the near future there will be developments in our city giving us great hope locally, and then business will get out of that slough of despond it has so long been in. Oh, yes; I have hopes of better times—to lose hope woud not do at any time."

Mayor Brough is an enthusiast on Ogden's future great advantages, and recounts them with pride and pardonable glee.

C. A. SMURTHWAITE.

C. A. Smurthwaite, the wholesale grain dealer, said:

"What is affecting us just now as much as anything else, is freight rates, and until better rates are put in, our farmers are handicapped to a great extent, and in a way that tells against them. Now, take the rate on grain from here to the coast. The rate is 37½ cents per hundred, and when you add to this the cost of sacking, another 7½ cents per hundred, it leaves our farmer just 27 cents per bushel for his wheat. That tells against farming interests very strongly. This is a condition that needs to be remedied. Statehood? It means much for us, and I believe that a great deal of capital will gravitate this way that would not were we destined to go for years in the old way. Settlement of the tariff will bear in our favor, and in the very near future business will begin to feel its effects. Manufacturers will commence to stock up; mills will start up, plants will be run to their capacity, and there must be noticed a revival in consequence of all this."

UNIFORM QUESTION SETTLED.

I said I would call and observe the seven Chicago young ladies now domiciled pleasantly in the Union Pacific Hotel company's dining rooms in this city, and to that resolve I adhered faithfully. Right here I want to say that all day yesterday a big gob of gloom hung pendant upon the scene, and the air was full of rumors to the effect that the whole seven of them had a "grievance" the first day, and had as a whole appointed themselves a committee on ways and means to set things right. It was a question of salary, as they are receiving $16 and $18, instead of $20 and $25, as formerly paid. In order to ascertain the true facts in the case, I coyly approached the head waitress, Miss Petra Koldrup, and as I stood abashed before a battery of seven pairs of questioning eyes, she said:

"I'll tell you all about it, and won't you please tell the truth? Oh, you must—I know you will! Arrangements were made with us in Chicago to come out here, and at the rate of $16 and $18 per month, which was then satisfactory to us, and all the way out we were nicely treated by the company. Our comforts were looked after in every way possible, and the same prevails now. Mr. Rodgers treats us very well. Some dissatisfaction at first prevailed upon learning that the other girls received more salary, but we all talked the matter over with Mr. Markel last evening, and I think if we will now continue to fulfill our agreement, the management will in time make it all up to us; don't you? And that is what we shall certainly do. Yes, those are the uniforms, and we don't object to wearing them. They ain't horrid, do you think? Now, we are given the first suit gratis, and the rest we pay for, of course. How much? Oh, they cost us from $2.50 to $3, and we have the privilege of ordering the goods and making them ourselves. The goods are purchased by bolt from Chicago, and see here, isn't it good quality? Now, you'll tell it all just as I say, won't you, please? Oh, everything is all right now."

And I feel that I can corroborate that statement. The uniform dress, from what little I know of feminine apparel, is exceedingly neat, and made with the usual amount of frills, tucks, gathers and such things as usually go with a dress, and the "caps" that caused the furore among the other crew, are neat and give to the wearer an air of "piquancy" and are becoming in every way. Dove-eyed and angelic peace now hovers about there and the girls should mark me one for "telling the truth."

RAY RAYMOND.

"Too Far Out."

We are having a great deal of trouble these days with the "too far out" man. He is a brother of "the man who walks." Neither of these gentlemen have much to do with the "man who rides;" they think he is a kind of a chump, any they laugh when he tells them how much nicer the air is up on the highlands than it is down where they live, and how he wouldn't for anything take out of his life the view he gets from his porch. The "too far out people" are, in one respect at least, like the Sandwich Islanders, they are getting fewer and fewer every day. There has been a great morality among them of late years, attributable, it is said, to the fact that they don't get the right kind of air. But there is no use of talking to them; if they lived in New York they would live around Trinity church rather than on the heights of the Hudson. They are not exactly afraid of the electric cars because they have gotten used to them now, but when the cars first came here they couldn't for the life of them make out what they were for. We don't expect many of them to come to Popperton place but, of course, now and then one of them gets away from town and discovers that in other places all the "too far out" men are either dead or converted, and he reforms and, of course we have a chance at him.

Fort Douglas Notes.

Company B, Sixteenth infantry, commanded by Captain Palmer and Lieutenant Guyer, and company F, same regiment, commanded by Captain Woodbury and Liutenant Newton, returned to Fort Douglas at noon yesterday from Wadsworth and Carlin, Nev.

Lieutenant Gregg has been assigned to the Fifteenth infantry, Fort Clark, Texas.

Company C, commanded by Captain Allen and Lieutenant Wright, is still at New Castle, Colo. This is now the only company of the Sixteenth regiment in the field.

The following are the ten best scores made at the Fort during the present target season:

Corporal O'Flaherty, Co. A	591
Private Jackson, Co. H	590
Sergeant Drehxler, Co. C	579
Lieutenant Johnson, Sixteenth Inf	572
Sergeant Davis, Co. B	572
Sergeant Ogle, Co. A	568
Sergeant Davidson, Co. G	565
Musician Draney, Co. E	565
Lieutenant Irwin, Sixteenth Inf	564
Lieutenant Gregg, Sixteenth Inf	559

Another Tell.

"If you will hang up a hair from the head of a maid
I will cut it in twain, with an arrow," he said,
So with money and diamonds they bet that he could—
And the chances were 20 to 1 that he would—
Till the police interfered, with a raid.

MORAL.

There's never any money won
By betting on the bow or gun;
But you can gamble all your "dough"
That Popperton place is sure to grow.

CITIZEN G. F. TRAIN.

[From the N. Y. Recorder.]

One of the most beautiful spectacular incidents of Broadway these summer evenings is to be found every night before the Continental hotel in the ascetic and aesthetic person of the poet and philosopher, George Francis Train.

Mr. Train gaves up the earliest hours after sundown to the children in Madison square; but by 8 o'clock each evening he may be found in his accustomed chair on the edge of the sidewalk at the corner of Twentieth street, with his feet against the lamppost on a level with his shoulders.

He is always attired in spotless white duck, with a bouquet large enough for a bride at her wedding on his coat lapel, and with the beautiful tan of his bronzed face comparing with that of his neat low shoes is a picture of hale and hearty old age. Citizen Train, though he admits that he is past 60 years, calls himself a middle-aged man.

The philosopher generally spends the evening reading by the light of the street lamp, but he has so far departed from the severity of a few years ago that he condescends to enter into conversation occasionally with an acquaintance. If the conversation becomes uninteresting to Mr. Train he does not hesitate to drop it and return to his book abruptly, without regard for the feelings of the party of the second part.

However, as Mr. Train says, there is too much talking done in this world, anyway.

Little by Little.

Great results follow persistent effort; the dropping water slowly wears away the stone. The mills of the gods grind slowly but they grind exceeding fine. We have just fairly started in our work of spreading the everlasting gospel of Popperton; we are going to keep on telling the truth about that superb locality, and its beauties. Little by little it will steadily advance in public estimation until every citizen will concede its supremacy. That land was not made for crops; the Alimghty put it up there in the sunshine and the pure air and the view to be occupied by the homes of the wealthy.

EXCURSION VIA UNION PACIFIC.

Wednesday, August 22d.

On above date the Union Pacific will sell excursion tickets to following points at the lowest rates ever given from Salt Lake city:

Farmington	$ 60
Kaysville	89
Layton	90
Syracuse Junction	1 00
Hooper	1 20
Ogden	1 50
Harrisville	1 50
Hot Springs	1 50
Willard	1 75
Uintah	1 50
Paterson	1 75
Weber	2 00
Croyden	2 25
Echo	2 50
Coalville	2 50
Wanship	2 50
Park City	2 50
Evanston	4 00
Green River	8 00
Rock Springs	9 00
Tooele	1 20
Terminus	1 50
Cedar Fort	1 75
Fairfield	2 00
Rush Valley	2 50
Eureka	3 60
Silver City	3 00
Mammoth	3 60
Lovendahls	40
Bingham Junct	45
Sandy	50
Draper	70
Lehi Junction	1 20
Lehi	1 25
American Fork	1 35
Pleasant Grove	1 35
Lake View	1 70
Provo	1 90
Springville	2 00
Spanish Fork	2 00
Payson	2 00
Santaquin	2 00
Mona	2 50
Nephi	3 00
Juab	3 25
Leamington	3 50
Oasis	4 00
Clear Lake	4 25
Black Rock	4 50
Smith's Ranche	4 75
Milford	5 00
Frisco	5 50

Limit on tickets sold to Willard, Croyden, Nephi and all points intermediate will be ten days; limit on tickets to all other points will be fifteen days. Tickets will be good on all regular trains on date of sale.

CITY TICKET OFFICE, 201 MAIN STREET.

He Was Right.

"Oh, that's going to be the finest part of the city," said a man yesterday in speaking of Popperton. Every day a few more people appreciate its beauty and attractions, and every day we have more inquiries for prices and locations. It will be strange, passing strange, if its future isn't just what our friend predicted, because there isn't a city in the United States where the high and sightly locations have not been selected for fine homes and where values are not double what they are in the lowlands.

A WORD to MOTHERS

The Efficacy of Dr. Shores & Shores New Treatment of Diseases of Children.

Catarrh with Children is Easily Cured, but when Neglected Soon Produces Disastrous Results, which will Probably Affect Them for Life.

Little Goldie Wade Cured of an Aggravated Case of Catarrh. Read the Following Statement;

Little Goldie Wade.

This little six-year-old girl had been a great sufferer from the ravages of catarrh, and being of a young and tender age the strong medicines generally prescribed by physicians for this disagreeable disease had only a tendency to aggravate this most troublesome complaint. Hearing of the success attending Drs. Shores & Shores' new treatment, her mother was induced to try the same. Her case was in the ripest stages, having the disagreeable discharge in the worst form, but after six weeks' treatment at the institute, she is entirely cured.

Little Goldie resides with her parents at Brighton addition, this city, where her mother will be glad to answer any questions relative to her little daughter's case.

CATARRH OF THE HEAD.

Producing Partial Deafness, and an Offensive Discharge from the Ear.

Catarrh is a great destroyer of life, and its effects are felt through the entire system, it being a constitutional as well as a local disease.

In children, catarrhal symptoms first appear with a slight running at the nose, and a dryness in the throat, which soon affects the ears and oftimes when neglected leads to various diseases, such as nervousness, wakefulness, St. Vitus' dance.

The following case of little Samuel Pixton, 11 years old, will be read with interest by mothers, who will probably note the above symptoms in their own children:

For years Master Pixton has suffered with catarrh of the nose and throat. His nose would stop up, dryness in the throat, headache and a continual discharge from the ear. This poisonous discharge forming large ulcers, which caused him great pain and impaired his hearing, he was weak and nervous and was in an alarming condition. Hearing of the success of Drs. Shores & Shores' new treatment in similar cases, we decided to take him to them, and after a course of their wonderful treatment we can say that he is entirely cured.

(Signed) W. PIXTON, Taylorsville, Utah.

$5 a Month for all Diseases. Medicines Furnished Free.

Our Laboratory is under the personal supervision of a registered chemist, thus insuring accuracy in the preparation of the medicine.

If You Cannot Come to Salt Lake.

Write for the mail treatment of. One of the physicians in personal charge superintends the mail department, and by a system of close correspondence controls those out of the city quite as well as those who come to the office. Send for a symptom blank. Medicines shipped carefully. Try this treatment.

Drs. Shores and Shores,

SPECIALISTS

Zion Medical and Surgical Institute.

34 EAST SECOND SOUTH STREET.

Specialties, All diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat and Lungs, Female, Rectal and Private Diseases. Our treatment for Piles is new, painless, safe and certain. Our own method.

Office Hours—9 to 11 a.m., 2 to 5 p.m., 7 to 8 p.m. Sundays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Five Dollars a month for all Diseases. Medicines Furnished Free from our own Laboratory.

THE . . . .

Semi-weekly Herald

Circulates from Canada to Mexico,

In the homes of the inter-mountain people.

As an advertising medium it has no superior.

Salt Lake and other merchants and advertisers should avail themselves of such an excellent chance to place the merits of their goods

Before the Consumers.

RATES REASONABLE.

STEREOTYPING

The Herald does first-class work at fair prices.

The Utah CHURCH & FARM

Is a journal devoted to the religious, domestic, farming and manufacturing interests of the Mormon and intermountain population.

It has just been issued at the Herald building, Salt Lake City, Utah, and will appear every second Saturday after July 14th, 1894. It will present the following features:

Sermons by Leading Mormon Elders.
Religious Miscellany.
The Church at Home.
The Church Abroad.
The Children's Page.
Editorial Notes and Comments.
The Farm.
The Dairy.
Horticulture.
Stock Growing.
Bee Culture.
Poultry Raising.
Domestic and Household, &c.

This publication will be issued in convenient shape for preservation. It will prove itself indispensable to every Latter-day Saint and valuable to every farmer and in every home in the mountains.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE,

ONE YEAR, ONE DOLLAR.

STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

Utah Church & Farm,

JOS. HYRUM PARRY,
Editor and Publisher,
Herald Building.

The HERALD,

Under an arrangement with the publishers, offers

The Utah Church and Farm,

FREE

To all paid-up subscribers to either its Daily or Semi-Weekly Editions.

Daily Subscribers will be furnished with the UTAH CHURCH AND FARM, either by carrier or mail, upon their indicating to this office their desire to receive it; this desire may be expressed by filling, cutting out and mailing the following order to our office:

.....1894.

THE HERALD:
Being a paid-up subscriber to your Daily, and being therefore entitled to your offer to a free copy of the UTAH CHURCH & FARM, I desire that you send me the same.

.....
(Name.)
No.....Street,
.....City,
.....State

Semi-Weekly Subscribers will in all instances be furnished with the UTAH CHURCH AND FARM without request.

There will probably be some subscribers, not members of the Mormon Church, who will not desire the UTAH CHURCH AND FARM; any such will confer a great favor by notifying THE HERALD office, and we will at once discontinue its service.

REMEMBER

IT IS FREE,
IT IS INDISPENSABLE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Daily, Per Month	85 cents
" Three Months	$ 2.50
" Six Months	5.00
" One Year	10.00
Semi-Weekly, One Year	2.50
" " Six Months	1.25