

THE DAILY HERALD.

THE HERALD PUBLISHING CO.

R. C. Chambers, President. Heber J. Grant, Vice-President. Richard W. Young, Manager.

THE DAILY HERALD is published every morning at THE HERALD block, corner West Temple and First South streets, Salt Lake City.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. DAILY, PER MONTH, IS CENTS. Daily, six months, \$5.00. Daily, per year, \$10.00. Semi-weekly, per year, \$5.00. Sunday, per year, \$2.50. Communications should be addressed to 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.

Silver, 653-4. Lead, \$3.15.

HERALD Calendar for September.

Calendar table with columns for days of the week (S, M, T, W, T, F, S) and rows for dates (1-30).

If protection is for the benefit of the people why do the trusts and monopolists bring in so much pauper labor from Europe?

Friends of W. K. Vanderbilt say that everything will be satisfactorily explained. Let them begin, the public is anxiously waiting.

Colorado is again in disgrace through her chief executive. All the gold in Cripple Creek will not buy back the reputation she had before she took up with Waite.

If Frank Melbourne had not gone and committed suicide what a splendid season it would have been for him to make rain in Utah. This is another proof of the folly of suicide.

Kelly, of industrial army notoriety says he is going to muster a crowd next year so big that "Coxey's proceedings will sink into insignificance." Why the whole industrial proceedings, Coxey's and Kelly's included, have already sunk into complete and utter insignificance.

The Vanderbilt gossip seems to have come down to a question of which is the worse of the twin, the husband or the wife. That he had business, "the kettle calling the pot empty." Such affairs ought not to be exposed to the public gaze; better draw the family curtain.

The Republicans continue to denounce the new tariff bill and tell of the evils the Democrats have brought upon the country, but they do not have the temerity just now to demand the restoration of McKinleyism. Their praise of McKinleyism, if it exists, is the praise of silent admiration and adoration.

The solicitude of the Republican party for the workingman is truly touching. Every time he puts a teaspoonful of sugar in his coffee, their hearts ache to think of the tribute he pays to the Sugar trust, a little fat, that they brought into the world and that was born with teeth like dear, kind hearted Gloucester.

The New York Commercial Advertiser says that at the close of a very enthusiastic meeting in Kentucky the gallant Colonel W. C. P. Breckinridge informed his audience that he was weary and needed rest and that when the campaign was over he should go to England. Thereupon the band, the leader of which was an Englishman, played "God Save the Queen."

The Democratic principle of economy in the administration of the government received recently, a small but striking illustration, when the secretary of agriculture turned back into the national treasury more than \$500,000 of the appropriation for his department. When the administration has paid off the debts contracted by Republican extravagance, the Democratic principle of economy will receive larger and more forcible illustrations.

The Logan Journal says: "The same false prophets who predicted the defeat of Grover Cleveland and of J. L. Rawlins two years ago and who later on declared that Cache county and Logan City would go Republican are singing the same old nonsensical chant. They are again claiming everything and when election day rolls around it will find them as usual with nothing." Yes they will have a surprise party next November which will be thoroughly astounding but not particularly gratifying.

There is a vein of dishonesty in nearly every attempt of Republican speakers and writers to advocate their cause. It is exhibited prominently in their endeavor to make it appear that home industry means Republicanism. The fact is that there are at least as many Democrats engaged in home industries as there are Republicans, and the promotion, not the obstruction, of home industries is what Democracy has in view. When the contrary is declared or insinuated Republican trickery and falsehood are characteristically employed.

General T. L. Wichener, of Washington, D. C., who managed General Harrison's campaign at Chicago in 1888 and at Minneapolis in 1892, is authority for the statement that the ex-president does not desire a renomination and would not accept it unless it could come to him with practical unanimity. This sounds very much as though General Ben Harrison were praying and working with all his might to secure practical unanimity, which would be a majority of the delegates. A sly old fox is Ben.

The Chicago Dispatch says: "Perhaps Commodore Wright thinks that he can accept favors from Pullman and still investigate him impartially; but here is a case, we believe, where Wright is wrong." If the possession of a Pullman pass incapacitates Labor Commissioner Wright from making an impartial investigation of the trouble between Pullman and his employees, why should not the possession of railroad and other passes by judges and other officials incapacitate them for the proper performance of their duties?

LABOR DAY.

Monday is Labor Day. It is a legal holiday, made so by act of the Utah legislature. It is observed on the same day in several states of the Union and should receive general recognition throughout this territory. Labor has struggled enough, it ought to have some enjoyment. There is no excellence without labor. There would without it be no wealth.

Capital is one of the results of labor. Each reproduces the other, and each is essential to the other in all great projects. It is a thousand pities that they should be pitted against one another, seeing that they are mutually dependent and ought to be co-operative.

But, apart from these questions, labor needs recreation or rather its representatives do, and it is a good thing to have fixed holidays, that the sons and daughters of physical toil may relax their muscles and sinews and enjoy themselves in their own fashion.

Many of them would have more frequent opportunities for this and would be able to provide better for the future if they were not given to excess on such occasions as they have and were more provident generally. Moderation and temperance ought to be cultivated to a greater extent by laboring folks, and thrift would save them from many sorrows.

However, we hope the laborers of Utah will have a jolly day on Monday and thereby fit themselves for further exertions. That is the true purpose of a general holiday. We wish our working friends a splendid time, whether in town or country, in the canyon or at the lake, and that labor day, 1894, will prove a holiday that will linger long in pleasant memory.

TO THE PEOPLE OF UTAH.

With the entrance of Utah into the Union as a state, "on an equal footing with the existing states," it is important that her people shall be fully impressed with the importance of the change that will occur in their position in reference to national affairs, and that they be able, from an intelligent understanding of the true principles of government, to frame their constitution that it shall secure to them and their posterity the blessings of that complete liberty which is limited only by laws for the general welfare.

Hitherto Utah has occupied a subordinate position. Under the interpretation which has been given to the clause in the Constitution as to the power of Congress over the territory of the United States, Utah has been in the past a mere satrapy. Her people have not only been without a voice in national affairs, but they have had no voice in the selection of persons to administer the affairs of the territory. That will all be changed. Local self-government will be enjoyed, and by and by voice Utah will have influence in the councils of the nation.

It is of great importance, then, that our citizens become acquainted with the principles of government. These are called politics. They need not enter into the bitterness of extreme partisanship, but they should have clear and definite views as to the policy and doctrines of the two great parties of the country. There are two opposing parties in every great nation, and they appear to be necessary in order to form a check on the dominant power, lest it run into excesses which would be disastrous to the body politic.

There is more than a seeming or insignificant difference in the tenets of the two parties in the United States. The Democratic party is essentially the party of the Constitution strictly construed. The Republican party contends for a looser interpretation of that instrument, holding to the doctrine of implied powers, or the exercise of authority by the national government beyond that given to it in terms in the supreme law.

The amendment to the Constitution which reserves to the respective states or to the people all the rights and powers not bestowed upon the government in the Constitution, contains the Democratic principle on this point. It is the safeguard of liberty. If powers not expressly granted to the Federal government may be assumed by implication, or inference, who can set the limit to which they may be extended? It is only by keeping within the line of demarcation laid down in that amendment, that the full rights of each state and of the people can be preserved.

One illustration of this difference in the doctrines of the two parties is afforded by the tariff. Both parties believe in the necessity of a tariff; that is, in levying duties upon foreign imports. The Constitution expressly forbids the imposition of duties by the respective states upon articles produced or manufactured in any state and imported into another state. As far as they are mutually concerned, the Constitution establishes absolute free trade. But it also gives power to Congress to levy duties, customs and imposts upon foreign imports.

But the Democratic party hold to the strict letter of the Constitution, which specifies what those duties may be levied for. It is for the expenses of the government. That is a tariff for revenue only. The Republican party, on the principle of a loose construction of the Constitution, levies a tariff for the implied power, levies a tariff for the avowed purpose of protecting certain classes of the people, under the plea of promoting particular industries. When asked for the cause in the Constitution which confers this power, the answer is—silence or an evasion of the question.

It will readily be seen that to the Democratic tariff there is a defined limit; it is the necessities of the government economically administered. To the Republican tariff there is no defined limit. It may be increased according to the demands of the protected classes and the subservience of the national legislators who may be elected through their influence, until the masses of the people rise against it as they did against the enormities of McKinleyism.

As to the industries of the country, they receive all the protection that is necessary in the incidental effects of a revenue tariff. It is not levied for the purpose of favoring any class. But the very fact that a duty is imposed on a kind of article of foreign production which is also produced in the United States, operates as a protection to the extent of the duty. The constitutional principle, however, is fully maintained in the purpose for which the duty is levied.

The bounty system is an adjunct to or outgrowth of the protection principle. It takes public money and gives it to private individuals or corporations. It is a prostitution of the powers of government and finds no warrant in the Constitution. All the arguments in its favor are specious and are in the interest of the classes instead of

the masses. It forces people against their will or without their consent to contribute to the support of persons or establishments in which they have no interest.

The Democratic doctrine is that public money must be devoted to public uses; that it must not be diverted to any private purpose. The Republican theory is that by protecting or giving bounties to private concerns, the public are indirectly benefited. But the question why some industries shall be thus favored and others that are also beneficial to the public, as all successful industries are, should receive nothing, remains unanswered except by evasions.

It is clear that the Democratic theory is the constitutional theory, and that it is therefore correct. But it is claimed by Republicans that while it may be right in theory, it is wrong in practice. The fallacy of such reasoning ought to be apparent to the simplest mind.

As to men, it may be that parties do not make a great deal of difference, except that errors in principle do not tend to improve personal character. Be that as it may, the doctrine of Democracy is in strict accord with the supreme law of the land, and it is the particular duty of the people of Utah to stand by the Constitution of the United States, and therefore their national leanings have been and will be toward the party which is pledged to the maintenance of its integrity and perpetuity.

HOME MANUFACTURE IN UTAH.

Home manufactures as it was known in early days in Utah before there was any considerable communication with the states in the east or the west is all thing past and gone forever. There were hardships then that no well wisher of Utah would want to see again.

Every Utah boy and girl who has grown to middle age remembers the spinning wheel, the hand cards and the loom in the basement. And when the household duties were done and the evening had come at last, then the mother brought out the spinning wheel and its hum was heard as the long, soft rolls of wool were spun into yarn. The spindle being full it was reeled off and how anxiously the knots were counted as they were knotted over after so many revolutions of the wheel.

All this was preliminary to weaving the yarn into home made jeans for the boys and linseys for the girls. The cloth turned out was not artistic in pattern nor fine in quality, but it wore well and there was no suspicion of shoddy in its make. It was honest cloth, for those honest housewives would have scorned to have made anything else. They let the article speak for itself and asked help from no one. They were content to labor and let their work answer for itself. All the other home manufactures of the people were conducted on the same plan. Each family sought to supply itself with all it needed.

Jefferson writing to Kosciuszko tells of his own household manufactures, and the description of more than eighty years ago of household manufactures in Virginia very well describes conditions in Utah thirty and forty years ago. He says:

I am much behind many others in this business, my household manufactures are just getting into operation on the scale of a carding machine costing \$60 only, which may be worked by a girl of twelve years old, a spinning machine, which may be made for \$10, carrying six spindles for wool, to be worked by a girl also, another which can be worked by a girl also, another which can be made for \$25 carrying twelve spindles for cotton, and a loom, with a flying shuttle, weaving five or six yards a day. I need 2,000 yards of linen, cotton and woolen yearly, to clothe my family, which this machinery, costing \$150 only, and worked by two women and two girls, will more than furnish. We consider a sheep for every person as sufficient for their woollen clothing.

How like the olden times in Utah this reads. The home industry of Utah so urged upon the people was the same as the household manufacture of Virginia in Jefferson's time, and nothing more.

BUSINESS REVIVING.

The news that comes from various parts of the country is to the effect that "all classes of commercial interests anticipate a steady and prolonged upward movement and renewed activity along the whole line."

This is not all mere anticipation, either. New England manufactures are humming. Woolen goods, knit goods, dress goods of all kinds are in demand and the wholesale clothing business is exceedingly bright. Even wool, though put on the free list, is commanding better prices and greater sales. The iron and steel trade is much firmer. The boot and shoe industry is lively, and there is a general feeling of confidence and activity.

Railway earnings are advancing. There are greater gains in traffic; and the passenger business is picking up. Stocks show a gain and the money market is in better condition. Business failures are decreasing, as reported by the commercial agencies and the signs of a general business awakening are to be seen on every hand.

All this, right upon the heels of the passage of a tariff law which was to "smash" everything, does not fulfill the prognostications of the pessimists. We do not expect to see any startling changes immediately on the operation of the new law, but we do expect a steady improvement, until the worst foes of a revenue tariff will be compelled to acknowledge that they were mistaken in their forebodings, or that they only made them for partisan political purposes.

REPUBLICANS AND SUGAR.

In his speech at Old Orchard, opening the Maine campaign, Tom Reed, among other things, spoke of the Sugar trust. He said it had been charged that the McKinley bill gave the sugar interest one-half cent a pound protection, while the new tariff gave but one-fifth, and that therefore the Republicans had no right to complain. To this he made the following reply:

There are two answers to this, both of fact, upon which the people can ponder. In the first place, the Sugar trust in 1890 did not control. There were large refineries in Philadelphia, owned by Harrison and by Knight, and afterwards Spreckels, who held the Pacific coast, came over to Philadelphia and built the best refinery in the world, and in full antagonism to the trust. All these properties are now owned by the trust, which controls the production. A protection which is justifiable where there is competition may be utterly unjustifiable where there is none.

This admits that the McKinley bill gave greater protection to the Sugar trust than the new tariff law. It is well known that in 1890-91 the trust found its control over the market gradually weakening. This was the result

of the enormous profits of the business, which brought new houses into existence.

On April 1, 1891, the duty on raw sugar was removed. In March, 1892, the trust increased its capital stock \$25,000,000, making the grand capital \$75,000,000. With its increased capital it soon absorbed the independent refineries and ruled supreme. It is now more than two years that the Sugar trust, whose heinousness the Republicans have but recently discovered, has enjoyed the "protection" of the McKinley bill, and it has collected every cent of it.

Reed refers to Wilson's statement that this year the trust \$12,000,000. Had the old law, that is the McKinley law, remained in force it would have collected some \$30,000,000, a difference of \$18,000,000 saved to the consumers of sugar by the Democratic tariff.

Granting that the Sugar trust was not in control of the market in 1890, the inducements held out to sugar refiners by the McKinley bill made it certain that the trust would take advantage of the great opportunity offered it and it did. Who was to blame for all this? If the seeds of the trust evil were in the McKinley law, and they certainly were, by whom were they placed there? By the Republican party and no one else. Who sows the wind is responsible for the whirlwind. Neither of Reed's answers explains away this fact or attempts to.

But this is not all. For two years the enormous profits of the Sugar trust under the McKinley law have been known and denounced. During all this time the Republican party has in no way expressed any opinion that the trust was making too much money nor ever once suggested a readjustment of the sugar schedule of the McKinley bill. Their anxiety lest the people should be robbed by the Sugar trust is a thing of very recent growth. They have forgotten the beam while looking for the mote.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The election of a Democratic House of Representatives in November would undoubtedly be followed by a renewal in intensified form of financial distrust and business depression, with vastly more serious consequences to capital and labor than have already been suffered.—Omaha Bee (Rep.)

This is the old familiar calamity howl of the Republicans, but it long since lost its terror.

The citizen with a good, warm blanket around him in the bitter nights of the coming winter will not be awake thinking about twenty pounds of sugar for \$1. Sugar buyers, should be sure will be on the free list whenever there is a Democratic Senate.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The country will not only have free sugar when the Senate is as thoroughly Democratic as the House, but many other things free also.

Commenting on Tom Reed's speech at Old Orchard, the Chicago Times (Dem.) makes the following very proper answer to it:

The difficulty with this very simple solution of the Democracy's mingled strength and weakness is that it will not stand the test. Mere division on geographical lines cannot be maintained in the face of the fact that Senators Briggs, Murphy, and McPherson, all from northern states, joined Senators Gorman, Camden, and others from southern states in defeating the Democratic tariff reform.

Mr. Cleveland has done the country an unintentional service. He has stripped from his cumbersome personality the last vestige of a weak, blustering, ill-tempered man, who has not manners enough to conceal from the country the rancor of his feelings, and has not been allowed his own way in matters affecting the public interest.—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser (Rep.)

He has done the country a service but not of the kind indicated by the Commercial Advertiser.

The last vestige of confidence in the courage of Grover Cleveland disappears today. He is nothing but a compromiser after all. Denouncing Gorman and his associates on the Democratic side of the Senate for their "perfidy and dishonor" in abandoning the Democratic principle of free raw materials to keep up the cause of the Sugar trust, the president now permits the mongrel tariff bill to pass without his signature.—Mail and Express (Rep.)

Republican estimates of Democratic presidents are not so eminently fair and impartial as to have any special weight, and it is so in the present instance.

Mr. Cleveland, in the first letter, condemned the Senate bill as a policy of "perfidy and dishonor" in the second he threatens to expose the business interests of the country to a new paralysis of activity. He has not been allowed his own way in matters affecting the public interest.—N. Y. Herald (Dem.)

It is a very broad construction that can make of the president's letter to congressmen claiming a threat against the business interests of the country.

For just and invincible reasons, which the president of the United States admirably sets forth in his rising letter written yesterday to Representative Catchings and published in today's Herald, Mr. Cleveland has refused to sign the new tariff bill, but allowed it to become a law last midnight.

The country will have a long and deep sigh of relief that the McKinley tariff was laid in its grave in the darkness of midnight—fit hour for its ignominious interment.—N. Y. Herald (Dem.)

The new tariff law has replaced the iniquitous McKinley bill and to have done this is a great glory for the Democratic party.

For one thing, this letter helps much to enforce the necessary distinction between Democrats who call themselves so, and those who do not. It indicates the president's reasons for not signing the bill. But we wish he had stated it.—N. Y. Times (Dem.)

It also enforces the distinction between what has been gained and what remains to be gained.

His letter to Mr. Catchings, giving the reasons for his action, is a bold and sturdy proclamation of his views. After his letter to Mr. Wilson it was impossible that the president should approve the Gorman bill.—N. Y. World (Dem.)

The letter was bold and thoroughly characteristic of Mr. Cleveland. And it was generally approved.

There is no use of testing the income tax of the tariff law in the courts, as the trust has already decided that Congress has a right to impose such a tax. It is only a question of time as to when the law will be repealed.—St. Joseph, Mo., Herald (Rep.)

That which will worry most people is the absence of an income adequate to come under the law.

A prompt signature for the bill, with a pledge that it would be enforced, which he deemed to be violations of Democratic pledges, was what the people had a right to look for to the president, and because he failed to meet this expectation he has lowered himself in the popular estimation.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Rep.)

To have signed the bill and protested because he had signed it would have been a very inconsistent proceeding on the part of Mr. Cleveland.

and confusion.—Pittsburgh Post (Dem.)

The only tariff that is justifiable is one for revenue. All the signs point to this as the ultimate goal of tariff legislation.

If McKinleyism is what Mr. Reed and his party declared it to be two years ago, the plain duty of the party is to demand its re-enactment. Mr. Reed does not do this and it dishonors it. He knows perfectly well that the country would reject such a demand with derision. His signature to the contradictory speech is, as we have said, the funeral oration of McKinleyism.—N. Y. Times (Dem.)

McKinleyism has become so odious a name that the Republicans themselves will fight shy of it as a rallying cry. If they adopt it, they will call it by some other name.

By inveighing against labor saving machinery Mr. Debs shows that he is singularly unfit for the position he occupies. He is altogether too narrow, provincial and antiquated to lead any industrial movement. His mind seems to be so full of what would become of the men who are making moving and reaping machines, threshing machines, plows and all the various and almost innumerable machines now regarded as indispensable by every intelligent farmer.—Minneapolis Times.

Debs' incapacity to be a leader of men was shown at the time of the strike. For him to now claim that labor saving machinery is to blame for the ills of the working man is to show how absolutely behind the times of the age he is.

PEOPLE OF PROMINENCE.

Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll is said to be greatly annoyed and deeply indignant because of the light in which he is placed in consequence of the printing of his alleged views on suicide.

Ex-Secretary of the Navy B. F. Tracy, next to Levi P. Morton, is the most popular man with the New York machine Republicans, and had he been somewhat more amenable to the wishes of Tom Platt while in Harrison's cabinet he would probably be that gentleman's choice for governor this time.

Signor Tanlongo, ex-governor of the Italian Banca Romana, is about to publish a pamphlet concerning the bank's eventful history. He will make a detailed defense of his administration of the bank's affairs.

Ex-Mayor Grant is closer to Senator Murphy than any other Tammany man, not even excepting Mr. Croker.

Cardinal Gibbons has received a cordial invitation from the pope to visit Rome.

Mrs. Cleveland is expected soon to go with her children to the Post Gilder, who lives at Tringham, near Lenox, Mass. She does not like the publicity of Buzsard's Bay.

Lord Salisbury is so much of a recluse that he can take long walks in London and not be recognized by the passers-by.

Robert Buchanan, the poet and dramatist, has gone into bankruptcy. He is behind \$15,000, and his troubles are due to losses in theatrical speculations and betting.

Congressman Gear of Iowa is said to be the most inveterate novel reader in the House.

General Longstreet, who is at his home in Gainesville, Ga., is said to be showing evidences of overwork. He is busily engaged upon his memoirs, which are expected to contain much of interest relating to the civil war.

Notice to Hay Buyers. Continental Hay Market open to the public. Plenty of hay at hand. Give us a call. E. D. HOLT, Prop.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

Formerly Wonderland—T. F. O'Malley, Mgr. Week Commencing Monday, Aug. 27. Barker's Great Comedy, COLLEGE CHUMS.

Best Seat in the House—25 Cents.

Giesy Foundry and Machine Co.

The new Hard Iron Combination a specialty.

CRUSHER JAWS, SHOES AND DIES, STOVE REPAIRS.

All kinds of Foundry Work at reasonable prices.

161 S. 5TH WEST, SALT LAKE CITY.

Great Races Weren't They?

How our boys did Fly, and

ZIEGLER!

Well, Ziegler is Just Fine.

The way he took those turns on the track made one's hair raise, and when he made the half mile unopposed in 1:01 1-5, establishing a new record for the world. No wonder the crowd cheered him to the echo. Oh! Bicycles are strictly in vogue, and you ought to have one, and if any, a good one. Why not come and see the Stearns? It is a wonderful wheel. At the Denver meet there were sixty racing wheels. Of the sixty, sixteen were Stearns' Yellow Fellows. Think of it, more than one fourth of all the racing men riding Stearns wheels and nearly five hundred makers of Bicycles in America alone! Why is it, you ask? Here is the reason. In the smash, when Royle ran down on Wayne Smith and caught his step in the front wheel of the Yellow Fellow, ten spokes were torn from the rim and twisted in every conceivable shape, but not a spoke was broken. Not a thread stripped from a rim, and in one hour, with a new rim, the wheel was ready for the track again. Each spoke in line and the wheel as true as when it came from Syracuse. Such material and such workmanship furnishes forth the reason why the Stearns wheel has taken front place among all makers of cycles.

Hardware at prices so low as to suit the most cautious buyer. Stoves, yes, we are going to sell Stoves at prices this year that will not leave a heating stove to carry over.

Granite Ware has always been very expensive. We have the new "Columbian" ware so low in cost that you can fill your kitchen with it for a small sum.

Western Hardware Co.

NEW AND COMPLETE OUTFIT. Eastern Prices.

LOOKING FOR NEW GOODS! ALL OUR BUYERS HAVE RETURNED And their purchases are arriving daily. Z. C. M. I. We shall have a complete stock of Seasonable Goods, all clean and new, of the latest styles and fabrics, whether Staple or Fancy! Our prices will be in harmony with the thought of economy, and we have enough in all lines to satisfy the unusual demand which we confidently expect. Our friends are invited from now on. T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

JAMES SPENCER-BATEMAN CO. Successors to DAVID JAMES & CO., Plumbers, Tanners, Steam and Gas Fitters. PENINSULAR STOVES & RANGES, Galvanized Iron Cornices, Skylights and Finials. 67 MAIN STREET, SALT LAKE CITY.

American Biscuit & Manufacturing Co., SUCCESSORS TO UTAH CRACKER FACTORY, MANUFACTURERS OF FINE CRACKERS AND CAKES. CREAM AND SNOWFLAKE SODAS IN ONE, TWO AND FIVE POUND BOXES. HENRY WALLACE, Manager. 412 South Second West Street.

Unparalleled Offerings. LADIES' STRAW HATS, HALF PRICE. CHALLIES AND LAWNS, HALF PRICE. LACES IN TORCHON, SILK, VALENCIENNES, SPANISH AND NOTINGHAM LACES, AT BIG REDUCTIONS. LADIES' SUMMER UNDERWEAR, AT COST. LADIES' WAISTS, A FEW LEFT, AT COST.

PARASOLS! PARASOLS! PARASOLS! AT A BIG SACRIFICE. TEASDEL & SONS, 132, 134, 136, 138 MAIN STREET, SALT LAKE CITY. Telephone 194.

STEREOTYPING In all its Branches at the HERALD OFFICE, NEW AND COMPLETE OUTFIT. Eastern Prices.