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METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Yesterday's Record at the Local Office of the Weather Bureau.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Sept. 7, 1899.

Maximum temperature, 73 degrees; minimum temperature, 51 degrees; mean temperature, 62 degrees; which is 2 degrees below the normal; accumulated excess of temperature since the 1st of the month, 25 degrees; accumulated deficiency of temperature since Jan. 1, 225 degrees. Total precipitation from 6 p. m. to 6 p. m., .00 inch; accumulated deficiency of precipitation since the 1st of the month, .21 inch; accumulated excess of precipitation since Jan. 1, 1.86 inch.

PREPARE FOR BRYAN.

Bryan's reception tomorrow evening should be a rouser. It is estimated that 10,000 people will come in from outside points and that more than twice that many will be able to hear him at the Salt Palace grounds.

Great silver meetings are being held in the extreme east. Interest in the cause is being awakened as it never was before. Conservative men who hesitated in 1896 are becoming convinced that bimetallism is the only absolutely honest financial system for a government like this. Those who were timid about the adoption of a policy without the consent of European powers have about concluded that this country is rich enough and great enough to frame and adopt and maintain its own monetary system. The iron is hot. It is just the time for silver champions to begin pounding away on the anvil of public opinion. In the turmoil and strife of a presidential campaign, men will refuse to listen who may be converted today.

Let Bryan's reception be an inspiration for the east and middle west. The people here may need no argument. They may all be convinced. But they should not allow the goldbugs to think that in the bimetallic west the interest is waning. It has gained in the east. It has lost nothing here.

CAPTAIN CARTER'S DEFIANCE.

The sensational case of Captain Carter, who stands convicted of the embezzlement of more than a million and a half of public moneys, was to have been finally disposed of this week, according to the statement of the attorney general. There has been nothing done as yet, and an eastern paper intimates that nothing will be done commensurate with the crime, owing to political complications which the president dreads even more than he dreads the disgust of the public. His business is with the politicians first and the people next. The convention comes before the election. He must cultivate the bosses and the workers. The people are to be coerced, hoodwinked and corrupted, as far as possible, according to the plans and specifications followed by Mark Hanna in 1896.

Carter's new attitude has added to the president's difficulties in disposing of him. At first the captain was light-hearted. He had been promised protection. He had been guaranteed immunity from punishment in consideration for his silence. As his confederates were evidently men of influence at Washington he relied upon their guarantees. Therefore he took his arrest two years ago as a joke, laughed when the courtmartial found him guilty a year and a half ago and has continued to wear his uniform and draw full pay in the regular army ever since. Recently public opinion has demanded an explanation of his lenient treatment while scores of soldiers have been sentenced and put in prison for smaller offences since his conviction. The president has made one excuse and another for his extraordinary proscrastination. Yet the public is not satisfied. The clamor for the truth has alarmed the captain. He has lost his flippant manner. He has become defiant. He is at bay and threatens exposures unless he is left alone. His attorneys say that he has been made a scapegoat. They are trying to get him cleared on a technicality, but the real force of their contention lies in the threat of exposure.

Who are Carter's confederates, if he has any? Whom is he shielding from the law? This of itself is a crime. No man would do it and take upon himself the odium except an accomplice, a receiver of stolen property. Somebody has plundered the government of a million and a half of dollars. No matter who it is, whether rich or poor, high or low, they should be punished.

PROFESSIONAL GOSSIPS.

Some newspapers, like some people, delight in retailing gossip, the sole purpose of which is to embarrass a worker in a good cause, annoy a neighbor or set people to talking about a fellow townsman. Such newspapers and such people do not always do this from a desire to disturb friendly and social relations, or to destroy the peace of mind and the happiness of fellow beings. They are natural gossips, that is all. They roll a bit of scandal on their tongues as if it contained the very essence of their nourishment. They can no more refrain from tittle-tattling than a magpie can keep from chattering, and harm or fun is all the same to them. It is more of an irresistible impulse to do mischief than it is a malicious intent to cause pain. But the results are about the same.

When two people who are free to marry, get married, join the ministry, go to a new land, begin life together, devote their time and talents to the welfare of the race, take active part in charitable work, and show a disposition and a desire to do good, to live uprightly, to be honest, virtuous and pure-minded, whose business is their love affair? And who but a mischief-maker, a professional gossip, would delve into their domestic affairs and retail scraps of their family history and thus try to interfere with their highest aims and noblest purposes?

IN GOLD THEY TRUST.

The bankers' trust is not perfected and may not be until the Republican congress next winter passes the currency bill prepared for it last June at the Atlantic City caucus. Still, the American Bankers' association has been in session at Cleveland, O., the home of modern Republicanism, for several days and the resolution unanimously adopted shows how closely in touch with the money power the administration keeps. The resolution, which reads like a plank from a Republican platform, a paragraph from one of McKinley's messages, or a section from the articles of faith defended by the League of Republican Clubs, is as follows:

> The bankers of the United States most earnestly recommend that the congress of the United States, at its next session, enact a law to more forcibly and unequivocably establish the gold standard in this country by providing that the gold dollar which, under the existing law, is the unit of value, shall be the standard and measure of all values in the United States; that all the obligations of the government and all paper money, including circulating notes of national banks, shall be redeemed in gold coin, and that the legal tender notes of the United States, when paid into the treasury, shall not be reissued, except upon the deposit of an equivalent amount of gold coin."

This is exactly what the present administration is pledged to do. The reason it has not been done before has been explained several times by the Republican press. The senate would not permit it. Owing to the extraordinary efforts of the goldites in the several states, they have succeeded, by corruption, deception and the aid of a venal press, in electing senators of their own ilk or in preventing the election of those they knew would stand for silver.

Consequently the congress that meets in December is all that Hanna's heart desires, and unless internal strife arises over the distribution of spoils, the purpose of the money kings as expressed in the bankers' resolution, will be accomplished.

BOSTON'S CITY PRINT SHOP.

The annual report of the printing department of the city of Boston has been received. It speaks well for municipal ownership, as the public printing is all done in offices and with type and machinery owned and operated by the municipality. Thousands of dollars are saved annually to the taxpayers of Boston by this arrangement, which has proved so satisfactory that other public work will undoubtedly be included in the same system before long.

Municipal ownership is not an issue in Boston politics, but with common consent the people have given it a trial and they are more than pleased with the results. They are enthusiastic in its commendation.

In cities like Toledo, Detroit and Chicago, where corporate interests are constantly clashing with public welfare, the question of public ownership of public utilities and municipal control of municipal contracts and supplies, has been made a party issue. But wherever the plan has had a fair trial the people are not only unwilling to give it up, but want it to include other lines of public business.

APPEAL TO THE KAISER.

Why should France appeal to Germany to save her from disgrace? No matter whether the kaiser feels disposed to point out all the liars on the general staff of the French army or not, most of them have confessed their mendacity long since, others have been so tangled up on the witness stand by Labori that no disinterested spectator doubts their ability to outlie Munchausen. General Zurlinden, whose word is to be disputed by Wilhelm, admitted on Wednesday that he had deliberately lied about Picquart in order to convict him six months ago.

Why consult the emperor of Germany or any other oracle? As a general proposition the presumption in French courtsmartial should be that the witnesses are stating falsehoods. This would harmonize with that well established rule of French jurisprudence that the accused is considered guilty until he establishes his innocence beyond the shadow of a doubt. It would also harmonize with the general character of the witnesses introduced by the Dreyfus prosecution.

It shouldn't be necessary to disturb the kaiser in his Stuttgart retreat for an expression of opinion on a point so generally conceded. Almost anybody not connected with the general staff of France would be willing to furnish a testimonial to the untruthfulness of Zurlinden, Mercier, Billot or Roget, as ably demonstrated between 1894 and 1899.

PARTY AND PATRIOT.

In view of what has taken place already, and the fact that no change in commanders is contemplated; in view also of the fact that there is little glory in conquering a lot of islanders of the South Pacific and less security in their professions of submission than in their open defiance, the Minneapolis Tribune, a leading administration organ of the northwest, refuses to remain silent any longer and openly expresses its fears. Recently it wanted to know "what could be done to awaken President McKinley to the fact that the party was losing ground by the incompetent and apparently purposeless campaign being carried on in the Philippines." And this query was prompted by the murmurings of dissatisfaction from leading Republicans all over the state.

The Tribune took pains to ascertain the feelings of the people, and especially of members of its own party throughout Minnesota. "This is the feeling in the country districts," it declared, "and the president can accept it as a pretty good index of the universal drift of public opinion. The feeling is even more acute in this city, as we know from the men we meet and converse with daily."

And this is its conclusion, not as a "copperhead" nor yet as a patriot, but as a partisan, pure and simple, as a Republican and an imperialist affrighted at the growth of adverse sentiment and apprehensive of evil for its party and its candidate. "The Tribune is not in favor of mixing politics and war," it says, "but since it is evident that political considerations are governing to a greater or less extent, we would like to impress upon the administration at Washington the fact that it is losing ground by its dilatory tactics. The next presidential campaign is even now to a greater or less extent being fought out in the Philippines."

It says that this is "a time for plain speaking and that those who keep silent under such circumstances are false to their party and recreant to their duties as citizens of this republic."

If a man should protest in the interest of his country, without reference to party, we suppose the Tribune would be one of the first to call him a copperhead and a traitor.

Indian Agent Myton reports trouble with the Indians on the Uintah and Uncompahgre reservations in getting them to send their children to the government schools. Just at present the chiefs of these tribes seem to think that it is more necessary that their offspring shall have a thorough schooling in the art of the Ghost Dance in preference to book lore.

President McKinley has been elected a member of the Bricklayers & Stonemasons' International union of Chicago. There are a number of other unions that the president is a member of that he has so far refused to acknowledge.

When Paleologue and Panizzardi and Schwartzkoppen get together there will be trouble for the printers in Paris. They will never know whether the names are right or backwards, and the proofreader will look upon the lines as pied.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. P. T. Farnsworth announce the engagement of their daughter Julia to Henry C. Lund. The marriage will take place on Sept. 20.

Miss Farnsworth has been prominent in society and literary circles for a number of years. Mr. Lund is a well known attorney.

Mr. George A. Whitaker and Miss Annie B. Hay were married last evening by Associate Justice R. N. Baskin. The wedding was a quiet one, and the ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Annie B. Hay, 250 Wall street. Only the immediate families and very intimate friends of the couple were present at the ceremony. The residence had been beautifully decorated for the occasion with smilax and palms. The bride was given away by her brother, James R. Hay. She wore a traveling suit of dark blue cloth. After the ceremony a wedding supper was served, at which covers were laid for sixteen persons.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitaker will reside in the future at 250 Wall street. Mr. Whitaker is a prominent business man of the city, being one of the proprietors of the Co-operative Cigar store on Second South street. He is also one of the county commissioners. His bride is a most charming young lady, possessed of many accomplishments. Mr. and Mrs. Whitaker did not take a wedding tour for the reason that a heavy pressure of business would not permit of Mr. Whitaker leaving the city.

Those present were Mrs. A. Hay, Mrs. James Hay, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rogers and son, Miss Mary Hay, James W. Quinn, Philip Isaacs.

The reception given last evening at the parish home of St. Paul's church was enjoyed by not only members of the congregation, but also a large number of friends. The house has recently been refurnished and remodelled, and the happily conceived affair was given in the nature of a house warming. The rooms have been most artistically furnished by the pastors, and with the floral decorations presented an attractive appearance. The guests were received in the parlor by Mrs. Abiel Leonard, Mrs. Howard and Mrs. Mrs. W. A. Sherman. In the dining room a very of young ladies served ices, coffee and chocolate. During the evening Miss Jessup sang delightfully, Miss Lees and Rev. Scott gave some instrumental selections and the remaining hours were passed in a thoroughly informal manner.

Mrs. Styer will shortly return to the city to visit her mother, Mrs. Wilkes.

Mrs. Wightman and Miss Mary Wightman leave tomorrow for an eastern visit.

Miss Florence Losee entertained last evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam G. Park leave tomorrow for the east. They will be present in New York on Dewey day.

Mrs. E. O. Lee will entertain this evening in honor of Robert Morris.

Theodore and Albert Genter will leave shortly for Germany, where they will spend the coming year in study.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hathaway leave tomorrow for their home in Iowa, after an extended visit in the city with Mr. and Mrs. Byron Groo.

Miss May Critchlow entertained yesterday at tea.

Rev. and Mrs. G. D. B. Miller will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Hogle during their stay in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hills gave an enjoyable entertainment last evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward McGurrin returned yesterday from southern California.

The ladies' auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. held a meeting last evening for the purpose of arranging for a reception to the young men of the association, to be given on the 19th. Miss Qualtrough is chairman of the committee on entertainment, and Miss Twoney is chairman of the refreshment committee.

Mr. and Mrs. Milton Wood and Miss Ida Wood of Chicago are the guests of F. W. Hills.

Miss Margaret Hughey of Bellevie, Ia., is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. T. Andrus.

Over 1,000 invitations have been sent out by the committee having in charge the arrangements for the grand ball to be given at Saltair tomorrow evening.

Professional.

(Boston Traveler.)

Mrs. Walker—I don't see why the doctors all recommend bicycle riding. If it makes people healthier it is a loss to the doctors.

Mr. Walker—I know, but they calculate that one sound, healthy rider will disable at least five pedestrians per week.

Imitation.

(Detroit Journal.)

"She says she can't think of the slaughter of birds for purposes of human adornment without a sense of guilt."

"She imagines by saying that she makes somebody believe the wings on her hat are bird's wings."

It's Up to Him.

(New York Journal.)

Census Enumerator—Married or single? Spinister (coyly)—I'll leave that to you, sir.

What Else Could It Be?

(Detroit Free Press.)

"So Has Been is going to write a play. What is the nature of it?"

"A farce, I think."

... THE HERALD'S ...
Home Study Circle.

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Directed by Prof. Seymour Eaton.

THREE CENTURIES OF FRENCH LITERATURE.

Contributors to this course: Brander Matthews, LL. D.; Benjamin W. Wells, Ph. D.; Jean Charlebagne Bracq, A. B.; Alcee Fortier, D. Lt.; H. Morse Stephens, M. A., and other specialists in romance literature.

XXVII. SUMMARY OF THREE CENTURIES.

We have now concluded a hurried study of the great names of French literature—the names which have passed into history. The remaining papers of the course will be devoted largely to French historians and contemporary French writers. No better summary can be presented than that offered below, which is selected from a study by Professor George Saintsbury of the University of Edinburgh:

The first thing, and perhaps the most important thing, which must strike any one who looks upon French literature as a whole is that, taking all conditions together, it is the most complete example of a regularly and in dependently developed national literature that presents itself anywhere. It is no doubt inferior in the point of independence to Greek, but then it has a much longer course, considered as the exponent of national character. It has a shorter course than English, and it is not more generally expository of national characteristics; but then it is for a great part of that course infinitely more independent of foreign influences, and, unlike English, it has scarcely any breaks or dead seasons in its record. Compared with Latin (which as a literature may be said to be entirely modeled on Greek) it is exceptionally original; compared with Spanish and Italian it has been exceptionally long-lived and hale in its life; compared with German is was exceptionally early in attaining the full possession of its faculties. Just as (putting aside minor and somewhat pedantic considerations) no country in Europe has so long and so independently developed a political history, so in none has literary history developed itself more independently and for a longer space of continuous time. No foreign invasion sensibly affects the French tongue; no foreign influence sensibly alters the course of French literature.

The French made their own epic, their own lyric, their own comic and miscellaneous drama. They may be said almost to have invented the peculiar and striking kind of history called the memoir, which has characteristics distinguishing it radically from the classical commentary. They apparently invented the essay, and though they only borrowed the beast fable they are entitled to the credit of having seen in it the germ of the short-verse tale which has no direct moral bearing. All the nations of Europe, so to speak, sent during the middle ages their own raw material of subject to be worked up by French or French-speaking men into literary form. France therefore gives (next to Greece, and in some respects even before Greece) the most instructive and trustworthy example extant of the chronology and order of spontaneous literary development—first poetry, then drama, then prose, in poetry, first epic, then lyric, then didactic and miscellaneous verse; in drama, first ceremonial and liturgic pieces, then comedy, then artificial tragedy; in prose, first history, then miscellaneous work, and lastly artificial and elaborate fiction.

The terms classic and romantic apply to treatment, not to subject, and the difference is that the treatment is classic when the idea is represented as directly and with as exact an adaptation of form as possible, while it is romantic when the idea is left to the reader's faculty of divination assisted only by suggestion and symbol. Of these two modes of treatment France has always inclined to the classic; during at least two centuries, the seventeenth and eighteenth, she relied upon it almost wholly. But the fertility of her mediaeval and renaissance literature in strictly romantic examples and the general tendency of the literature of the nineteenth century have shown a romantic faculty inferior, but only inferior, to the classical.

The qualities which this general differentia has developed in French may now be enumerated:

The first is a great and remarkable sobriety. It is true that there is nothing more extravagant than an extravagant Frenchman, but that is the natural result of reaction. As a rule, the contributions of matter which France received so abundantly from other nations are always toned and sobered by her in their literary formation. The main materials of her wonderful mediaeval literature of fiction were furnished by Wales, by Germany and by the east; all of them, to judge by the later but more or less independent handlings which we have from indigenous sources, must have teemed with the supernatural.

The next characteristic is abundant and almost superabundant wit. A third quality closely connected with the two former, but not, like satirical criticism, simply derived from them, is the close attention to form which has always distinguished the French. At the present time, despite the great advance made by other literatures and a certain falling off in itself, French prose is on the average superior in formal merit to any other prose written in a modern language.

A fourth merit is to be found in the inventiveness of Frenchmen of letters. In no literature is there a greater variety, and in none is that variety so obviously the effect not of happy blundering but of organized and almost scientific development of the possibilities of art.

Yet another characteristic must be noted, which is, in respect to matter, the complement of the already mentioned attention to form. This is the singular clearness and precision with which not merely the greatest Frenchmen of letters, but all save the least, are accustomed to put their meaning. Whereas the two great classical languages, from the license of order given by their abundant inflections and complicated syntax, are sometimes enigmatic; whereas German notoriously lends itself to the wrapping up of a simple meaning in a cloud of words; whereas English seems to encourage those who use is not indeed to obscurity, but to desultoriness and beating about the bush, French properly used is almost automatically clear and precise.

OCTAVE FEUILLET.

Selected Studies and Criticism.

Among the foremost of the French dealers in forbidden fruit, canned for export and domestic use, is M. Octave Feuillet, whose wares are well known to the American public. His novels are the fine flower of the Byzantine literature of the second empire. They have been freely translated and widely read in this country.

To the French public, thus familiar with the most high-flown and the least lawful passion, M. Feuillet gave a new thing—he offered it the old and ever welcome exhibition of amorous adventure, dexterously veiled by a pretense of morality. French morality is at times rather humorsome, and in one of its freaks it chose to accept M. Feuillet's pseudo-delicacy and ultra-refinement and to close its eyes to the falsity of M. Feuillet's ethics. The public was tired of the stormy souls in irregular situations seen in the stories of Hugo, Dumas, George Sand, Merimee and Musset, and it was ready for a novelty. M. Feuillet took Musset for his model, turning his morality inside out. Musset's morality was easy, to say the least, and M. Feuillet's was pretentiously paraded; his tender and glowing interiors were certified to contain only a duly married couple.—Brander Matthews.

Feuillet's novels are all dramas, with well-constructed plots and striking scenes. It may be that a novel should make us think and give us food for reflection, but it need not be primarily an instructive work and it should not be a work of science. Thus all pedantic display should be carefully eliminated. There is pedantry in the prolixity and minuteness of analysis of our psychological novelists; they smell of the lamp and suggest the instructor in mental philosophy. There is a persistency in the enumeration of our descriptive novelists and in the display of documents by our scientific novelists which is in the worst possible taste. Feuillet spares us the tedium of these long preliminaries; he gives us only the results of his analysis, and his descriptions are confined to a few lines, but he describes with a sure touch, he defines with the exact words; his language is always clear, his style swift and supple. His choice of rare natures, whom he shows to us under the influence of exceptional sentiments and in the midst of startling events, is doubtless totally opposed to the method of the realists. We may prefer one system or the other, that does not matter; an author is responsible to us, not for the system he chooses, but for the use he makes of it.—Rene Doumic.

Alphonse Daudet is of the same school as Zola, although not of the same family. There exists as much dissimilarity between these two novelists as is possible between those who make profession of naturalism. Profession? In reality this word is much more applicable to Zola than to Daudet, who can scarcely be said to have acknowledged any doctrine. In this consists an evident divergence, and if we would note the contrasts of their natures it will be well to begin by opposing what is deliberate and methodical in the one with the spontaneity, the indifference to doctrine and heedless vivacity of the other. In Daudet's words, Zola proceeds "like his engineer father"; he advances slowly and surely, daily transcribing his three or four pages with mechanical regularity. Daudet composes his novels much less than they are composed unconsciously. Writing "wholesale," he throws ideas and events upon paper without giving himself time for a complete or even a correct wording. In this condition he leaves them, to return later to his first inspiration. While Zola studies printed documents or unwittingly abandons himself to his instinct of divination, Daudet confines himself closely to living reality, and his entire method consists in fixing the direct impressions he has gathered. The one betrays nothing of himself; the other throws himself completely into his work. The one does not retreat from what is ignoble, but rather seems to delight in it, and his work only merits the name of realism when it exposes to all eyes the vileness of human bestiality. The other portrays evil with no less force, but is always holding himself above what is too obscene in reality, for his delicacy suffers from contact with vulgarity and certain odors nauseate him. The first employs a language too dense, too compact and too forcible in its ponderousness; the second writes in the airiest, most flexible, most evanescent of styles, always in motion, intangible in its variety, so vivid, so rapid and so spontaneous that it seems to speak. But in order to make a complete study of Daudet we must successively take up the points upon which we have just touched in comparing him with Zola.—Pellissier.

As was the case with many young men at that time, Victor Hugo was Zola's ideal. He knew all his poems by heart. There was not a more thorough romancer than Emile. His liking for Hugo bordered on veneration, and he was never as happy as when, in the evening, he read for his mother from the "Odes and Ballads" or the "Orientales," which, despite all that may be said in praise of his subsequent works, will be considered by many as the poet's masterpieces. Later in life, when Zola began to read meditatively, his favorite authors were Musset, Balzac, Flaubert and Taine. From the latter he derived that quiet, firm and methodical analysis which constitutes his power. But owing to some change in the custom house administration, the unfortunate Emile was dismissed. He wandered through Paris aimlessly and unmindful of all that was going on around him. He would often pass a whole day sitting on a bench in the garden of the Luxembourg, writing verses, while his pocket and stomach were empty.—Maurice Mauris.

Courses of Instruction.

Summer Term, 1899.

Mondays: Vacation Studies for Young Naturalists. Tuesdays: Historic Cities of Europe. Wednesdays: Popular Lectures in Physical Science. Thursdays and Fridays: Three Centuries of French Literature. Saturdays: Royal Women of European History. These courses will continue until Sept. 30, 1899. Examinations will be held at their close as a basis for the granting of certificates.

AMUSEMENTS.

The attendance last night at the Salt Lake theatre for the opening of the season was excellent, and the demonstration, increasing as it went upwards toward the galleries, was approving and at times noisy. The pent-up enthusiasm of the vacation season found vent last night at the slightest provocation, and every effort was made by the audience to verify the statements that "A Bachelor's Honeymoon" is a "roaring" and "screaming" farce. The somewhat paradoxical title is simply explained upon opening the programme by the discovery that Bachelor is the name of the leading character. The plot deals with his efforts to keep his marriage to a variety actress a secret from his sister, who, by the terms of their father's will, controls the estate. The fact that Bachelor's wife was previously engaged to marry a German doctor, who is in love with one of Bachelor's twin daughters, further complicates matters. The performance is of the fast and furious order, in which situations are hurled in rapid succession. The play is fashioned on familiar lines, yet contains some unhackneyed situations. At times there are distinct gaps, which are thinly bridged over by unnecessary lines, and there are also moments in the performance when propriety skates on thin ice, but these are few and not as extreme as the French farces of the "On and Off" variety.

There are not prolonged talky moments, but the performance is brisk and lively from beginning to end.

The part of Benjamin Bachelor is played by Mr. William McVay, who extracts all the fun possible out of his role. He is on the stage al ithe time, and really carries the play on his shoulders. The other leading part, that of his wife, is played by Miss Della Stacey, who interpolates some specialties which were highly appreciated by the audience last night. She sang "On the Road to Mandalay," and responded to the enthusiastic encores with coon songs. Another interesting figure in the cast was the "slavey," played naturally by Miss Castro. Mr. Joe Sivicard, as the detective, was inclined to overdo the eccentricities of his part and was not particular about his enunciation. The part of the German was well written, in true farce comedy style, and was played acceptably by Mr. Charles Bates. The other parts were filled satisfactorily by Miss Tracey, Miss Temple, Miss Hathaway, Mr. Brewer and Mr. Morehead. The piece runs the remainder of the week, with a matinee on Saturday.

The next attraction at the Salt Lake theatre is "Hotel Topsy Turvy," which comes Oct. 2. The Grand opens on the 18th of this month with "A Yenuine Yentleman."

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Frank Knox.....President.
George A. Lowe.....Vice President.
Ed. W. Duncan.....Cashier.

CAPITAL PAID IN.....$300,000

Banking in all its branches transacted. Exchange drawn on the principal cities of Europe. Interest paid on time deposits.

WELLS, FARGO & CO'S BANK

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Established 1852.

Transact a General Banking Business

J. E. DOOLY, Cashier.

Walker Brothers,
BANKERS.
SALT LAKE CITY.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

A General Banking Business Transacted

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

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

U. S. DEPOSITORY.

DESERET NATIONAL BANK.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

CAPITAL $500,000
SURPLUS $250,000
Safety Deposit Boxes For Rent.

THE DESERET SAVINGS BANK

DIRECTORS:

W. W. Riter, President.
Moses Thatcher, Vice President.
Elias A. Smith, Cashier.
James Sharp, John R. Barnes, John C. Cutler, David Eccles, A. W. Carlson, George Romney, John R. Winder, D. H. Perry, E. R. Eldredge, W. F. James.
Four per cent interest paid on savings

M'CORNICK & CO.
BANKERS,
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

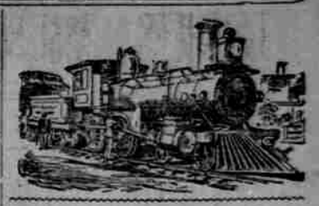
ESTABLISHED 1873.
Transact a General Banking Business.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK.

CAPITAL PAID IN, $200,000.

General Banking In All Its Branches.

Directors—Dr. Theodore Meyer, John J. Daly, O. J. Salisbury, Moylan C. Fox, Thomas Marshall, W. P. Noble, George M. Downey, John Donnellan, Newell Beeman.



OREGON SHORT LINE RAILROAD

The Only Line Running Through Cars to Portland, Butte, Missouri River, Chicago and St. Louis, Without Change.

TIME CARD IN EFFECT JUNE 26, 1899.
Trains will arrive and depart at Salt Lake City Daily as follows:

Arrive.

From Ogden, Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas City and Denver ..... 2:30 a.m.
From Ogden, Portland, Spokane, Butte, Helena and San Francisco ..... 8:55 a.m.
*From Milford, Sanpete, Provo and intermediate points ..... 9:25 a.m.
From Ogden, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha and Denver ..... 3:05 p.m.
**From Garfield Beach, Tooele and Terminus ..... 4:00 p.m.
From Tintic, Mercur and intermediate points ..... 6:25 p.m.
From Preston, Logan, Brigham, Ogden and intermediate points. 6:40 p.m.
From Ogden, Butte, San Francisco and intermediate points.. 7:50 p.m.

Depart.

For Ogden, Omaha, Chicago, Denver, Kansas City and St. Louis ..... 7:00 a.m.
For Tintic, Mercur and intermediate points ..... 7:30 a.m.
**For Garfield Beach, Tooele and Terminus ..... 7:45 a.m.
For Ogden, Brigham, Logan, Preston and intermediate points ..... 8:00 a.m.
For Ogden, Butte, Helena, Portland and San Francisco ..... 9:45 a.m.
*For Provo, Sanpete, Milford and intermediate points ..... 5:30 p.m.
For Ogden, Denver, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, Chicago and San Francisco ..... 6:40 p.m.
For Ogden, Butte and intermediate points ..... 8:45 p.m.

*Trains south of Juab do not run Sundays.
**Daily except Sunday.
Telephone No. 250.
Ticket Office, Masonic Block, No. 100 West Second South Street.
W. H. BANCROFT, Vice President and General Manager.
S. W. ECCLES, General Traffic Manager.
D. E. BURLEY, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

THE BIG MOUNTAIN GREAT SALT LAKE ROUTE WESTERN RAILWAY

Current Time Table.

LEAVE SALT LAKE CITY.

No. 2—For Provo, Grand Junction and all points east..... 8:30 a.m.
No. 4—For Provo, Grand Junction and all points east..... 8:05 p.m.
No. 6—For Bingham, Lehi, Provo, Mt. Pleasant, Manti, Belknap and intermediate points.. 8:00 a.m.
No. 8—For Eureka, Payson, Provo and intermediate points..... 5:00 p.m.
No. 2—For Ogden and west..... 9:05 p.m.
No. 1—For Ogden and west..... 9:45 a.m.
No. 42—For Park City..... 3:35 a.m.
No. 9—For Ogden, intermediate and west ..... 12:20 p.m.

ARRIVE SALT LAKE CITY.

No. 1—From Bingham, Provo, Grand Junction and the east.... 2:30 a.m.
No. 3—From Provo, Grand Junction and the east..... 8:55 p.m.
No. 5—From Provo, Bingham, Eureka, Belknap, Manti and intermediate points ..... 6:35 p.m.
No. 2—From Ogden and the west. 8:20 a.m.
No. 4—From Ogden and the west. 7:35 p.m.
No. 10—From Ogden and intermediate points ..... 3:10 p.m.
No. 7—From Eureka, Payson, Provo and intermediate points. 10:00 a.m.
No. 41—From Park City..... 6:45 p.m.

Perfect Dining Car Service.

Ticket Office, 102 West Second South, Postoffice Corner.

UNION PACIFIC THE OVERLAND ROUTE WORLD'S PICTORIAL LINE

THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE.

LEAVE SALT LAKE CITY.

"The Overland Limited," for Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City, Denver.. 1:00 a.m.
"The Atlantic Express," for Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City and Denver ..... 6:40 p.m.

ARRIVE SALT LAKE CITY.

"The Overland Limited," from Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City, Denver..... 3:05 p.m.
"The Pacific Express," from Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City and Denver... 3:30 a.m.

CITY TICKET OFFICE, 201 Main Street. Telephone No. 665.

H. M. CLAY, Gen. Agent.

Southern Idaho Stage Line.

Leaves Kelton and Albion daily except Sunday. Connects with all trains, north, east and west. New stage. New stock. Good accommodations. New proprietor and fast time.

Fare round trip, $7.00; one way, $4.00.

O. S. RYAN, Proprietor.

Burlington Route

"It's 'Way Ahead."

There's at least one New York man who knows what's what. He was a Burlington passenger from Kansas City to Denver a couple of weeks ago, and as he comfortably tilted back in a big easy chair in the smoking-room of the sleeping car "SIVA," he expressed himself in this fashion: "Don't talk to me about the fine trains they run back East. I know all about them. They're not in it with the West. Look at this car—it's 'way ahead of anything you'll find outside of the limited trains between Chicago and New York. And as for dining cars, why, honestly, I've just had a better meal than I can get in any restaurant in New York, with perhaps three exceptions."

If you take the Burlington's 1:40 p. m. or 9:00 p. m. train for Omaha, Chicago, Kansas City and St. Louis, you will have an opportunity of satisfying yourself as to the correctness of this New Yorker's statement.

TICKET OFFICE.
214 South West Temple St.

R. F. NESLEN,
Trav. Pass. and Freight Agent.
W. F. M'MILLAN,
General Agent, Salt Lake City.

DAVIS, HOWE & CO.,
Iron Founders and Machinists.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF MINING AND MILLING MACHINERY. PROMPT ATTENTION PAID TO ALL KINDS OF REPAIR WORK.
NO. 127 NORTH FIRST WEST.