

THE DAILY HERALD.

THE HERALD COMPANY.

R. C. Chambers, President. A. W. McCune, Vice President. E. A. McDaniel, Manager.

OFFICE: THE HERALD block, corner West Temple and First South streets, Salt Lake City.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. DAILY, PER MONTH.....5 CENTS. Daily, per year.....\$5.00. Semi-weekly per year.....\$3.00. Sunday, per year.....\$2.50.

COMPLAINTS—Subscribers who fail to receive a single copy of THE HERALD should immediately notify the publisher. Readers who are unable to purchase THE HERALD at any news stand or on any railroad train in Utah, Idaho, Nevada, Wyoming or Colorado, will oblige us by reporting that fact.

NEW YORK OFFICE—E. Katz, 239 to 24 Temple Court Building.

WASHINGTON BUREAU—140 New York Avenue, N. W.

OGDEN BUREAU—Utah Loan & Trust company building, W. L. Wattles, manager.

Address all remittances to HERALD COMPANY.

Subscribers removing from one place to another, and desiring papers changed, should always give former as well as present address.

The Chicago papers are beginning to skin Governor Tanner.

Retalatory tariffs are the international way of calling names.

Dick Croker is very ill. Was the joy of the victory too great for him?

The latest fad is the "mirch cure." The very idea makes a man laugh.

Though soldiers are confined to their barracks they see more sights than any other class.

The estimate placed upon Low before election was much higher than the actual result showed.

Hanna has not had such a scare since he was a little boy and was afraid to go to bed in the dark.

The biscuit companies of the country are going to combine. All they want is to make more "dough."

There is no longer any question as to what meat the Tammany tiger feeds on. It has the fat of the land.

"Should a woman ride a bicycle?" asks an exchange. The question is old and out of date and doesn't require an answer.

Just as quick as the United States supreme court decides his appeal, Theodore Durrant will be at the end of his rope.

Hanna Taylor says that in the matter of reforms in Cuba, Spain is only trifling. Otherwise Spain's promises are trifles light as air.

There seems to be very little abatement of yellow fever in New Orleans, and it is probable that there will be none until there is permanent cold weather.

General Weyer is to be court-martialed upon his arrival in Spain instead of being feted. He will not listen to the stirring strains of "See the Conquerors Hero Come."

John G. Carlisle used to see nothing but dangerous defects in our monetary system; now he is seeing dangerous defects in our electoral system. What's the matter with Carlisle, anyhow?

"The people of this city have spoken," says the Deseret News with an air of great authority. Our contemporary must admit that they didn't all speak in the same key nor for the same thing.

The boys in the Cincinnati high school are learning to cook. Seeing that girls do not learn how to cook like they used to, why shouldn't the boys prepare themselves to take their places?

Mrs. McKinley knit a pair of socks for baby Cleveland, and knit them out of blue yarn instead of pink, always the color for boys. The youngster can be a little boy blue instead of a little blue boy.

A football player named Gammon was recently killed in a game in Georgia and now the press of that state is demanding that the game be prohibited by law. And the football players are all crying "Gammon!"

"With the new congressional library open, may we not hope that Tom Reed will be led to study up a little on parliamentary law?" asks the St. Louis Republic. He doesn't have to study parliamentary law; he just makes it to suit himself.

The Second Day Adventists of Battle Creek, Mich., wrought up to great excitement through Mrs. White, the "prophetess," are expecting the coming of the Savior any day. Their expectations will hardly be realized this season. In so meantime they can content themselves with the Dingley law.

Mr. Charles Quarles, president of the Milwaukee school board, is strongly opposed to the playing of football by pupils of the high school of that city, even going so far as to declare that boys are "presumably sent to school for mental training." In taking this position he quarrels with the majority of school authorities.

"While I was in Constantinople the details of the attack of the Turkish bank in that city were related to me, and brought back to me the necessity for some means for defense of the public institutions of the United States. Gating guns could be placed where they would be available at a moment's notice," says General Miles. Is he incapable of distinguishing the differences between Turkish and American citizens? Miles is too much of a Narcissus to be a great general.

The New York Evening Post of Monday last said: "It has been observed that when the heads of the Citizens' union have made any public statement, their words could be taken at their face value—they meant what they said, and what they said was verifiable. Today they are honestly and sincerely counting upon from 25,000 to 30,000 plurality for Low in this country, and from 40,000 to 60,000 for him in the greater city." The close of the day showed that they had counted with their best and that they did not know what they were talking about.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Salt Lake City has a magnificent school system, one the equal of any city in the Union with a few exceptions, and throughout the west, particularly the intermountain region, it is making the city famous as an educational center. This school system must not be impaired or the present high standard of the school lowered.

There is some little danger that an attempt will be made to impair the efficiency of the schools. One can occasionally hear people say that there is too elaborate a course of study; that many things are taught which have no direct bearing on a pupil's fitness for the battle of life, which fitness with many of them means nothing more than the capacity to earn money; and to elicit it all there, is used that old, and as those who use it think, unanswerable argument, "I never studied these things when I went to school and I have done pretty well, too." Those who are talking in this way think that the public schools should go no further than to teach the three historic R's. The three R's are not enough in these days, and it is no argument to say that they were good enough for our grandfathers. If our grandfathers were living today they wouldn't be good enough any more than their old carts and wagons would be good enough for them to cross the country in.

The schools of Salt Lake City are good, but whatever changes are made in them should be to make them better. And it is impossible to have a good school system without some expense to the community, but it is an expense that gives returns tenfold. And who are the chief beneficiaries of our schools? The children of the laboring classes; it is they who benefit most by them, and if the efficiency and present high standard of the schools are impaired, it is these children who will suffer most. Their parents cannot afford to send them away to school as can parents who are more fortunate in worldly goods; the rich can choose, the poor must take what they can get.

There is another matter in this connection to which it is well to draw attention, and that is the high school. There are rumors floating around that an attack will be made on the high school, that an effort will be made to abolish it and let its work be done by the preparatory department of the university. That would be to most seriously impair the public school system. As we have said before, the high school is the crown and glory of our public schools; and it must remain so. Those who talk about the preparatory department of the university taking the place of the high school can hardly realize what they are saying. That department is already full and the teachers in it have all they can do now. In the high school there are about five hundred pupils and they couldn't possibly be accommodated at the university. If they were to go there additional room and additional teachers would be required, so where would the saving be? Then it should be remembered that the preparatory department of the university is maintained for the benefit of pupils everywhere throughout the state that they may be prepared for entrance to the university and because there are no high schools outside of Salt Lake City and Ogden.

An attack upon our school system would be an attack upon the intelligence and progressiveness of the community, and anyone who would make it would be, in a sense, a public enemy.

THE PRICE OF SUGAR BEETS.

Last Tuesday The Herald, in an article entitled "The Price of Sugar Beets," said: It is understood that the sugar factory will pay 25 cents a ton more for beets than was paid this. It is further understood that the reason for the advance is the fact that the new tariff law has raised the price of sugar 31 per hundred pounds. The advance in the price of beets is not at all equal to the advance in the price of sugar. A ton of beets in a year when they yield what is called an average per cent of saccharine matter will make about 210 pounds of sugar. In such a year as the present, when the best crop is not up to the average, a ton of beets yields about 185 pounds of sugar.

Under the new tariff the sugar company will get an additional \$1.35 or \$2.10 on the sugar produced from each ton of beets, while the farmer who grows the beets will get only an additional 25 cents on his ton of beets. The division of the profit that the new tariff gives the sugar manufacturers isn't equitable. The manufacturer, in not putting a single penny expense to get the additional 1.35 or the additional \$2.10 for the sugar he makes from a ton of beets.

When the sugar schedule was framed to give additional protection to the producer of sugar it contemplated the grower of the beets as well as the maker of the sugar. Why should the maker of sugar get \$1.35 or \$2.10 more for the sugar he makes out of a ton of beets as the result of the new tariff while the grower of the beets is only to get 25 cents? The additional profit should be divided equally between the producer of the beets and the producer of the sugar.

To this article Mr. Thomas R. Cutler, the manager of the Lehi sugar factory, made reply last Wednesday morning through the columns of the Salt Lake Tribune. That there may be no misunderstanding, we give Mr. Cutler's reply entire. Here it is:

The Salt Lake Herald, in its issue of this date, has an editorial on the "Price of Sugar Beets." In which it says that the advance in the price of beets is not at all equal to the advance in the price of sugar. It further says that a ton of beets, in a year when the yield what is called an average per cent of saccharine matter, will make 210 pounds of sugar. In answer to these statements I will simply say that this is the seventh year of our operations, and the average sugar content up to this date for the seven seasons is 185 pounds of granulated sugar per ton of beets.

The Herald then further says that under the new tariff the sugar company will get an additional \$1.35 or \$2.10 on the sugar produced from each ton of beets. Such a statement The Herald has no foundation for whatever. Notwithstanding that the tariff in the sugar clause of the Dingley bill provides for a duty of \$1.65 per hundred pounds on such sugars as the Utah factory manufactures, there is nothing in the bill, nor in the condition of the sugar markets of the world, to guarantee any price whatever for sugar, as there is no article of commerce on which there has been such a fluctuation of prices in the last few years, as in that of sugar. For reasons which might be elaborated upon at length, the price would be fixed upon it by the government, and I will simply say that when The Herald makes the statement that the farmer is not entitled to his share of the profit, he is glad to go into details of the price for the past seven years in Utah and compare conditions with the average farmer in Utah who has supplied the market with a considerable amount of capital employed.

When the factory offers \$1.25 per ton for beets delivered it pays 25 cents per ton higher than any other factory in America in buying its beets for a standard price. It should be the standard factories have to take a very great risk in contracting for beets, as they never require in their contracts a definite number of tons of beets, but have to contract for a certain number of acres. Further, they are never sure that the time of contracting whether they will have a shortage of crops or a large amount of the crops left on the hands that cannot be worked at the end of the season.

When The Herald undertakes to criticize the management of a business or its policy, it should be the standard formed on the question at issue. When it enters the domain of the best sugar industry it is very apt to show its ignorance, as it has done in the article referred to.

The policy of this company has been from its inception to create a new industry for Utah in which all concerned should participate in the benefits accruing from it, whether it be the stockholder or the farmer, and we have spent large sums of money in the past in educating the farmer to the present position which he has attained, which up to this date we have received nothing for.

I will state further that this is the only factory in the United States that has always paid the farmer in the outlying districts to pay the freight on his beets or to pay for the unloading of the same as they come in. It is a rule to make provisions in the contract in all of the factories for a stated sum per ton to cover expenses of unloading, weighing, express, agents, etc., and when The Herald insinuates that we are not treating the farmer fairly, it is not only untrue, but it is unwise in the extreme. Very truly yours, THOMAS R. CUTLER, Manager.

Lehi, Utah, Nov. 2, 1897.

The article was prompted by a news item which was furnished The Herald by the secretary of the company, the item stating that the advance of 25 cents a ton in the price of beets was owing to the fact that the price of sugar had advanced \$1 per 100 pounds as the result of the tariff. So much as that prompted the article.

Mr. Cutler says, in answer to The Herald's statement that a ton of beets, in a year when they yield what is called an average per cent of saccharine matter, will make 210 pounds of sugar, that the "average" sugar content up to this date for the seven seasons is 185 pounds of granulated sugar per ton of beets. Mr. Cutler also says that when The Herald enters "the domain of the sugar industry it is very apt to show its ignorance as it has done in the article referred to."

It is evident from what Mr. Cutler says that the mistake The Herald made, if it did make a mistake, was in the amount of sugar produced from a ton of beets. The Herald got its information as to how much sugar a ton of beets will produce from an officer of the sugar company, and nowhere else.

There are two or three other facts that Mr. Cutler cannot get around, let him use what arguments he may. One of these is that the price of sugar, as the result of the tariff, has gone up 31 per 100 pounds. Another fact is that when sugar goes up \$1 per 100 pounds, and 165 pounds are made from one ton of beets, the factory gets \$1.65 more out of each ton of beets than it did and without any additional expense to itself. Mr. Cutler will hardly be able to controvert this, try as he may, and go into details as he chooses. It will also seem to the ordinary mind that makes no pretensions to any special or technical knowledge of the best sugar industry, that where, through the operation of a law, a sugar company gets \$1.65 more out of every ton of beets that it makes into sugar, and without a single cent of additional expense, than it did before the law was enacted, that 25 cents more for the farmer for his beets and \$1.40 to the company, is not a fair and equitable division of unearned increment.

One word in conclusion. There is not a paper in the state that has been more anxious to encourage the sugar industry in Utah than has The Herald. Whenever there has been talk of establishing a new factory, as at Gunnison, at Springville and at Ogden, this paper has been more than glad to give the proposed undertaking every encouragement. The Herald also believes that the farmer who raises the sugar beets needs encouragement quite as much as the factories; and it will give it to them.

NEXT CITY ADMINISTRATION.

Of one thing we feel perfectly satisfied, which is that in every effort that Mayor-elect Clark, when inducted into office, should make to reduce expenses and to make economies where there are now extravagances, he will have the hearty co-operation of the Democratic city council. That council was elected on a platform declaring for reform and economy in the administration of the affairs of the city, and it will carry out the pledges of the platform to the letter. It will be its endeavor to give the city as honest and economical an administration as the Democratic county commissioners are giving the county.

There must be retrenchment in the city's expenditures, and the city employees should be required to render as honest and efficient service as though they were working for a private concern, and those who will not do this should not be employed.

The first great problem that will confront the incoming administration will be to reduce the expenditures until they shall come within the revenue. Of necessity taxes will be somewhat high because of the burden of debt that now rests on the city, but they should be reduced as much as possible. It should be an aim and ambition of the new administration to make a reduction of the city's debt; in this as in all things it is the beginning that is not difficult, but once begun and it will not be so difficult to continue it. Whenever this city begins to reduce its debt and cease to accumulate a debt each year, at that moment it makes the city a more inviting place to live in and people will more readily come here to make their homes. A city that is living within its income and at the same time reducing its debt is making a great reputation for itself and establishing a credit such as no other city will give it. Let people who think of locating here see that the people of Salt Lake City are able to take care of their own burdens, and they will have no hesitation to come in and even help share them.

At its meeting Thursday night the board of education voted to put the best quality of slate stone in the Webster school for blackboards. The price of this slate is 28 cents per square foot, the board to furnish the chalk trough and moulding. This school will be the only one in the city with slate black-

boards, the others having the manila paper blackboards, which cost 3 cents per square foot (the walls having been specially prepared to receive the paper, as they were also in the Webster), and it costs about three-fourths of a cent annually to keep them in repair. The slate blackboards in the Webster will cost a thousand dollars or more more than the other kind would have done. We cannot but think this additional expenditure ill advised, especially at this time when there is a general demand for economy everywhere. There are some who never cease to talk about what a charge the maintenance of the schools is upon the people, and who are always looking for something they can seize upon to give semblance of truth to their charges. What is good enough for the other schools should answer for the Webster.

SOME EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

Butte Inter-Mountain: The result in Ohio very definitely McKinley's own state has repudiated his administration. The Silver Republicans of Ohio have made a magnificent record and have refused to endorse the man who, after a lifetime of devotion to bimetalism, deserted it at the best moment of his career, and by endorsing themselves the Republican National convention which met at St. Louis last year, and reversed the declared policy of the party.

San Francisco Examiner: The New York bankers complain that there is too much idle money in the cities might in a way be offset by the announcement that there are too many idle hands in the country. And this notwithstanding that woe!

Louisville Courier-Journal: Belay there, Messieurs! You are too old a hand to be a good patriot to be mixing up your historic facts of speech! The famous message, "We have met the enemy and he is ours," was sent by Oliver Hazard Perry to General William H. Harrison, commander of the land forces, and not to the navy department at Washington. What is the matter with our dear Brother Roosevelt, that he should permit such a controversy to proceed, unchallenged right under his official nose?

Archives Globe: The election in Toledo has surprised the voters of the "dry" and "wet" states. There is nothing in it. No matter which side wins the other side will have a rebalancing act. The quarrel between the "dry" and "wet" in Toledo will last as long as there is a foundation left standing. The power is not in the hands of the voters, the same as they inherit bid their own red hair.

New York Journal: The country is required to give a vote to the "dry" and "wet" every time it is in doubt as to whether or not it has its morals on straight.

Washington Post: An Ohio man who has evidently been studying Chinese law shot and killed a banker who eloped with Mrs. E. H. Lewis, the woman of the street, the banker will soon be regarded as an undesirable risk by the life insurance companies.

STATE PRESS COMMENTS.

Ogden Press: While the non-partisans of Salt Lake voted their mayor, N. J. Gledhill, the council has a Democratic majority of three. There will have to be some compromising there on appointments.

Ogden Standard: Tuesday evening Mark Hanna said that the election in Ohio would go much to give a quietus to the silver question. Since having had time to think how narrow would be the contest, he declares, over a signed article to a New York paper, that the silver issue had nothing to do with the result in Ohio. Alas! Alas! Hanna may be a great "fat fryer," but he is a failure as an interpreter of passing events.

Bingham Bulletin: The marble heart of Salt Lake voters has never settled the rows of the "dry" and "wet" states. There is nothing in it. No matter which side wins the other side will have a rebalancing act. The quarrel between the "dry" and "wet" in Toledo will last as long as there is a foundation left standing. The power is not in the hands of the voters, the same as they inherit bid their own red hair.

WHITE HORSES.

(Copyright, 1897, by Rudyard Kipling. From Literature, published by Harper & Brothers, New York.)

Where run your eyes at pasture? Where look you for the breed? May be against the lee-cap Or wave Sargasso weed. Eye-lightens rest and channel, Or crafty courtesa mare, But most the deep-sea menders All purple to the stars.

Who holds the rein upon your White horse, pale and grey? What meat is in your manger? The gift of all the sea. Next to the horse's manger Great stars of heaven dead— The bones of those that faced us, And the hearts of those that fled.

Afar, off shore and single, Some station, rearing swift, Nods the white soldier, And calls us to the drift. Then down the cloven ridges— One white horse and a bold, Break forth the wild white horses To seek their meat from God!

Grith-deep in blissing water Our turbid vanguard strains— To reach the white water mailings Roll up the fore-blows mares— A hundred leagues to leeward, Eye-lightens rest and channel, The graining rollers carry. The coming of the herd!

Whose hand may grip your nostrils— Your forehead who may hold? Even that they have the broads with us The riders are a bold. That slip upon our manes, That rope us where we run— The knowers of the white horses From father unto son.

We breathe about their cradles, We race their babes afores, We snuff against their thresholds, We nuzzle at our dams and hold. By day with stamping coarsers, By night in whinnying droves, Croup up the white white horses, To ead them from their loves.

And come they for your calling? No wit of man may save, They hear the wild white horses About the father's grave. And, kin of those we trooped, And sons of those we slew, Spurr down the wild white riders To lay the leader low.

What service have ye paid them, Oh leashed steeds of the strong? Sava we that throw their wallings, His name dare work them wrong. We think around the world Our gray-backed squadrons graze— A guard behind their plunders, And a veil before their ways.

With march and countermarches— Wood up the wild white horses, The Stray mob or bands embattled— We fling the chosen coats: And, comes to our dam and hold, That bids the banner fly, At once within our pickets, The wild white riders lie.

Trust ye the curded hollows— Trust ye the gathering wind— Trust ye the moaning groundswell— To bring your foemen's armies— To lay his camp about— To lay his camp about— The horses of the Lord! —Rudyard Kipling.

A NOVEL SUPPER.

And They Never Could Have Had It Before They Were Married.

Washington Star: "There is a vast difference between the life of a new bride and after marriage," observed a well-known man about town to a Star reporter, a few days ago.

"How do you see, a person goes in for common sense after marriage, while before, not expecting anything, everything is required according to the fancy of the individual of what is good form. My wife and I were speaking of it last evening. We had been married a week, and I had just taken a look her to a nearby eat. Establishing ourselves at a corner table, we have only been married a week, and I can't take a bill of fare and glance down the long list of glorious indigestibles. Separately we frowned at the menu for sev-

eral minutes, and then my wife looked up and exclaimed, with the tone of confidence that denotes a brilliant idea: "Not too cream, I hope, or any ice cold drink, I replied with a shiver. "So indeed," laughed my wife, "guess again." "Well, let me see, I ruminated. I have known you to do away with a good-sized Newburg, a rabbit, an order Patty and a chicken terrapin at odd times, but some-thing I don't feel equal to any of these tonight. I want something just warm and comfortable like."

"Let me give the order and promise me to laugh." "When the waiter approached our table I was ill at ease, but what my wife would spring upon me in the way of an order. The waiter looked surprised and I looked amused when my wife said, "I wish to sum up for an excuse of dignity: 'Hot chocolate and buttered toast for two.' By Jove, it was grand. The chocolate was steaming hot in a jolly little pot, and when I lifted the cover from the hot silver platter there was the most delicious, golden-brown, buttered toast that sent up a fragrance of striped and crispness enough to warm the coldest yearling heart."

"My wife gave a contented little chuckle as she poured out the chocolate, remarking at the same time, 'Wanted it a happy idea, Jack? Now, we'll be as cozy as possible. But wouldn't some of the girls laugh to see you treat me to such a supper as this? Glad nobody is here who knows, glancing about.' "Just at that moment the door opened, and in walked one of my wife's best friends. We both knew her to be a stickler for the proper sort of food for the various meals of the day. Our breakfast-table order would hardly be in her line for an after-dinner supper. With the young lady was a young man from Baltimore, and he selected a table next to ours. I know him to be possessed of a fine young ancestry and a sharp, cash account. However, in obedience to the laws of custom, the usual 'hot bird and cold bottle' were ordered, with the aftermath of salads, ices and cordials.

"The Baltimore man had come over to see his fair friend, and he considered it the proper thing to give her a fine supper after the theatre. Of course, he could not ward the but coming sat down, I said before, they agreed upon seeing our repeat, that were my wife and I having a very desire of a time with chocolate and toast, and we ate and drank every bit before us. At the adjoining table the other two young people were seated, and their supper, probably they agreed, upon seeing our repeat, that with marriage our tastes deteriorate, but my wife said, 'It with you as to which could had the better time. No, sir, a man cannot afford the courage of the various conditions for marriage for fear of what some of the old-fashioned folk takes married people to be independent and correspondingly happy and sensible.'"

WIT AND HUMOR.

Chicago Record: "We sit up very late every night to read." "Do you belong to so many clubs?" "No, but we don't read nearly all night we couldn't answer Bobby's questions."

JOKES FROM JUDGE.

"Mamma," said little George Gilfoyle, "I wish to have a dove cart Noah sent out of the ark." "But the Bible says it was dead." "I know; but I think it means a carrier pigeon."

Mr. Muddy.—How young-looking Mrs. Dewing is! "Miss Oelmer (abstractedly).—Yes—she doesn't look a day older than she did 20 years ago (suspiciously)—so mamma tells me."

"Where can the day have gone?" exclaimed grandma, one evening. "I guess old man must have put it to bed," said Beth, sweetly.

Spoke.—I see by the papers that electricity has been applied successfully to the forcing of cucumbers. "Spoke.—Then I suppose that succeeding years will see homegrown strawberries on the market earlier than usual."

He (thoughtfully).—Talk of science, why, the greatest scientist on earth could not tell you how a mosquito feeds. "She.—No; but he could tell you how a mosquito makes him feel."

Summer Boarder.—Fifty cents for that bunch of daisies? Why, daisies aren't worth living. It is a medicine, a food and a delicious beverage."

Small Boy.—No; but summer boarder are "How did Willie act, Marjorie, when the wasp stung him?" "Yes as if a horse was twot'n' under him."

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This article contains the first authoritative account of this important invention, fully illustrated. Among the pictures is a portrait from life of Edison by W. D. Stevens.

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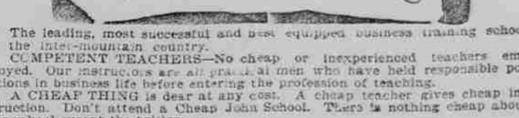
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