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DESERET NEWS PHONES.

Persons desiring to communicate by
telephone with any department of the
Deseret News, will save themselves and
this establishment a great deal of annoy-
ance if they will take time to notice these
numbers:
For the Chief Editor's office, 74-3.
For Deseret News Book Store, 71-2.
For City Editor and Reporter, 33-2.
For Business Manager, 33-2.
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IN THE INTEREST OF PEACE.

In this issue of the Deseret News
appears a circular letter from the First
Presidency of the Church of Jesus
Christ of Latter-day Saints in refer-
ence to Religion classes. They recom-
mend the withdrawal of those classes
from the public school buildings where-
ever they have been held therein. This
is done in the spirit of conciliation and
regard for the sentiments of people who
have been influenced by the notion, that
the holding of such classes in school
buildings is in the nature of an in-
fringement upon the spirit of our State
laws and Constitution. The First Pres-
idency desires that there shall be no oc-
casion for entertaining such an opinion,
and therefore issue the circular which
will be found in the "News" today.

There should be no mistake as to this
matter in the minds of the public. It is
not true that, as has been asserted,
Religion classes have been introduced in
the public schools. Nothing of the kind
has been designed or attempted. On
the contrary, the instructions given
concerning them have always been to
hold them only when an interval has
elapsed from the time of the closing
of the schools. They are and have been
kept separate and distinct from the
schools, and no child is under obligation
to attend them or to remain after
school has closed for the day.

The Church is and has been opposed
to the introduction of religious or sec-
tarian tenets in the public schools of
this State. Its influence has been ex-
ercised to prevent it. The establish-
ment of classes for the religious in-
struction of our children, was for the
very purpose of providing something
that could not and ought not to be made
part of the district school system. The
use of the school buildings for those
classes, where the trustees were willing
to rent them, was found to be the most
convenient plan, for many reasons that
need not now be discussed. No endeavor
was made in this city in that direction
because there was no necessity for it,
as each ward had a meetinghouse of its
own where the classes could be con-
ducted.

In some instances the teacher of the
district school conducted the religion
class. This, coupled with the use of
the schoolhouse for the purpose, afforded
a pretext for the objection which has
been worked up so excitedly and with-
out substantial reason. By careful in-
quiry it is made clear that, in the ma-
jority of cases, the classes have been
held in other places than the school
buildings, and it is deemed wise to
withdraw them from such as have been
thus utilized, to save contention and
needless trouble.

It should be understood, however,
that what has been done heretofore has
not been in conflict with law. The sta-
tutes place all school property in the
care and control of the respective trust-
ees. They have the sole custody of
such property. They are authorized by
law to permit the use of schoolhouses
for other purposes than holding schools
therein, when they do not interfere
with the school furniture nor add to
school expenses. No other public func-
tionary has anything to do with the
school property in these respects. The
trustees who have permitted religion
classes to be held in schoolhouses, have
acted within the law, and have been
supported in that particular by the
opinion of the Attorney-General of the
State.

The opponents of the religion classes
need not think that those means of in-
struction are to be disbanded. The teach-
ers and children in some places will be
put to some inconvenience by the
change, and it may for a time tend to
lessen somewhat the number of attend-
ants, because a few will drift away
when the class is held at some distant
place, but if the promoters of the
movement and the parents of the chil-
dren will use their influence wisely and
promptly, the classes will be attended
wherever held, and the instruction of
our children in faith, morality, worship
and decorum will go on without in-
terference. The friends of religion classes
should be all the more diligent in the
good work, now that it is to be carried
on entirely independent of accommo-
dations that were once available. And
the discontentment will be deprived of
an imaginary cause for disagreement.
See to it that the classes are kept up
and properly conducted!

NO REFORM IN RUSSIA.

The announcement that Sviatopolk-
Mirsky has resigned his position as
minister of the interior is difficult to
reconcile with the promises made by
the Czar, in reply to petitions for rep-
resentative government, lately presented
by zemstvo presidents. The Czar, in his
reply, stated that the following sub-
jects had been referred to committees:

1. A just and equitable enforcement
of existing laws, with a view to secur-
ing the harmonious administration of
all the courts.
2. Zemstvo organization, with a view
to giving the widest latitude and auto-
nomy to the various zemstvos, calling
additional zemstvo representatives
where required, and creating smaller
zemstvo units capable of dealing direct-
ly with the local needs of the peas-
ants.
3. Equality of all citizens before the
law, this touching the much mooted
question of peasant equality before the
courts.
4. Arranging a scheme of workmen-
men's assurances, for the benefit and
participation of factory workers
throughout the empire.
5. To secure citizens against arbit-
rary arrest and to accord immunity
from harsh action of the police except
in the case of persons known to be
conspiring to commit overt acts against
the stability of the state.
6. The religious freedom of all sub-
jects of the empire, without respect of
creed or manner of worship.
7. For remedying all unnecessary re-
pressive laws, leaving in force only
those designed for the participation of
peasants and for the benefit generally
of subjects of the empire.
8. To accord the fullest possible
measure of liberty to the press and the
removal, as far as possible, of the var-
ious restrictive laws.

It was generally supposed that re-
forms would be recommended in ac-
cordance with the very liberal ideas of
the minister of the interior. His resig-
nation at this time must be regarded
as a sign that the reactionary element
still holds the reins.

M. de Witte, who is mentioned as the
probable successor of Sviatopolk-Mir-
sky is recognized as one of Russia's
most liberal statesmen. But the ques-
tion is whether he is in full sympathy
with the zemstvo program, which con-
tains a demand for limitation of des-
potism by constitutional restrictions.

In the meantime it seems to be the
intention of the government to con-
tinue the war, and the future alone
can reveal what the outcome will be
of the pressure upon the nations be-
tween enemies abroad and agitators
at home.

"RED VIRGIN" DEAD.

Word comes from Paris that Louise
Michel is dead. Once before she was
reported at death's door, but she re-
covered. Now her death is announced.
She expired at Marseilles as a result
of pneumonia contracted on a lecture
tour in southern France.

It is not exaggeration to say that
Louise Michel, also known as the "Red
Virgin," was one of the most remark-
able women of this age. She was born
and reared in a ruined castle. One of
her playmates was her cousin, and they
used to enact, for amusement, the
scenes of the French reign of terror.

They had a scaffold, and they played
executions, as other children play with
dolls. Another amusement was to burn
each other at the stake for heresy.

But, notwithstanding such train-
ing in the horrible, she is said to
have had a tender heart. She could
hardly eat meat because she remem-
bered animals had been slaughtered to
provide it, and frogs, killed in a pe-
culiarly brutal way by the French
were repulsive to her. She fought with
children all-treating dogs and kittens,
and when she could not overcome them
bought them off with money or toys.
Her home was a refuge for all animals
sick or in distress.

This tenderness, however, did not re-
strain her from violence. It is claimed
that she planned to personally assass-
inate Napoleon III, and Thiers also.
It is well known that she fought like a
demon during the Commune, and she
used a gun, side by side with madden-
ed men, doing bloody work and herself
being wounded. Made a prisoner in
1871, and taken before a court-martial
for her part in the insurrection, Louise
Michel was insolent and furious, refus-
ing to defend herself or to allow herself
to be defended.

In exile she voluntarily shared the lot
of comrades in suffering, and ministered
faithfully to the sick and needy. She
was a veritable angel of mercy among
them. But toward the government she
entertained to the last a bitter hatred.
Her idea was that if all the prisons and
all the banes were thrown wide open,
the world would soon be "rejuvenated."

She must have been gifted, for only on
that supposition can the fact be ex-
plained, that she escaped the lunacy
asylum.

REVIVAL IN WALES.

Reports from Wales state that the
Welsh people at present are experienc-
ing a most remarkable religious "re-
vival," that is felt from one end of the
country to the other. It is said to have
become so general that the London pa-
pers are sending special representatives
to watch the movement. And accord-
ing to impartial observers, it has taken
hold of all classes of society. Theaters,
literary clubs and political issues have
lost for the time being their usual
attractiveness. Frequenters of public
houses have to such an extent desert-
ed their customary haunts that the
proceeds from the sale of liquor are in
some cases only one-tenth of what they
usually are. Extraneous and quar-
relous disputes have ceased to ex-
ist. Especially is this true at Bethesda,
the scene of the protracted disputes in
connection with the Penrhyn quarry,
where for many years the strife be-
tween capital and labor has been in-
tense, and the residents have been di-
vided into hostile camps. If such are
the fruits of the movement, it must
commend itself to all who are not full
of prejudices.

The leader is a young man, Evan
Roberts. It is said of him that some
time ago, he received an impulse to
preach, and in obedience to it he has
been going about, accompanied by
seven women, speaking and exhorting.
But the revival does not appear to fol-
low any one man. It is said to break

out spontaneously in various places.
Meetings are held at railway stations
as well as in churches. Down to the
mines, half-hour prayer meetings are
held twice a day, the men in the dif-
ferent shifts descending a half hour earlier
in order to enjoy the opportunity with-
out interfering on their employers' time.
Members of parliament are joining with
unlettered peasants in fanning the
flames.

We believe Mr. Moody, the late Am-
erican evangelist, held that general
revivals of this kind often precede great
national calamities, such as war, pes-
tilence, or famine, as a warning to pre-
pare for the day of divine judgment.
It will be interesting to see whether this
holds good in this case.

The new Duke's motto: "Get there."

Owing to changes in the National
Guard the artillery will be parked.

Here is the winter half gone and little
or no snow. What are we coming to?

If the government fixes the railroad
rates it will be impossible to "fix" the
railroad rates.

Congressmen are not particularly
averse to some kinds of extras, but
they do not care for extra sessions.

Gov. Douglas is going to try and en-
list the Fall River strike. Success to him.
But he should leave the bus saw.

"We must have faith if we are to
move mountains," says Julian Haw-
thorne. Also steam shovels, mules and
scrapers.

A French authority on pedestrianism
says that American women do not know
how to walk. And yet they get there
just the same.

"Even in literary Boston we still
hear people talking about the 'Electro-
lytic Collier'!" says the Transcript. Can
such things be without everybody's
special wonder?

President Roosevelt wants Congress
to give him greater discretion in Pan-
ama canal matters. Has Congress such
an abundance of discretion that it can
spare any?

The seceders from the Livestock as-
sociation seemed to regard the propo-
sition to allow the packers and railroads
to become members of the association
as an invitation to the wolves to enter
the fold.

The Czar has issued a rescript to the
army and navy telling them that Port
Arthur has passed into the enemy's
hands. They had had a suspicion to
that effect before and now it is con-
firmed.

Senator Depew thinks that interna-
tional marriages are a good thing. So
do some of the European nobles whose
fallen fortunes have been raised and
built up with the money of American
heiresses.

The other day the National Livestock
association adopted a resolution favor-
ing reciprocity treaties with foreign
countries which have placed a ban on
American livestock as a means of re-
lieving the glutted condition of the
American market. The "glutted con-
dition of the American market" might
be relieved very materially if the price
of beef were reduced so that people
might see it on their tables more fre-
quently.

The Occident is evidently quite will-
ing to learn from the Orient, what-
ever strikes its fancy. Thus a nearer
acquaintance with the Japanese has
started an incipient flu-jitsu mania.
Through the recent visit of Prince
Fushimi, Americans have become ac-
quainted with a new salad made of
chrysanthemums. The recipe is:
"First immerse the blooms in boiling
water for five or six minutes; then
take them out of the hot water and
plunge them in cold; after being thor-
oughly chilled the petals are pulled off
and are seasoned to taste with oil,
vinegar, pepper, and salt. The white
and yellow blooms are the best for
salad."

THE ARBITRATION TREATIES.

New York Evening Post.
The real reason why the Senate bog-
gles over ratifying the arbitration
treaties at last comes out. It is an-
other case of senatorial usurpation.
The all-wise senators wish the treaties
amended so as to give them the right,
in each instance, to decide whether a
given dispute is a fit subject for arbi-
tration. That is, they are the keep-
ers of the nation's honor. Public
opinion, the press, the President, the
churches, the universities—all are to be
pushed one side, and the Senate made
the sole arbiter of peace or war. We
glad to learn that Mr. Roosevelt
means to withstand this pretension. It
not only would eat into his constitu-
tional powers, but would give us a
most unhappy air of being the mar-
plot of the nation's honor. Something
like a universal peace pact is on the
point of conclusion when an arrogant
Senate interferes to spoil all. The
President may reckon confidently upon
the support of an overwhelming public
sentiment in resisting that outrage to
the last.

Chicago Record-Herald.
The additional "safeguard" betrays
distrust of the executive department
and distrust of the people. If every
case in which it is proposed to invoke
the international court of arbitration,
or to create a special tribunal under
carefully drawn conditions must first be
submitted to the Senate, in order that
it may be determined whether it is
properly a subject for arbitration, pray
what is the use of the general conven-
tion, and what the function of the ex-
ecutive in the premises? Truly the
Senate's sense of self-importance and
majesty would be sublime if it were
not perilously near the comical.

THE BEST MARRIAGES.

Louisville Herald.
That there is room for improvement
in marriage conditions no one denies.
But the handing over to the state of
entire control of the marriage relation
might lead to the greater than those
of present marriage conditions. Mar-
riage must ever be, in the great
majority of cases, the result of affinity
created by the affections. Marriages
made by a few, for the sake of the
sheriff might, in many cases, lead to
miseries preventing social happiness,
and thus dwarf and sicken posterity in
a manner deplorable, to an extent, per-

haps, irretrievable. Those who know
most about wedlock, with its grave re-
sponsibilities and ungraspable poten-
tialities for happiness, are they who
will make the best marriages.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Springfield Republican.
The new states that are to be formed
out of the remaining contiguous terri-
tories are to have the privilege, it ap-
pears, of deciding for themselves wheth-
er they will or will not have women
suffrage. The senate committee on
territories could not stand the bomb-
ardment from countless women's clubs
and organizations throughout the coun-
try. And very justly these bodies were
stirred when it became known that the
new statehood bill now pending in the
senate classed women with paupers,
criminals and delinquents as persons to
whom the franchise was to be denied.
With several states already given over
to "woman suffrage" in Colorado last
month, women voted for president—
they will not resist for attempting to
place prohibitions against woman suf-
frage in the enabling acts of the two
new states proposed.

TO CHANGE INAUGURATION DAY.

Washington Star.
It is possible without straining the sys-
tem of government or subverting any
of the vital principles upon which the
republic is founded to lengthen the sec-
ond session of the retiring Congress in
order to administer the oath to the
president at a season when an outdoor
pageant is possible and safe and when
great numbers of people can, without
danger to their lives assemble to wit-
ness the supreme act of free govern-
ment. Considering the volume of senti-
ment on this subject, the urgent prac-
tical reasons in favor of the change and
the utter lack of reasonable objections,
the marvel is that the necessary
amendment has not long ago been
adopted relieving the country of a four-
yearly menace.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The announcement is made that be-
ginning with the March number, The
Monthly Review of the National Civic
Federation will publish verbatim re-
ports of the discussions at the meetings
of the Department of Industrial Econ-
omics. Employers, labor leaders, pro-
fessors of political economy, editors of
the daily press, of trade papers, and
magazines, authors, lecturers, lawyers
and practical business men will discuss
such topics as "Trade Agreements,"
"Wages and Cost of Living," "The
Shorter Work-Day," "The Open and
Closed Shop," "The Union Label," "The
Minimum Wage," "Restriction of Out-
put," "Piece-Work and Day-Work,"
"Immigration," "Apprentices," "In-
tro-duction of Machinery," etc.—381 Fourth
Ave., New York.

Lee's Magazine for January opens
with a little poem, "Mary Washington
Rise." Then there is a short story,
"How Calvin Won," by Florence A.
Lopez. "Dreaming" is another little
poem, and "The Extraordinary Case of
Mr. Sparkle" is a short story. Book
reviews and miscellaneous notes com-
plete the number.—Dallas, Tex.

"The Character of Our Immigration,"
and "Our Immigration in 1899," are
subjects treated on in the January
number of The National Geographic
Magazine. Another illustrated article
of great interest is "Views of Libya."
The following completes the contents
of this very interesting number: "Edu-
cating the Philippines," "Geographic
Notes," "Why No Americans Have Re-
ceived Noble Prizes," "Progress in
China," and "Geographic Literature."—
Hubbard Memorial Hall, Washington,
D. C.

The January issue of the Woman's
Home Companion is a holiday number,
with royal illustrations. It contains
short stories, fiction and fascinating
serials, the newest fashions, wonder-
ful special articles, children's pages,
Mrs. Sangster's talks, photographic
contests, cash prizes in plenty, puzzles,
and humor, etc.—The Crowell Pub-
lishing Co., Springfield, O.

In What to Eat for January the
housekeeper will find a great many
helpful suggestions. Space is given to
short papers on "An Ideal Tea,"
"Toasts and Sentiments," "Some Ways
of Using Apples," "Nut Crackers,"
"Pure Food Situation," and similar
topics.—The Pierce Pub. Co., Chic-
ago.

"Wall Street Speculation, Its Tricks
and Tragedies," is the title of a pam-
phlet just issued, the purpose of which is
sufficiently clear from that title. It is
a lecture by Franklin C. Keyes, of the
New York bar. It is full of interest-
ing information and its purpose is to
save the "lamb" from mixing up in
the game between "bears" and "bulls."
Whether this purpose will be gained in
every instance is another question. Peo-
ple do not always regard the danger
signs that are hung out. When they
see a "wet paint" sign, they invariably
put their finger in the paint. But the
"lamb" is never hurt. Read "Colum-
bia Pub. Co., 123 Main St., Ontario,
N. Y."

The American Shepherd's Bulletin is
an magazine devoted to the stock in-
terests of the country. The list of con-
tents of the December number is as
follows: "Editorial," "Correspondence,"
"Association Notes and Notices," "The
Old Observer" in Wyoming," "Sheep
Feeding in Colorado," "The Arizona
Goat Industry," "Veterinary Depart-
ment," "Chicago Sheep and Lamb Mar-
ket," "Prices of Principal Grades of
Wool," "The Wool Market," "Mutton
and Lamb," "Chicago Sheep Notes,"
"Meeting of the National Wool Grow-
ers' Association," and "Sheep Notes."
"Old Observer," Mr. Andrew J. Bennett,
who in this number has an interesting
paper on stock ranges in Wyoming, is
now traveling through Utah for the
purpose of studying the sheep and
stock industries of this state for the
information of the readers of the mag-
azine. Some interesting reading may
be looked for.—530 Atlantic Ave., Bos-
ton.

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GEORGE D. PYPHER, Manager.
Friday and Saturday Next, Saturday
Matinee.

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"There ain't no sense
in doin' nothing for no-
body who never does
nothing for you."
—Sis Hopkins.
GO
SEASON

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Presents
The Artistic Comedienne,

ROSE MELVILLE

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"SIS HOPKINS."

A Play of Purpose. A Plot of Sense.

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LAUGHS!
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ALL THIS WEEK!

20% Off on all Knit Underwear, including our famous Munsing Union Suits, Vests and Pants for Ladies and Children, Sleeping Garments, Corset Covers, Waists for Children, Black Tights for Ladies and Children.

Outing Flannel Gowns		Ladies' Flannelette Skirts.	
for Ladies and Children.		1.00 Skirts for.....	.75
.75 Flannel Gowns for.....	.60	1.50 Skirts for.....	1.15
.85 Flannel Gowns for.....	.65	1.75 Skirts for.....	1.25
1.00 Flannel Gowns for.....	.80	Ladies' Flannelette Drawers.	
1.25 Flannel Gowns for.....	1.00	.75 Drawers for.....	.40
1.50 Flannel Gowns for.....	1.20	20% off on all Ladies' and Children's Knitted Skirts	
2.00 Flannel Gowns for.....	1.65		
2.50 Flannel Gowns for.....	1.90		

50% Off on all our fine FLANNELETTE GOWNS, in prices \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$5.50, \$6.00.

1/3 Off on Men's, Boys' and Children's **WINTER SUITS AND OVERCOATS**

You know our Clothing is the Best in the city, and that we have the largest line. This is a genuine reduction from regular—not "marked up"—prices.

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Second Concert.
SALT LAKE THEATRE,
MONDAY, JAN. 16TH.
40-Selected Musicians—40
SOLOISTS.
Mrs. Luella Ferrin Sharp.
Mr. George E. Skelton.
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POPULAR PRICES. Sale of Seats
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GRAND THEATRE
JONES & HAMMER, Mgrs.
PRICES: NIGHT, 20c, 30c, 50c.
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Three Nights
Beginning
Tonight!
Matinee, Wednesday, at 3 p. m.
MARIE HEATH and Excellent Company
In the charming Rural drama
For Mother's Sake.
A complete scenic production.
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GEO. D. PYPHER, Manager.
Friday, Jan. 27, 1905
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Sale begins Monday next at 10 a. m. at
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Prices—\$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50.
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Are bothered by "calms."
The steamship does not have
to wait for a breeze. And in
the business world only the
store that does not advertise
for that does not advertise
enough is bothered by
"dull days."
Money used to buy
advertising space in the
"News" is money wisely
spent—it always comes back
with interest.

TEACHERS.
Dr. Talmage's new book, "The Great
Salt Lake (Present and Past)," should
be in the hands of every educator. The
amount of information it contains re-
lating to the great saline sea, makes
it an invaluable work for reference or
study. Deseret News Book Store, Salt
Lake City, Utah.

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Added to our list of World's
Fair Gold Medal winners, is
our line of Medart Patent Pul-
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EVERYTHING IN HARDWARE • 42 TO 52 W. 2ND SO. ST.

\$3992.70 Cash
Is what we paid for advertising in
the year of 1904 to tell you of our
ability to Collect Bad Debts. If
we did not know we could collect
your bills we certainly would not
be paying out all this good money.
We did the largest business last
year since the merchants estab-
lished this association 12 years
ago.
We are collecting thousands of
dollars for our clients each month
from claims they considered
worthless. This ad will bring
hundreds of claims to our office for
collection, and we are just as sure
to make lots of commissions there-
on. Send in your claims. Do it
now. We collected \$225 for the Salt
Lake Equitable Co-op, last month
from three claims, each of which was 12 years old.

THE Merchants' Protective Association,
SCIENTIFIC COLLECTORS OF BAD DEBTS FOR EVERYBODY,
EVERYWHERE.
Publishers of Credit Rating Books.
TOP FLOOR COMMERCIAL BLOCK, SALT LAKE CITY.
FRANCIS G. LUKE, General Manager.
SOME PEOPLE DON'T LIKE US.

Don't be gold-
bricked, and buy
any old machine
called a Cheese
Cutter.
I sell the "Tem-
pleton," the origi-
nal, now in use in
over 100,000 stores.
We control three
patents which other
machines cannot use,
and without which a cutter is useless.
JOB WHITE
"The Duplicating Order Book Man."
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