VOL. XVII.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 5, 1884.

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CHICAGO, III.

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to be Equal in Quality and Durability to any made. Made from the Best Norway Iron, Finished Already to arive, by the UNION HORSE NAIL CO., CHICAGO.

CHICAGO SCALE CO. 151 S. Jefferson St., Chicago. 2 Ton Wagon Scale, \$40-3 Ton, \$50. 4 Ton 860, Beam Box included 240 lb. Farmer's Scale, 85. "Little Detective" Koz. to 25 h, \$3. FORGES, TOOLS, Etc. Best Forgs Made for Light Work, \$10 401b. Anvil and Kit of Tools, \$10 Farmers save time and money doing odd jobs-wers, Anville, Vices and other articles. Line Free.

WM. LEIMERT. M. S. VANDEUSEN, JOHN C. NEEMES & CO., MANUFACTURING

CONFECTIONERS 20, 30, 32, & 34 MIGHIGAN AVENUE CHICAGO.

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USE THE BEST! Fairbank's Fine Family Soaps. THERE IS NO ECONOMY IN BUYING anything solely because it is CHEAP, but when you can get the BEST at at the price of the poorer article it is clearly to your advantage to purchase.

Fairbank's Fine Family SOAPS Are undoubtedly the very best in the market. If you have any doubt as to this fact, try the Soaps and you will be convinced. They are made of the finest materials and prepared skillfully.

WHITE STAR Is now calebrated all over the country, and is in every respect strictly first class. It is easy on the hands and fasts wonderfully when being used.

We also make the following well known grands, all of which are highly recommended EAKESIDE, BRILLIANT, GOLDEN WEST, STANDARD, JEWEL, OLD GREMAN, ALHAMBRA, SPANISH CASTILE. EXTRA AMERICAN FABILY. n⊋ Samples of any of our Soaps always furnished when desired.
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Constantly on hand a complete stock of this well known and justly celebrated GUNPOWDER BLASTING, KENTUCKY RIFLE, PAIR LAWN, DUCK, ELECTRIC FUSE.

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Fitters' Brass Goods, Belt-ing, Hose and Packing. gricultural Implements.

FENCE WIRE, BARBED WIRE, VENCING. Etc., Etc. 108 HORTH SECOND ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.





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Absolutely Pure. sometical than the ordinary kinds, and annot be sold in competition with the multudes of low test, short weight, alum or to spinte powders. sold only in cons. ROYAL BAKING POW-ER Co., 196 Wall Street, New York.

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HENRY WAGNER, SALT LAKE CITY, CALIFORNIA BREWERY

LAGER BEER ALE and PORTER WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Second South Street, Three Doors East A. GOLDWATER,

Inion Block, Main St., Salt Lake City. I have opened at the above place a Merchant Tailoring ESTABLISHMENT, Fith a New Line of the Finest Impo

BLACKSMITHING SHARPENING MASON'S TOOLS DONE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

HORSE SHOEING A SPECIALTY, At Elias Morris' Yard, No. 21 SOUTH TEMPLE ST.. ONE DOOR WEST OF H. B. CLAWSON'S

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

one prompt relief, and is the most riffect camedy I have ever tried. Jakes A. HAMTLYOF, Fditor of The Crescent." Wt. Gillesd. Obio, June 26, 1882. "I have used AYER'S CHERRY PROTORAL this spring for a se-h and lung trouble with good I am pleased to recommend it

Similarly affected.
HARVEY BAUGHMAN,
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General Repairing Done Promptly. ALL WORK QUARANTERS

CALLAT

REMARKS

POSTLE BRIGHAM YOUNG, DELIVERED BRIGHAM YOUNG, DELIVERED BRIGHAM YOUNG, The Tubernacle, Salt Lake City, Suaday afternoon, June 22, 1888.

REPORTED BY JOHN HVINE.

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Sint to Arsona and New Mexico, Condition of the settlements—Our seemies—The "semeonous doctrine"—Things persisting to conscience—The Saints striving to itve their religion—Frosperity on very hand—Persecution—Temples—The load the Saints are carrying—Conclusion.

I AX thankful for the opportunity at forded me of meeting with the Latterday Saints in this Tabernacle. Though in an and myself left this place on the Saints are carrying—Conclusion.

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I Ax thankful for the opportunity at the saints are carrying—Conclusion. for a little season we have suffered, in the end we have been made whole and have been greatly extended, greatly blessed, and God continues to be our

them from the Territorial school tax more money than they paid out for all their taxes. I was surprised at this; but it simply proved this fact: that the Latter-day Saints had children in excess of other settlements in the Territory. I thought Ziou is growing. If those who desire can succeed in placing us at the mercy of our enemies I presume these things will be changed; but at present Zion is growing. I have never seen among the people of the Latter-day Saints greater progress both in secular and spiritual matters than I witnessed in the settlements we have visited in the last two months. One would suppose from what is said In the settlements we have visited, we found our enemies in the same condition that enemies have shown themselves to be in this Territory—dighting, beating the empty air, thinking that they had a foe before them, thinking that they had somebody that they could persecute; but their anger has been turned towards each other, and God has over-ruled for the good of those

We have visited most of our settle

and while one would suppose from the vituperations of the wicked that all was excitement and that our people were frightened and about to be swaling the corn, sowing the wheat, planting out orchards, vineyards, putting up fences, erecting new buildings, making reservoirs to retain the water that they might have wherewith to irrigate their crops, opening up farms, clearing away the timber where they could have other farms, etc. We found all this work going on; found the people going to meeting on the Sabbath day: preaching and teaching the peaceful things of the Kingdom of God, the children attending their Sabbath schools; also their day schools, as we term them, in need of teachers in some places, but any number of pupils: and wherever we have attended conference among the Latter-day Saints the rule has held good that one-third of the population of these settlements were population of these settlements were under eight years of age. It is a re-markable thing, very strange indeed; but we find that in our settlements in but we find that in our settlements in the south our people are greatly blessed, as elsewhere, with children, and this valuable immigration from above is extending. I do not know how long it will be before Congress will legislate against having bables; but it don't look much like this immigration could be stopped now. These children are swelling the ranks of the Latter-day Saints, and the Saints are struggling, with what power God has given them, to provide the means of good education and to bring them up in the way that they should go. I can see no objection to this myself, others may; but God is good to this people; and we find peace and harmony and prosperity as a general thing among the Latter-day Saints in the eastern Arizona, and also in the Little Colorado Stakes of Zion. I was thankful to see all this; for it was a testimony that God is miniful of

They don't care to what reientless. They don't care to what trouble or inconvenience you are put to: and while your settlements are struggling in their infancy eliminate this doctrine from your creed, that which is obnoxious to the people, and introduce only that that can be tolerated, at least until you gain strength to walk alone." To the gentiemen who said this to me in all sincerity, in all good seeling, I made this answer: "So far as our doctrines are concerned we justice and equity in the midst of the

mittee of five senators to examine into the capacity of the steel producing works in the United States, to make steel for gans of high power, plate suitable for war ships, and into the character and sufficiency of tools in the navy yards, and foundries suitable for the manufacture of engines for parties.

The Senate insisted upon its ameniments to the sundry civil bill, and ordered a conference.

The Senate resumed consideration of the bill to forfeit the uncarned lands granted the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad

Biair said all this effort to forfeit the land grants and restore 200,000,000 acres, that we read of in the newspipers, by the means of this great movement, and to destroy the vested rights and humbug the American people with the inea that they were to recover a vast portion of the public domain, would simmer down to a one-hundredth part of what the people expected to recover. He was opposed to all land grant forfeiture bits now before Congress. They were radically wrong. They were against sound public policy. In fact, they were humlie policy. In fact, they were hunbugs.
On coming to a vote Morgan's amendment was agreed to; year 31,

One would suppose from what is each in the papers, and the coldness that is exhibited by even fair-minded men in relation to the cause of this people—

relation to the cause of this people—
one would suppose that 't would at
least check our progress; that under the
present pressure the Latter-day
saints would begin to weaken in their
faith, and in laboring to establish such
unpopular doctrines and principles as
they are undertaking to establish, but
all this seems to make the saints more

Persecution has done us no harm. In fact it seems to me that we need about

fact it seems to me that we need about so much persecution—that we need to carry great loads to make us remember our God. If all was prosperity and peace, I presume we would lose our faith, just as the ancient Christlans did when they became popular. But I pray that the time may never come that we may be popular with a people who foster such institutions as are found in Christendom to-day.

With all, this persecution upon us

with all this persecution upon us, the Latter-day Saints are doing what may be rightfully termed a stupendous labor. Look abroad upon what the people are doing. Go to the settlements; see the improvements they are making upon their farms, in their deallings in everything Rabold these

dwellings, in everything. Behold these temples that are being reared costing millions of dollars! Who is doing this laber? Is it any rich man worth millions of dollars? No. It is a few

poor people, comparatively speaking, who are rearing these temples at such immense cost. What are they doing

poor people, comparatively speaking, who are rearing these temples at such immense cost. What are they doing it for? The question may well be asked, What are we expending these immense sums of money for? We are preparing for the second coming of the Lord Jesus Christ, just as truly as the world is ripening in iniquity and preparing to receive His ludgments when He does come. That is a pretty bold saying, but it is true. We are doing this inbor, and we have got all Christendom to carry on our shoulders with their siccial legislation, with their persecution, and with their antagonism, all aiming to destroy us. Hence, with all this, we have our hands as full as any other people upon the fage of the earth. Our labor for the dead alone, which is occupying so much of our attention, is more than all Christendom ever dreamed of—for the amelioration of the condition of their progenitors. They don't know anything about it, though their own Bible speaks of this principle. Who are we isboring for? Ourselves alone? No. We are laboring for the sires of those men who are persecuting us today, for the men who would trample us in the dust and destroy the institution which God has revealed. We are laboring to carry the Gospel to those that are in prison to whom Jesus preached, and to those that have died without a knowledge of the Gospel, We are struggling, I say, with superhuman effort to erect temples wherein this work may be done. It is for their fathers and their mothers that we are laboring. We are striving to tell the people of the world what we are doing. I wish their mothers that we are doing. I wish they knew what God has commanded us to do. They would take the yoke from our necks so far as they are concerned. And still what would we amount to without opposition? Nothing. We must have the opposition of the world would loye us but we have come out of the world, therefore the world hate us. That is true in every sense of the world. If we were of the world would loye us but we have come out of the world would loye us but w

sense of the word, elp us to carry our load faith

BY TELEGRAPH

PRE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

XLVIII CONGRESS.

Sherman thought this left the bill a mere naked deciaration of forfeiture, leaving the possession of the land to the company and everything else open. That would be almost nothing. It was quite proper to have the courts protect exerybody's right, but the actual possession of the land by the government should follow the declaration of forfeiture. Sherman then moved jan amendment

Sherman then moved jan amendment which was agreed to, providing for the resumption of title by the United States, and declaring the lands a part of the public domain, but not subject to disposal under the general laws till after the termination of the legal proceedings prescribed by this aet.

The bill then passed.

Miller, of California, submitted a resolution—which lies over one day—authorizing the committee on Indian

affairs to investigate the condition of the Indians of California. the Indians of California.

The chair aunounced as a committee to investigate the steel production, etc., under Hawley's resolution, the following Senators: Hawley's resolution, the following Senators: Hawley, Milier of California, Aldrich, Morgan and Butler. The Senate insisted on its amendments to the fortification bill, and explered a committee of comfer-

graph bill was laid before the Senate in order that it may stand as unfinish-ed business for to-morrow. Executive

HOUSE.

Washington, 3,—Finerty said he was absent yesterday when the vote was taken on the passage of the Fitz-John Porter bill, in the belief that he was paired. He found he was mistaken. Had he been present he would have voted for the bill.

Boberton of New York made in Robertson, of New York, made a similar statement. Hammond submitted a report of the

the privileges of the House. The committee find no custom or usage which would justify them in the conclusion that the conduct of Wm. H. English in the contested election case of English vs. I cale, was a breach of the privileges of the House, and re-commends that the whole matter be laid on the table.
Millard presented a minority, accom Millard presented a minority, accompanied by a resolution excluding Wm. If. English from the floor during the present Congress.

Weller rose to a question of privilege in order to vindicate himself from charges made against him, but ceased when Randail declared every member of the select committee agreed that the testimony thoroughly vindicated

matter on the table—yeas 137, navs 72,
Hammond moved when the House
adjourned to-day it be to meet Saturday next. He thought this action would
give time for the conference commit-

—120 to 50.

The House restand consideration of the Mexican pension bill, but so much opposition was manifested against the measure that its progress was rendered

The House then resumed considera-tion of the Mexican pension bill.

Hewitt, of Alabama, raised the point of order that the House must consider in committee of the whole the Senate amendments granting pensions to the widows of soldiers of the Mexican war was were married after their dis-charge.

AMERICAN. TROUBLE AT PANAMA.

WASHINGTON, 3.— The Secretary of State to-day received a cable message from Consul Mason at Marsellles as from Consul Mason at Marseilles as follows: "The situation is worse at Toulon, deaths averaging ten daily; thir een yesterday. It is conceded to be Asiatic chelera. The epidemic is stationary at Marseilles; six deaths Friday, eight Saturday, four Sunday, five Monday and Tuesday, four Sunday, five Monday and Tuesday, seven Wednesday. Some cases apparently are of Asiatic cholera, the remainaer were infantum or sporatic. There are twelve cases at the Special hospital, Many thousands have left for the interior. The steamer Durywadia salled for New York Sunday without passengers. No emigrants to the States are reported."

John T. Morgan, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho; John W. Lacey, of Indiana, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Wyoming; Clarence Putlen, of New Mexico, Surveyor-treneral of New Mexico; Washington Berry, of California, receiver of public monies at Olympia, Washington Territory; Rowell G. Wheeler, Indian agent of the indians at Pima agency, Leivone, Wm. H. Stevens, Nevada Arizona; Wm. II. Stevens, Nevada Arizona; Wm. H. Stevens, Nevada, smeiter and refiner of the United States mint at Carson City; consuls of the United States mint at Carson City; consuls of the United States: George T. Bromley, of California, at Tientzin; Henry May Brent, at Callao; Archibald R. Brewn, of New Jersey, at Algiers; Robert H. Davis, of Pennsylvania, at St. Paul De Loando; F. W. Horsteld, of Iowa, at Trieste; Jas. A. Jones, of Mossachusetts, Aden; Amos F. Learna, of New York, at Sidney, Nova Scotia; H. A. Shackelford, of Pennsylvania, at Nantes; Leonard B. Smith, of Maine, at Curaco.

It seems tolerably certain that Con It seems tolerably certain that Congress will close the present session by noon Monday next. The last regular appropriation bills having been passed by the Senate to-day, all absolutely necessary work of Congress remaining unfinished is now in conference committee. It is thought by leading members of the House that it will be possible to close up this unfinished business by Saturday evening, and if this is done, the programme will be to take a recess till Monday noon, that interval being sufficient to allow the enrolling of the appropriation bills, and then to meet only for the purpose of signing these bills. The proposition has been under consideration to take a recess from Saturday for ten days, so as to cover the convention days, so as to cover the convention period, but this has been set aside as impracticable. It was concluded if a recess of that length were taken it would be difficult to get enough members back to make a quorum in either house; that it would be imposing an unnecessary expense upon membees, if Congress were to assemble after the convention.

POLITICAL. The Democratic Convention. CHICAGO, 3.—The gathering of the Democratic claus at Chicago goes on, but slowly. A number of scattering delegates from distant points, and one solid delegation, that of California, are here, but as yet things in the local political world are comparatively quiet. The sub-committee on arrangements of the National committee, have been hard at work here for the past week, but so far their labors have been all in the direction of arranging and perfecting the innumerable details of the convention. The changes in the hall are all but completed, and it is expected that the theatre chairs for the delegates, and the other scats, will be put into position to-night. It has been decided to light the hall with electricity, which will not only lituminate the decided to light the ball with electricity, which will not only lituralizate the building better, but will also insure much cooler atmosphere. W. H. Barnum, chairman of the National comnum, chairman of the National committee, did not arrive to-day as expected, but will be here in the morning. Among the passengers on the New York express, which came to-day, were Daniel J. Mauning chairman of the New York State committee, accompanied by Edward Cooper and a dozen other Empire State democrats, among whom are two delegates. Mr. Manning said he did not come with music and binster to nominate Cleveland, but he came as a democrat, who believed that the best interests of the party would be subdemocrat, who believed that the best interests of the party would be subserved by Mr. Cleveland's nomination. According to Mr. Manning's calculations, Cleveland will have 48, or a majority of the New York delegation. An important caucus of the New York delegation will be held here, on Saturday night, at which Cleveland's strength will be actually determined. Referring to this proposed meeting Mr. Manning said: "We do not propose to hold this cancus unless all the delegates are present. We have no desire to take snap judgment. Mr. Fowler has members of the delegation who will work to have him nominated. We have no objection to that. Mr. Fowler is a good man, but we do not think he has as fair a show of carrying New York as as fair a show of carrying New York as Mr. Cleveland has."

The California delegation brought word that from 15 to 20 prominent Cal-

ifornia democrats would be here Sat-urday, open elaborate headquarter, and work in the interest of Justice Field. The California delegates them-selves, however, have announced that

resent to the United States, pursuant of the resolution of Congress of March 877. French Minister of Marine also groposes to furnish a war vessel for its transportation to the United States. The ceremony of presentation is fixed for the 4th of July.

Bigned, Lavy P. Monton, Signed, Lavy P. Monton, Frelinghysen to Morton:

Department of State Washington, June 80th.

Lett P. Morton, Minister, Paris:

Bir; I am directed by the President of the United States Government of the United States Government attend the ceremonies at Paris on a steen debt present.

A WICKED ADULTERATI

Eleven Per Cent of Tartrate of Lime Discovered in Price's Baking Powder.

Analysis of Price's Baking Powder, of Chicago, shows: LIME..... 3.53 per et. AMMONIA. ... 1.05 per ct.

Prof. Habirshaw, of New York, found the following in Price's Powder:

Aside from the inferiority of a powder containing a

useless substance equaling about one eighth of its entire weight (and which is the cause of the great lack of strength of Price's Baking Powder, as shown by the tests of the Gov. ernment Chemists), there is to be considered the serious consequences that may arise from taking this large amount of lime into the system.

Lime cannot be decomposed by heat, and is not eliminated in mixing or baking, and therefore all of this enormous proportion, as found in Price's Baking Powder, remains in the bread, biscuit, or cake with which it is mixed; and is taken into the stomach.

By the application of heat to lime carbonic acid gas is driven off, and there is left quick lime, a caustic so powerful that it is used by tanners to eat the hair from hides of animals, and in dissecting rooms to quickly rot the flesh from the bones of dead subjects.

Lime mixed with starch (and both are found in Price's Powder) will produce a ferment. The process is not quick. and does not take place until the food in which the baking powder is used has been some time in the stomach. Indigestion, dyspepsia, and more serious disorders result.

The cause of this large amount of Lime in Price's Baking Powder is the use of cheap and impure materials. Prof. C. B. Gibson, Chemist of the College of Physicians

and Surgeons, Chicago, had in view these impure powders containing lime, like Price's, when, after having made an examination of many of them, he volunteered the following testimony that Royal Baking Powder is the best and purest in the market:

THEROYAL ABSOLUTELY PURE.

"ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co.: I recently procured a sample of your (Royal) baking powder from the kitchen of a private family in this city, and subjected it to an examination. I found it so different from many of the baking powders advertised as 'strictly' and 'absolutely pure,' and so far superior that I thought you would be pleased to know it, and might find use for the certificate.

" In view of the vast difference and stupendous frauds that are offered to the most gullible? people on the face of the earth, it pleases me occasionally to strike an honest

" Respectfully,

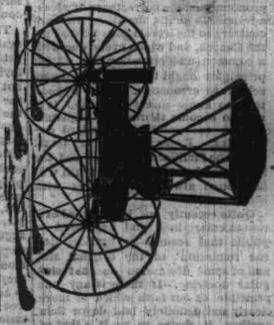
C. B. GIFSON."

STUDEBAKER'S

"A GRADE" BUCCIES, "COLD BASIS" "

T Carts, Photons, OPEN SPRING WAGONS \$100, \$125, \$150, \$175

9200, \$250, \$300, \$350. FARM WAGONS





DETABLISHED 1874.

IN PERFECT FIT GUARANTE

WE CARRY FULL LINES OF

NEW GOODS COMBTANTLY ARRIVING HERALD BLOCK WEST TEMPLE STREET,

THE SAME PARTY OFFICE OFFICE

