

GEORGE Q. CANNON.
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Thursday, April 14, 1870.

CULLOM BILL AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

By reference to our telegraphic dispatches, it will be seen that the Cullom Bill has been reported by the Senate Territorial committee with half a dozen additional sections. Last there should be any doubt about who the "regularly established ministers" are who, in the bill as it originally stood, had the authority to solemnize marriages, one of the amendments, as proposed by the Senate committee, expressly prohibits officers of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints from performing such ceremonies. If they do perform them, they expose themselves to fine and imprisonment, and the marriages thus solemnized will be, according to this bill, incestuous and void. Persons present as witnesses, or consenting to such marriages, are also to be punished.

If it is the determination to pass this Cullom Bill anyhow, the form in which the Senate Territorial Committee report it is much better than as it passed the House. Let there be no chance to mistake its meaning. Let its provisions be so plain that there can be no possible misunderstanding of its purport. Let God, angels and men know that a distinct issue is raised against the religion of the Latter-day Saints; that this Bill means open and undisguised war against them and their faith. If the line must be drawn, let it be so broad that the people of this Territory and the whole world may see it.

The issue as now raised in the proposed amendments, is not between Congress and the Latter-day Saints, but between Congress and the Lord. If the Senate Territorial Committee can satisfy Him that marriages solemnized by Federal Judges, Justices of the Peace or what are called "regularly established ministers," are all right and just what they should be, we have not the slightest objection; but we are of the opinion that He will be hard to convince.

The woman's rights champions are progressive, and their platform is enlarging. One of the latest planks, as evolved by a writer in the *Revolution*, the organ of the cause, is set forth in the following paragraph, from that journal:

"The great want of woman at present is money—money for their personal wants and money to carry out their plans. I propose that they shall earn it, that they shall consider it as honorable to work for money as for board, and demand for them equal pay for equal work. I demand that the bearing and rearing of children, the most exacting of employments, shall be the best paid work in the world, and that husbands shall treat their wives with at least as much consideration, and acknowledge them entitled to as much money as wet nurses. The meaning of this is that wives are about to strike for greenbacks; so much for every baby born. No greenbacks, no more sons and daughters. No greenbacks, no more population; no more boys to carry on the great enterprises of the age. The scale of prices for maternal duties are given as follows: Child before birth, \$100; twin, \$200; twin (both boys), \$300; triplets, \$400; triplets (all boys), \$1,000. Terms: C. O. D. No credit beyond first child, motto being, 'Pay up or dry up.' Husbands who desire to transmit their names to posterity will please notice, and take a new departure."

The idea contained in the above might not be unworthy the attention of the legislators of the nation, who are just now so severely exercised in relation to polygamy. If they could pass a law to the above effect, we believe it could be enforced as easily as any other which they may pass on the same subject, and it would certainly prove as effectual as any other method which could be devised for the suppression of polygamy; it would also cause less inconvenience in Utah and much less expense to the nation.

Another item in the programme of the woman's rights folks is, that the word "obey" in the marriage service is unconstitutional; and one of our contemporaries calls upon "all brides who have any true dignity or self-respect to repudiate 'obey' and the giving away scene as unworthy the higher civilization we boast of today." The same paper thinks that all the reverend gentlemen who insist on the humiliating ceremonies "that place all wives in the light of slaves, should be impeached in the Supreme Court of the United States for a direct and positive violation of the thirteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution, which says 'there shall be no slavery or involuntary servitude in the United States.'"

There is a woman's champion for you! We do not see how that editor can escape being a polygamist. We think after such a gallant defence of the sex if he does not become much married his gallantry will only be in theory, for he will certainly have many offers from the ladies.

BISHOP O'CONNOR, of New York, has recently been giving, in a learned discourse in that city, on "Papal Infallibility and the Ecumenical Council," the American-Catholic view of that much-mooted question to a very large and attentive audience. His explanation of infallibility is that "it is nothing but that stability of faith which was granted by Christ to the office of Peter," and that it "does not mean that every act or every word of Peter or of his successor is inspired by God," but that "it only means that in faith, and faith alone, Christ will ever assist him (the Pope) to teach it officially in his purity; so that he may confirm his brethren; that this infallibility will not protect the Pope from the frailties of human nature," and that it is only when confirming the brethren in the faith that they believe, or are to believe,

him infallible. Furthermore, Bishop O'Conner explained that this doctrine was as old as the church, and that it is only a distinct definition that is now sought from the Ecumenical Council. All this anti-papal outcry in Europe and America, against this apprehended dogma of Papal infallibility is, Bishop O'Conner thinks, very absurd. It is not a political object on the part of the Pope to secure the definition and proclamation of his infallibility, neither is it for the purpose of strengthening his temporal power that he may be enabled, wherever he may deem it expedient in a temporal view of his authority, to call upon the members of his church, as upon his subjects, to resist the authorities of the State of which they are citizens or subjects, whether of Italy, Germany, France, Great Britain or the United States.

The New York Herald, in commenting upon this discourse, says:

"We say, let the Holy Father have his dogma and all the dogmas he may ask. We have passed far beyond the age of crusades, and the age of politico-religious conflicts, such as that of the Thirty Years' war in Germany, has forever passed away. In this new age of steam printing presses, steam ships and railroads, telegraphs and aërial canals, the Pope may be given all the dogmas he may want, and without fear. They can do no harm and they will do good. Let the Holy Father be infallible, and may he live a thousand years."

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK.

The McFarland case—Further testimony as to the prisoner's insanity—Bust presented—Can't come—Exodus of Fenians—Remains of Burlington—No demonstration—Over-dose of Morphine in session—Clay's birthday—\$12,000 worth of diamonds taken from a supposed smuggler—Signed the Supervisor's bill—Negroes not to be registered—Storm—Damage to fruit trees—House struck by lightning—Protection of U. S.—Arrived.

NEW YORK, 12.—Phillips, of the Boston bar, testified that he was retained by Mrs. McFarland in the *habeas corpus* case. The court awarded the custody of the youngest child to Mrs. McFarland. Prisoner was greatly excited and sought witness. He insisted on the relation of his domestic grief which appeared very irritable and indicated extreme mental torture. Witness stated he suggested to the senior counsel of the *habeas corpus* case that McFarland was unfit to have the custody of his children.

John Wood, a physician, testified to a long acquaintance with the prisoner. He called at his office on the night of the 24th of November in great agitation. His eyes were glaring and he said: "I have been running around and I have been looking for Richardson. I must have my boy." He said he had a terrible impulse to commit suicide. The witness administered morphine to the prisoner whose pulse beat at the rate of 125. Witness stated that McFarland and his wife formerly appeared to be very fond of each other. The latter first met Richardson at Sinclair's, a reception. She frequently met him afterwards on like occasions. McFarland was never present. Prisoner's constant topic of conversation was always his domestic grief. Witness believed him to be unmistakably suffering from congestion of the brain, which would terminate in a softening of the brain. He believed the prisoner was now suffering from distention of the vessels of the brain. His pulse was now at 104. Maurice Madison, a physician, next testified corroborating the previous statements as to the prisoner's mental unsoundness. Prisoner called on him on the 14th of November, to say he had ascertained that Richardson was selling his property and was going to move west with his wife and children. Prisoner was in great agony to the last with a consciousness of his own condition.

John Ellwood, an attorney, stated he was employed by the prisoner to commence an action against Richardson. The complaint contained three counts: criminal conversation, the abduction of his wife and the abduction of his children. Damages were laid at \$40,000. Witness repeated prisoner's story regarding the former warm affection between his wife and himself. McFarland's object in bringing the suit was to vindicate himself and show to the world who was guilty. Prisoner once stated he had been offered \$10,000 to settle the suit. The counsel then read letters from Mrs. Sinclair and Mrs. Calhoun to Mrs. McFarland, warmly advising her to leave her husband and secure the possession of her children, declaring her not responsible for the life of one who would break her down, and advising her to adopt the stage of the pen as a means of living. Mrs. Calhoun wrote declaring it profanity to remain with the prisoner. Said she: "You shall not; the world is more generous about these things than we think. I'd leave him darling." Subsequently she wrote that she had just received Mr. Richardson's letter, and said: "We are so glad you left McFarland. Do not, I beseech you, let any meekness or mercy possess you; it's happy that he has fallen. No matter what heartbreaks follow, don't wrong your womanhood so much as to go back. You must not, you shall not. Let Mr. Richardson help you; he is good and strong."

The testimony of Burnett, clerk at Ellwood's office, and Murphy, both confirmed the previous testimony regarding the unsettled state of prisoner's mind. The court adjourned till tomorrow.

The bust of the late Charles Tellott, by Calverly, was last evening presented to the Academy of Design by a number of prominent gentlemen of this city. A letter was received yesterday from Edgar Williber, the famous cricketer, who was captain of the English eleven that visited here in 1868. He states that he won't be able to get an eleven together before the middle of September, which will be too late for them to play this season. It is confidently expected, however, that arrangements will be made to bring them over next season.

The Fenians are said to have left the city in large numbers. Some say they have gone to attend the Chicago Congress, while others own they are concentrated on the Canadian frontier, with a view to another raid. Arms

and ammunition stored in various Fenian armories in this city are said to have been removed, but nobody seems to know where they have been taken to.

The remains of Anson Burlingame are expected on the 16th. The Union League Club has arranged to receive the body and have it conveyed to Boston; but no public demonstration is contemplated.

Dr. John Bronson, charged with having given an over-dose of morphine to James O'Neil, causing his death, has been admitted to bail in \$2,000.

Representatives of the English holders of Erie stock were in session to-day. Flags on public buildings were displayed in honor of the anniversary of Clay's birthday. The Henry Clay Club gave a ball in the evening.

Twelve thousand dollars' worth of diamonds were taken to-day from a passenger named Williams, on board a Bremen steamer. Williams is suspected to be a professional smuggler. Negroes voted without interference at the New Jersey local election to-day, a full Democratic ticket was elected.

As the trial of McFarland progresses the interest appears to progress in the same ratio. The entrance to the court room this morning was blocked with an immense crowd. On opening the court, Gregory read a letter from Mrs. Calhoun to Mrs. McFarland, similar in character to the epistles from the same lady read yesterday. The recorder indicated that the counsel would do well to refrain from reading letters merely relating Mrs. Calhoun's personal feelings, and not directly bearing on the case. Judge Davis said he supposed the prosecution could not object to the reading of letters which the prisoner had plundered from his wife's trunk, and which the defense seemed to think supported some theory of theirs.

Chas. W. Eastwood testified to a two years' acquaintance with the prisoner and that he was rational enough on other subjects, but he became frantic when conversing on his family troubles. He was particularly so during November last. J. B. Wakeman testified to the same effect. He thought McFarland's manner increased vehemently during all the time he knew him. The Governor has signed the New York supervisor's bill.

NEW YORK, 13.—Dabney, Morgan & Co. called the public against negotiating for Kansas Pacific first mortgage nine per cent. bonds, numbers 677, 830 and 835 inclusive, and numbers 6,001 to 6,020 inclusive, the same having been obtained yesterday by fraudulent stamps.

The Newark Board of Trade has received a communication from the merchants of Nashville, asking it to co-operate with them in avoiding Congressional interference with Tennessee. The agitation has caused many firms to suspend orders for supplies until the question is settled.

CALIFORNIA.

Frauds—Caution—Proposed amalgamation.

SAN FRANCISCO, 13.—The Attorney General of California has rendered an opinion that, until the law of the State is changed or Congress adopts some legislation in the matter, it is the duty of county clerks to refuse to register negroes. He urges them to obey the State laws pending the action of Congress.

There was a heavy thunder, lightning and hail storm at Sacramento yesterday; considerable damage was done to fruit trees. A house was struck by a lightning bolt, which entered the roof and penetrated to the foundation. The inmates fortunately were absent.

There was an informal meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday to hear the statement of George W. Winter in regard to the Fiji Islands. Winter is en route for Washington as a representative of a Polynesian Society to solicit the protection of the United States.

Legal tenders 90. The *Lady Franklin* arrived from Panama to-day with Mexican advices, which state that peace is restored at Colima. It is rumored that General Rega was captured at Mazatlan.

WASHINGTON.

Paraguay war ended. WASHINGTON.—The Argentine minister this morning received a cable dispatch from the Argentine consul in London, saying the Paraguayan war was at an end and that Lopez was killed. This was confirmed by dispatches from Lisbon.

CULLOM AND THE CLERGY.

Selecting the true point of attack, two eminent clergymen of Chicago, Rev. W. A. Bartlett, Congregationalist, and Rev. O. B. Frothingham, Unitarian, devoted themselves to assailing the Cullom anti-polygamy bill, in their respective sermons last Sunday morning. They denounce it as a contemptible blow at religious liberty, and declare that if Congress has the right to prescribe religious creeds for the Mormon, it has the right to do the same thing for the Protestant or Catholic.

This is bold, this is manly. But considering it a waste of powder to discuss the question of right as affecting congressional usurpations of power, we hold that the attempt to destroy Mormon institutions through Federal laws that are known to be "cruel and tyrannical," will utterly fail of the object. Instead of weakening, it will result in strengthening the Mormon system. If the Cullom bill were entitled "A bill to perpetuate polygamy by persecution," it would precisely express our idea of its fruit, should it become a law.

As Dr. Stone said of the Chinese idolatry and practices, if Mormonism can stand before the peaceful wave of the religion of Jesus Christ in this land, we say let it go down—the sooner the better. But it is this that we deny. Christianity has shown its power in the world. In free contact with that of Joseph Smith the latter would be utterly extinguished in a decade. No reasonable man can doubt this. Persecution and isolation have been the protection of Mormonism for twenty-two years, but no sooner did the Pacific Railroad expose these people to a free access to the world than Schism began a work which, if allowed to progress, would have undermined the whole fabric. It would have required time to reach this result, of course, and for this "the great moral idea" could not wait. The Cullom bill

must be brought forth. Unconstitutional and infamous laws, violative of the most sacred rights of the people, must be brought in to check the integration that has already commenced, and to give Brigham Young a new hold on power. This is its first effect. Where there were angry dissent and actual schism, healing and unity have already begun, and it is our sincere belief that if the measure now before the Senate shall become law, Brigham Young, and Taylor, and Cannon, and Smith, will find no stronger supporter in resistance to its execution than God himself, the head of the schismatics. *Omaha Herald.*

Died:

At Curlew Valley, on the 11th inst., of lung fever, Wm. M. Harris. He leaves a wife and five young children. The remains of the deceased reached this city yesterday, and were attended to their final resting place at 4 p.m., from the residence of his father, W. T. Harris, 11th Ward.

Special Notices.

Lost—On Sunday Evening the 10th inst. between the 11th Ward Meeting House and the City Hall, a blue Merino, Baby's CLOAK. The finder will be liberally rewarded on leaving it at this office. d12-12

Goods are retailed at extremely low rates, at the cash store, opposite the Salt Lake House, kept by John Alford. See advt. d12-2

To Freighters—Teams wanted to take freight from Corinne to Montana. Enquire of, or address, Ross & Barratt, Salt Lake City. d18-5

The National Watch Company of Elgin, are now turning out over one hundred finished watch movements daily, or three thousand per month—or thirty-six thousand per annum—and even at this rate, so general is the reputation of their watches for accurate time-keeping, they are not able to fully supply the demand. It is expected that their production this year will reach 50,000 movements. Well may the question be asked, what becomes of all the Watches?

Nutritious, Healthy, the Best. DOOLEY'S BAKING POWDER is the most economical and convenient Baking Powder now in use. It saves milk and eggs, prevents the possibility of poor rolls, biscuits or cakes, and thus produces happiness in both kitchen and household. It is put up in tin cans, which are, to all intents and purposes, impervious to the action of the weather. One trial will convince the most skeptical of its superior qualities. For sale by grocers.

BURNETT'S TOOTH WASH is very much superior to powders. A few drops will cleanse the mouth thoroughly. BURNETT'S COCAINE, will surely remove Dandruff, but Kallistion facilitates its operation.

JOE UREANS are made delicious by the use of Burnett's Flavoring Extracts. BEAUTY'S CONSOLATION.—Burnett's Kallistion removes Tan, Freckles, and all Skin Blemishes. ANTI-ASTHMA.—We cannot render to those who suffer from this Asthma a greater service than by inviting their attention to Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commence at 7 1/2.

THE LAST SPECIAL PERFORMANCE!

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 16th, 1870.

MR. D. MCKENZIE, MR. P. MARCETTS, MR. J. C. GRAHAM

Reg to announce that they have secured the Theatre for

ONE NIGHT ONLY!

On this occasion will be presented the Romantic Drama, in 2 Acts, entitled with BEAUTIFUL MUSIC, PICTURE-QUE SCENERY and CHARACTERISTIC DANCES

THE BRIGAND

After which the grand Spectacular Farce, in 3 Acts, entitled

The Illustrious Stranger

To conclude with, for the first time in this city, the laughable Farce, entitled

TIMOTHY TO THE RESCUE!

A FULL AND EFFICIENT ORCHESTRA Under the Direction of Prof. CAESTRA.

Sale of Tickets to commence on FRIDAY, at the Box office, at 11 a.m. d121-3

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE TAXES!

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS!

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, Salt Lake City, April 14, 1870.

The Annual List of Excise Taxes, including Income, for the year 1869, and Special Taxes for 1870, has been received from the Assessor of the District of Utah, and have become due and payable.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

To the tax payers of Salt Lake City, in the District aforesaid, that WILLIAM H. BIRD, Deputy Collector, of the First Division, will be at the Collector's Office, opposite the Townsman House, in said county, to receive Taxes, on Annual List, on the 15th and 16th of the 24th day of April, 1870, and if the said Taxes are not paid according to the provisions of Law, five per cent. will be added, with costs, and the same will be collected by distraint and sale.

O. J. HOLLISTER, COLLECTOR.

d121-10

CO-OPERATIVE MERCANTILE INST'N.

BLANKETS, RUBBER DO., HEAVY CLOTHING, UNDER GARMENTS, OVER SHIRTS, WHITE SHIRTS, RUBBER BOOTS, KIP BOOTS, ETC., ETC.

Will find a FULL STOCK of everything necessary for their profession and comfort in the Departments of

Co-operative Mercantile Inst'n, Salt Lake City.

CHAS. DAVEY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Z. C. M. I.

MINERS!

TRAVELERS

MINERS!

Will find a FULL STOCK of everything necessary for their profession and comfort in the Departments of

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHEAP CASH STORE!

HAVING bought out a stock of goods at very low rates, I am determined the people shall have the benefit of the same. I have placed the same in the hands of Mr. JOHN ALFORD, opposite the Salt Lake House. Call and buy cheap.

CLOTHING, GROCERIES, ETC.

Look for the sign of the CHEAP CASH STORE, Main Street. d120-1m

GIANT CEMENT!

GIANT CEMENT!

Is the most extraordinary article ever discovered

For mending Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, Porcelain, Broken Marble, Plaster, Busts and Fancy Ornaments, Picture Frames, Chessmen, Lamps, Toys, Bells, splicing Leather, Belting, patching Boots and Shoes, etc., and all other Articles of whatever nature. When cemented with GIANT CEMENT, cannot be broken where originally fractured.

If it is needed in every household. No one should be without it. Also,

MINER'S RUBBER CEMENT

For mending Rubber Boots without stitching. Is easily applied and perfectly waterproof. Miners try it.

Both of these are PUT UP IN TIN CANS by the Giant Cement Company, San Francisco.