

MEASURE WILL BE A MAKESHIFT

Prediction Regarding the Senate's
Bill on Army Reorganization.

WHERE ALL TROUBLE LIES

General of the Army is Not Its Com-
mander—Heavy Expenses of the
Military Establishment.

Special Correspondence.

Washington, Dec. 17.—The army reorganization bill, which has been passed by the House of Representatives, is slumbering in the Senate committee on military affairs, and there it will lie for some time to come. Finally the Senate will take it up and mangle it and carve it out of all semblance of its present shape; but will ultimately pass a bill which will not provide for a permanent reorganization of the army, but a makeshift measure requiring that some time in the future all of the work shall be done over again. It is fair to presume that when the pending bill becomes a law, it will perpetuate the present staff of the army, and make it independent of the commanding general. The first requisite of a proper reorganization of the army must be to return the army to a condition in which Grant placed it when he was placed in chief command.

WHAT CAUSES TROUBLE.

That the army of this Republic is in a disorganized condition must be manifest to all of the people; and it is not putting it too strong to say that the condition of our army is not creditable to this nation before the peoples of the civilized world.

This condition, which has brought about all of the war department scandals, results from the everlasting conflict between the secretary of war and the general commanding the army. Every general commanding the army has found himself handicapped and his power of command taken from him by the civilian secretary of war, no matter whether the secretary knows anything about military affairs or not.

GRANT HAD HIS WAY.

When Grant was made lieutenant general he so well understood how our armies had been handicapped by orders from Washington that, in the presence of the cabinet, he accepted the commission from President Lincoln, saying that he would not resign that commission unless it carried with it the full command of the army. Grant was so great and powerful at that time that President Lincoln gave him the command; and from that moment all of the federal armies moved under one impulse and direction.

SHERMAN WAS RESTRICTED.

When Sherman became general in command, after Grant became President, he assumed command, just as Grant had done, and issued orders for the appointment of his staff officers. Sherman expected to have full command of course. But Gen. Rawlins was secretary of war, and he influenced his friend, President Grant, to take the staff officers from the command of the general, and place them under the command of the secretary of war, President Grant did so. He would not have taken that stand for anybody on earth except for those who had been his warmest friend and almost his guardian angel in his days of trouble and peril.

When President Grant took that stand, Gen. Sherman left Washington and took up his abode in St. Louis, because he did not want to be a mere figurehead in the war department at the national capital. Years went by, and Sherman made his home in St. Louis, occasionally visiting Washington as a mere matter of form. But he was never in actual command of the army.

CHANGE IS NEEDED.

It makes no difference who may be the secretary of war, whether his name is Alger, McCreary, Lincoln, Endicott, Proctor or Jones; it is improper that a civilian secretary of war should be allowed by law to supervise duties of which he must necessarily be ignorant, while the general nominally in command is deprived of actual command, so that there can be no coherence of military plans and purposes. Gen. Grant, who divorced the army from the command of the secretary of war, afterwards restored the conditions which had embarrassed the army commanders for many years. Consequently, with all respect to the memory of that great soldier, it must truthfully be said that it is by his order that the army is so disorganized. This condition of affairs will continue until the general commanding the army shall take action, and enact a law which will make it impossible for anybody to come between the commanding general and his troops.

OFFICIALS IN WAR DEPARTMENT.

There are ten bureau chiefs attached to the office of the secretary of war, all of them independent of the commanding general, under whose direct orders they should be required to serve. Instead of being classified as chiefs of bureaus attached to the secretary of war, the civilian branch of the war department is big enough for a civilian secretary to have, without direct taking upon himself the direction of the military men, particularly in time of war. The ten brigadier generals, known as bureau chiefs, are as follows:

The judge advocate general is the legal authority of the war department, and his duties are seldom increased in time of war, although every other staff officer, including the adjutant general, have their duties multiplied.

The inspector general is charged with inspections of the troops, of their camps, of their food supplies, their medical supplies and their surgical attendance. He inspects their clothing, their arms, their ammunition, and everything connected with their hygienic surroundings.

It is the duty of the quartermaster general to provide quarters for all armies, furnish them with clothing and supplies, furnish transportation, horses for cavalry and artillery, and all duties kindred thereto.

FOOD, SUPPLIES, PAY, ETC.

The commissary general is charged with the duty of providing food for the army, no matter how numerous may be the soldiers. It is expected that the commissary general will purchase and send to the troops only the best army rations obtainable; and that he will keep the supplies going forward as rapidly as the quartermaster general can handle them.

ALL RIGHT IN BISCUITS

But a Poor Medicine.

Common soda is all right in its place and indispensable in the kitchen and for cooking and washing purposes, but soda was never intended for medicine and people who use it as such will some day regret it.

The common use of soda to relieve heart-burn and sour stomach is a habit which thousands of people practice, although it is entirely unnecessary, and it causes indigestion, and in the end the stomach trouble gets worse and worse.

The soda acts as a mechanical irritant to the walls of the stomach and bowels and causes an acid condition, causing death by inflammation or peritonitis.

Dr. Harlandson recommends as the safest and surest cure for sour stomach (acid dyspepsia) the daily use of after meals of an excellent preparation, sold by druggists under the name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. These tablets are large 2½ grain lozenges, pleasant to the taste and containing the natural pepsines and digestive elements necessary to good digestion and which all weak stomachs lack.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets used regularly after meals digest the food promptly and thoroughly before it has time to ferment, sour and poison the blood and nervous system.

Dr. Wuerth states that he invariably uses and recommends Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets in all forms of stomach derangement and finds them a certain cure, not only for sour stomach, but by causing prompt digestion of the food they create a healthy appetite, increase flesh, and strengthen the action of the heart and liver.

They are not a cathartic and contain no violent drug but are intended only for stomach diseases and faulty digestion, and generally acknowledged to be the most reliable cure for any stomach trouble except cancer of the stomach.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets now enjoy an international reputation and popularity and are sold by druggists everywhere in the United States, Canada and Great Britain.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets used regularly when the soldiers are campaigning and engaging in battle.

The paymaster general's duties are implied in the name of the office. The paymaster general is responsible for the payment of the soldiers, and upon him devolves great responsibility, particularly in time of war.

The chief of engineers has charge of the fortifications, river and harbor improvements, bridge buildings, handling of the army in crossing streams, and in debarking and embarking troops.

The chief of ordnance is charged with supplying the army with the latest improved cannons, rifles and other firearms, and with the ammunition to make them available for offense and defense.

The chief signal officer has charge of the military telegraph and signal service. During the late war with Spain this branch of the army rendered exceptionally valuable services in laying telegraph and telephone lines, and in destroying submarine cables which were in use by the enemy.

STAFF OFFICERS' PAY ROLL.

These staff officers cost the country a great deal of money, whether in time of peace or in time of war. The pay roll, recapitulated follows:

1 major general.....	\$ 7,500
9 brigadier generals.....	45,000
20 colonels.....	120,000
52 lieutenant colonels.....	208,000
136 majors.....	476,000
168 captains.....	423,360
81 first lieutenants.....	176,000
19 second lieutenants.....	19,560
Aggregate.....	\$1,459,920

They come high but we must have them. This brief statement does not begin to cover their expense, because in addition to these there are others, many others. The figures given do not include the army appropriation bill aggregating upwards of \$50,000,000.

MILEAGE IS COSTLY.

Moreover, in addition to the pay of the general staff given above, the government pays four cents per mile to officers who are traveling, and this is in addition to their paid transportation furnished by the quartermaster general's department. For example, an officer ordered from Boston to Manila, would travel about 12,000 miles, and he would get four cents per mile in addition to his paid transportation. The government would take him to Manila, and pay him \$480. That is the cost of the trip. Consequently, the army officers like to be ordered about, because every trip they make increases their annual incomes.

WHAT PRIVATES GET.

Private soldiers get nothing but their transportation, their food and clothing, and the opportunity to be killed. But the officers are better paid than in any other country. Privates, however, have gold braids, baulettes, society advantages, hops, dances and opportunities to marry heiresses. Even with the risk of life in battle, in these days when army commanders for many years have been seeking appointments as army officers than to go into politics and aspire for the presidency. Almost any good fellow can get to be an army officer, but few succeed in politics.

PROPERTY TRANSFERS.

Abstract of file, county recorder's office, Salt Lake City, December 20th:

Robert Corless to G. E. Elmer, warranty deed, one-third interest in 8 rods by 45½ feet north-west from southeast corner lot 2, block 22, plat A.....\$ 1,000

Griffith Peckles to Martha Peck, warranty deed, lots 5 and 6, block 2, First Burlington addition..... 850

Christine Siodahl to Thomas E. Visning, warranty deed, lots 26 and 27, block 3, Thordike sub John T. Wilson to Annie Wilson (Sandy), warranty deed, lots 2 to 9, block 65, Sandy Station..... 500

S. S. Walker Estate company to Mabel Larker, warranty deed, lots 131 and 32, block 2, Walker subdivision..... 800

Sven Ohlberg to John E. Erickson (Murray), warranty deed, 63 square rods, southwest from northeast corner section 12, township 2 south, range 1 west C. W. Morse to C. A. Egert, quitclaim deed, one-third interest lots 19 to 35, block 1, Annex to Desky's Second addition..... 4

B. E. Quinn et al to James K. Shaw, quitclaim deed Joseph lode, etc., West Mountain..... 1

E. W. Wilson et ux to W. H. Grant (American Fork), quitclaim deed, lot 1, block 62, Martin subdivision..... 1

Total.....\$4,056

BRITISH PRESS IS DISSATISFIED.

London Papers Do Not Like the
Hay-Pauncefote Treaty.

COMPLAIN AGAINST THE U. S.

Say the Treaty cannot be Accepted by
Great Britain—Discussion is
Not Angry.

London, Dec. 12.—Nearly all of the morning papers have editorials on the action of the U. S. Senate in connection with the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. They express regret rather than surprise at the supersession of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and unanimously declare that it will be impossible for Great Britain to accept the amended treaty.

"The United States has struck us a hard blow," says the Daily News, "at the fundamental principles of good faith among nations, at its own reputation, and at the very constitution of the great Republic."

"We are thankful," says the Daily Chronicle, "that the Senate stopped short of amendments obviously designed to wreck the whole proceedings. We believe that a compromise is still possible, as the resources of diplomacy are not yet exhausted."

There is a strongly evident desire to do everything reasonable, as the Daily Chronicle suggests, to meet the views of the Americans, in all the comments. Several papers, however, consider it out of the question, that the British government should for a minute accept or discuss the amended treaty.

The Standard argues on this basis, while "recognizing in the fullest manner, that President McKinley has labored earnestly to combine American aspirations with delicate regard for international obligations." It says:

"Time is on the side of a friendly and satisfactory settlement. No harm will be done if the whole transaction is left as it is until March, when we may hope, the new Senate may meet the question in a fresh spirit."

The Daily Telegraph, which thinks it is a matter for compromise, says: "Our existing treaty rights cannot be superseded in the summary manner some enemies seem to imagine, but nobody in England desires to thwart the legitimate wishes of the American people by a too rigorous insistence on our claims and privileges. The mere fact that a ratification of the amended treaty is desired in America, would naturally lead us to review our own position and to attempt to find some middle way of amicable arrangement."

The Times makes no comment.

Major Cuignet Arrested.

Paris, Dec. 21.—Major Cuignet, who figured in the Dreyfus court martial at Rennes, has been arrested and imprisoned in Fort Mont Valerien, where he is awaiting trial by court martial on two charges. The first is a charge of grave offense against discipline, in writing directly without authorization to the president of the council, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, accusing M. Delcasse, minister of foreign affairs of having told the chamber of deputies an untruth when he said that Major Cuignet had approved the interpretation officially placed upon the famous Pannizardi telegram.

The second charge is being guilty of disclosing a confidential document, namely, the statement signed by Major Cuignet and General Chamoin, which was read in the chamber by Jos. Lascies, formulating some reservations concerning the Pannizardi dispatch.

Wants a Railway Loan.

London, Dec. 21.—The Russian Bank, according to a dispatch from St. Petersburg, to the Daily Express, is endeavoring to raise a loan in New York for rebuilding the Manchurian railway.

Furniture Factory Burned.

Manover, Ont., Dec. 21.—The Knechtel company, furniture factory, the largest furniture factory in Canada, has been burned. The fire spread to adjoining buildings, causing a loss of \$275,000.

The Wages of Sin.

Paris, Dec. 21.—Major Count Walin Esterhazy, who figured so prominently in the Dreyfus case, has sunk into utter misery. His divorced wife's suit against her mother, the Marquise de Beaucourt, for an allowance on the ground that she is in profound distress and unable to support or educate her young daughters, has brought forth the following letter written by the major to his wife:

"I have been unable to write to you a letter recently, not having the money to buy a postage stamp. I am at the last extremity of strength, courage and resources. Every one will say this is a confession of guilt, but you can say I am killing myself because, after having struggled to the utmost of my courage, my voice is stifled by my persecutions. Without bread, home or clothing I shall die of privations of all kinds unless a revolver bullet puts everything in good order. Kiss my children. Tell them I adore them and if a frightful fatality has precipitated me into an abyss, I die the victim of human cowardice. I never committed the crime whereof I am accused by secondaries in order to save themselves." Esterhazy's letter is dated from London.

For the Gould Millions.

Paris, Dec. 20.—The suit of Charles Wertheimer against Count Boni de Castellane to recover payment for art objects sold the Count and Countess de Castellane, began today in the first civil chamber. The transaction is taken as a test case and involved the sum of 12,450 francs. The hearing was devoted to the arguments of counsel. Some of the parties were in court. The total sum involved in the transactions is 6,500,000 francs.

Count and Countess de Castellane have replied with a counter suit demanding a full statement of all transactions.

Baking Powder Economy

The manufacturers of Royal Baking Powder have always declined to produce a cheap baking powder at the sacrifice of quality.

The Royal is made from pure grape cream of tartar, and is the embodiment of all the excellence possible to be attained in the highest class baking powder.

Royal Baking Powder costs only a fair price, and is cheaper at its price than any similar article.

Samples of mixtures made in imitation of baking powders, but containing alum, are frequently distributed from door to door, or given away in grocery stores. Such mixtures are dangerous to use in food, and in many cities their sale is prohibited by law. Alum is a corrosive poison, and all physicians condemn baking powders containing it.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

actions, claiming that various objects were sold at scandalously exaggerated prices, and that many articles were represented as authentic antiques, when they were really imitations, modern or useless, while in a series of exchanges in 1899, Wertheimer took back a number of articles at prices greatly in excess of their real value. They therefore, demand a reduction of the debt, provisionally estimated to be at least 2,000,000 francs, and the restitution of the objects taken in exchange for a constant scene of merry laughter. Finally he claims damages to the amount of 300,000 francs.

"OLD CENTURY BANQUET."

Faculty of All Hallows College Give Students a Royal Time.

The "Old Century Banquet," held at All Hallows College last evening, was an eminent success. The guests enjoyed themselves royally, and smiles and good wishes were the prevailing features of the evening. The spread was held in the commodious exhibition room, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion, under the artistic supervision of Prof. Canning. One hundred students and teachers sat down to the table, and the sparkling wit which was bandied from lip to lip kept the festive hour a constant scene of merry laughter. The menu was very elaborate, consisting of a dozen courses, and the toasts, which were as follows, all proved to be very interesting.

"To Our Guests." Very Rev. T. J. Larkin; "To Our Hosts." Will Luddy; "Religion." W. Phelan; "Athletics." Prof. J. P. Fanning; "Football." Our Royal Blue; "Frank" (P.O.) "Cline; "Science." Prof. J. McKenna; "Language." Rev. L. Kelleher; "Commerce." R. Luxon; "English Branches." Rev. M. J. Murphy; "Music." Prof. J. Gallagher; "Juniors." P. Peoples; "Old Century." W. Shields; "To the Chief Magistrate of the Nation." Prof. R. Canning.

Rev. E. P. Guymard proved to be a graceful toastmaster, introducing each speaker in a highly felicitous manner. At the close of the regular program, the toast master stated that there were thirteen events on the program which were "unlucky," so to alter that state of affairs he would propose another toast, and that was "The Friends of Education, and particularly All Hallows College," coupling with the toast the name of Mr. Geoghegan, a member of the board of education of Salt Lake City, and probably the oldest friend of All Hallows.

Mr. Geoghegan responded, and among other things stated, "So far as he could influence the administration of school affairs in Salt Lake City, politics, prejudice and sect must all stand aside, and a broad, liberal tolerant policy obtain, always aiming for a higher standard of efficiency."

Prof. Anton Pedersen was presented yesterday with a handsome ebony baton, inscribed with mother of pearl and ivory, with a gold band in the center. It was tendered him by the students of the college, who, as it may be supposed, have a very high regard for him.

Don't use any of the counterfeits of TeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Most of them are worthless or liable to cause injury. Original DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is a certain cure for piles, eczema, cuts, scalds, burns, sores and skin diseases. F. C. Schramm.

An attractive woman thrives on good food and sunshine with plenty of exercise in the open air. Her form glows with health and her face blooms with its beauty. When troubled with a constive habit, she takes a few doses of HERBINE to cleanse her system of all impurities. Price, 10 cents. Dr. J. C. Schramm.

SIX MONTHS FOR JETTER.

Junk Dealers Will be More Careful in the Future.

The Man Convicted Yesterday Encouraged Little Boys to Steal Railroad Brass—Judge is Severe.

It was 4:15 yesterday afternoon before the trial of John W. Jetter, a junk man charged with purchasing stolen property, was concluded. The defense offered but very little evidence, but Attorney Sullivan made quite an extended argument to show that the main witness for the prosecution could not be believed. He argued that if his client had done wrong he was already sufficiently punished by reason of his arrest, and he asked the jury to consider the position the defendant's family was placed in. Assistant County Attorney Gunter replied that if there had been suffering it was the defendant's fault and that he was deserving of more punishment for bringing that sorrow on his family. The jury was out about five minutes when a verdict of guilty was returned.

Jetter said he was ready to receive sentence at once, and Judge Timmony told him to stand up.

"The court wishes to say," remarked Judge Timmony, "what he has said before, when boys have been here for stealing that, it is more the fault of such men as you, who encourage them in it, than their's. Boys 12 years old went on the stand and testified that you advised them to steal brass from the railroad company, that you might gain thereby. In the mind of the court, the jury has returned a true verdict."

The sentence of the court is that you be confined in the county jail for and during a period of six months."

SAYS HE NEVER WORKS.

A Former Well Known "Politician" Figures in a Divorce Suit.

Deputy Clerk Blair of the court yesterday took testimony in the divorce case of Josephine Galeazzi vs Sam Galeazzi, and will recommend to the court that the decrees be granted, and that Mrs. Galeazzi be given the custody of the two minor children and \$1,000 in alimony, payable at the rate of \$50 every three months.

The testimony went to show that the marriage between the parties took place in this city in November, 1888, and that for more than a year past the defendant had failed to provide his family with the common necessities of life.

Although Mrs. Galeazzi asked for \$1,000 alimony, she never expects to get it. For the reason, as she herself expressed it, "Mr. Galeazzi never works."

KILLED IN GRAVEL PIT.

William Pixton Jr., of Taylorsville, Meets Sudden Death.

William Pixton, Jr., of Taylorsville, was killed in a gravel pit near the state prison yesterday afternoon. He was working for his brother-in-law, William Summerhays, of Forest Dale, and was engaged in digging gravel from a pit,

when the wall caved in and buried him up to his neck.

Three companions rushed to his assistance, and he cried out, "Don't wait to dig me out, boys; pull me out." They then with much difficulty drew him out, but he had become unconscious. He was taken to the prison, and Dr. S. L. Richards was summoned, but before he got back the young man expired.

A jury consisting of David A. Hilton, Thomas Fowler and George Harris held an inquest before Justice Christopher Alston of Sugar, and a verdict was returned to the effect that the young man had come to his death by accident. The remains were conveyed to the Pixton home at Taylorsville last night. Pixton leaves a wife and a baby.

HOLIDAY RATES.
ALL POINTS IN UTAH.

On December 23, 24, 25, 30, 31 and January 1st, the Rio Grande Western Ry. will sell tickets to any station on its lines at one single fare for the round trip. The R. G. W. is 10 minutes faster between Ogden and Salt Lake than any other line; 20 to 40 minutes faster to Lehi, American Fork, Provo, Eureka, etc.

The most effective little liver pills made are DeWitt's Little Liver Risers. They never gripe. F. C. Schramm.

For a Cold in the Head
Luxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets.

TABLET'S BUCKEYE PILE OINTMENT has been thoroughly tested for many years, and is a positive cure for this most distressing and embarrassing of troubles. Price, 50 cents in bottles. Tubes, 75 cents. J. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

THE COMING LIGHT. Beas electricity, cheaper than kerosene. The Standard Gas Lamp Co., Chicago, has a branch at 14th St., Denver, Colo. We want one agent, merchant or individual, in every (unoccupied) town or country in the U. S. Big money for agents. Lamp has given great satisfaction for 15 years. Latest improvements. Thousands of testimonials. Interfered by Insurance Co's. Largest factory in U. S. 4401 N. 1st St., St. Louis, Mo. Lowest price. Retail 75¢ up. Sample lamp half price. Send postal for catalogue.

BUY THE GENUINE
SYRUP OF FIGS

MANUFACTURED BY
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

NOTE THE NAME

ELIAS MORRIS & SONS COMPANY.

21-23-25-27 W. South Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Mantles and Grates

Monuments and Headstones.

Just Received Four Carloads of New Goods.

Now is the time to get what you want in our line at the Right Price.

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!!

Is your home insured? Why not make an end of your worries about fire by taking out a policy in the Home Fire Insurance Company of Utah. It is a successful Utah institution, and will give you safe protection to the amount of \$1,000, for about ONE CENT A DAY. Now is the danger time. "Insure today; tomorrow may be too late." Inquire of Heber J. Grant & Co., General Agents, Nos. 20 to 26 S. Main Street, Salt Lake City.

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