

## DESERET EVENING NEWS

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THE DESERET NEWS  
Salt Lake City, Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, - MARCH 28, 1902.

## GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The seventy-second annual general conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will convene in the Tabernacle, in this city, Friday, April 4, 1902, at 10 o'clock a. m. The general authorities of the church, presidents of stakes and also all engaged in the ministry, who can make it convenient to attend, are cordially invited to be present.

A general Priesthood meeting will be held on Friday, April 4, at 7 p. m. JOSEPH F. SMITH, JOHN R. WINDER, ANTHONY H. LUND, First Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

## SUNDAY SCHOOL CONFERENCE.

A conference of the Sunday schools of the Latter-day Saints will convene in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Sunday evening, April 6th, at 7 o'clock. Stake and ward officers and teachers are requested to attend and an invitation to be present is cordially extended to the public.

JOSEPH F. SMITH, GEORGE REYNOLDS, JOSE M. TANNER, General Superintendent, GEO. D. PYPER, Secretary.

## CHANGE OF FAST DAY.

To the Presidents of Stakes: As our General Conference will be held on the first Sunday in April, the general fast day, the Presidents of Stakes are hereby authorized to appoint the fast day on the last Sunday of this month, where such a change will accommodate conference visitors.

JOSEPH F. SMITH, JOHN R. WINDER, ANTHONY H. LUND, First Presidency.

## AN EXCELLENT COMPROMISE.

The passage of the resolutions by which the City Council agrees to unite with the canal companies in this country on the water question, including the pumping proposition, which was carried by a good majority at the special session of the Council on Thursday evening, will be greeted by the great majority of the people of this city and country with marked approval.

We believe that if the movement is perfected it will save all the parties concerned a great deal of expense and bad feeling. All of them depend upon the waters flowing from Utah lake through the Jordan river for the supply that is absolutely essential. There is no good reason why they should be at loggerheads over its increase and distribution, but every rational argument leads to the conviction that their action should be mutual.

The only point which appears to be left on which division of opinion might be predicated, is the amount which each of the canal companies is to furnish toward the expenses incurred by the city. In making appropriations to secure an increase of water from the lake. The amount was placed at first at the sum of \$15,000. But this included outlays for plans, specifications, etc., in which the city alone has a pecuniary or other valuable interest. When this was pointed out to the committee, Councilman Thomas, seeing the point at once, moved that the amount required to be paid by the canal companies be reduced one-half, and this carried.

Even this is a larger sum than those companies expected to pay. But we believe they will cordially agree to the compromise, and that nothing will stand in the way of this most excellent agreement except the possible veto of the Mayor. We see that this is already predicted by a morning paper, but as the "News" has stood alone in advocating the cause which now seems to be approaching satisfactory settlement, we may reasonably hope that the prophecy will not be fulfilled.

As we understand it, the Mayor has agreed with the City Engineer in his views as to the pumping proposition and other matters associated with the movement, but we do not give credit to the idea that he is stubbornly opposed to a compromise measure which has received the endorsement of a majority of the city Council. We hope and believe this important matter will soon be decided, by the complete union of all the city and county canal interests looking to Utah lake as a permanent source of water supply.

## SCHOOL BOOK CONVENTION.

An important convention will assemble in this city on May 31. It will be held under the law of the State which requires the selection of text books for the district schools, every five years from and after the first adoption, and those books selected cannot be changed during the period of

five years except for sufficient cause, to be decided at a special convention called for that purpose. All the county superintendents of schools, or a majority of them, are required to join with the State Superintendent and the principal of the State Normal School in making the decision.

It is very desirable that the district schools of this State shall have in use the best text-books obtainable. Changes of them are not commendable unless marked improvements are seen in the new publications. Just previous to the holding of these conventions, representatives of the different firms supplying school-books and utensils, are diligent in their efforts to prejudice county superintendents in favor of the books they have to offer and against those of other firms.

We trust our friends, prominent in school affairs throughout the State, will be cautious in accepting the representations of those agents. It is their business to recommend their wares, to exalt their superiority over other such goods, and to screen their imperfections. They make liberal offers of exchange, and endeavor by every possible means to secure the adoption of those supplies which they are interested in pushing upon the State. We do not say this to reflect in any manner upon the gentlemen engaged in this business, but simply to warn all who have to pass upon this important matter, not to take for granted all that is represented, but to thoroughly investigate for themselves all claims presented to them and only make such changes as experience shows to them to be desirable.

The interests of education must be placed before the pecuniary benefits to be derived by any publishing house. The law hedges this about by suitable provisions. It is made a misdemeanor for any school officer to accept, from the publisher of any school books, a bonus to secure a recommendation for the use of any school supplies. No such officer or teacher is allowed to act as agent for such supplies. All proposals from publishing houses are to be sealed and accompanied by samples of books, with a statement of the wholesale and retail prices at which they will be furnished. The publisher whose books are accepted is required to enter into bonds for the fulfillment of any contract made with the convention.

It is to be hoped that every county superintendent of schools in the State will make arrangements to attend the convention. They are all interested in the objects for which it is called. The law requires the publication of the call for the convention in a paper having general circulation in the State. It will be found in this issue of the Deseret News. The time set for the meeting is 2 o'clock p. m., of the 31st day of May, 1902. This ample time is given, as required by the statute, for all the county superintendents to become acquainted with the call and to prepare for coming to the convention. We have directed attention to the matter editorially, so that it may reach all persons whose duty it is to look after the interests of the public schools in Utah.

## LYNCHING IN WYOMING.

The lynching of Woodward at Casper, Wyoming, by a band of masked toughs is another evidence of the fact that such acts are not committed for the furtherance of the ends of justice, but in obedience to the promptings of the ferocious instincts which it is the object of law to keep within proper bounds. Woodward was in the hands of the officers of the law. He was sentenced to death for his crime, and there was no ground for the supposition that he would have escaped his fate. But justice is too slow for a mob possessed of the evil spirit of murder. And that is the fact in a majority of the cases of lynching that disgrace American history.

It remains for the law-abiding citizens of Wyoming to protest strongly against the outrage committed against the state, and for the officers to do all in their power to hunt down and punish the self-appointed angels of vengeance, who did not even dare to show their faces. Only so can the dark blot be wiped out.

The danger of such occurrences, when not dealt with according to law, is that they act like contagious diseases. They spread an evil influence. Lynchings have been rare occurrences now, had not the cowardice of the guardians of the law restrained them from taking vigorous measures, when that form of lawlessness first commenced to attract attention. It is not too late yet to stamp it out. But it may some time become too late to do so with the civil arm of the law, if that arm is permitted to hang too long as paralyzed by the side of the law police. And then, no prophetic gift is needed to foresee the condition that may arise. For it is sure that where lawlessness is first permitted to spread, it will not take very long before neither life, honor nor property is safe.

## THE SENSATIONAL CHARGE.

As previously stated in the "News," the charge of bribery in connection with the transfer of the Danish West Indies, was probably brought up as a last effort of the opponents of the sale, to prevent its consummation. As long as the scandalous story was confined to the domain of rumor alone, no official notice could be taken of it, but now it has been called to the attention of Congress, and a thorough investigation is in order. The allegation is really directed against the honor of two governments.

According to the story, a secret report of a Danish government agent, Captain Christmas, was intercepted in some way, and from this report it was learned that Christmas had paid heavy sums in this country to influence government action in favor of the purchase. He was to have \$200,000 for his work of disbanding money "where it would do the most good."

The story is rather suspicious. Christmas is said to be a diplomatic agent of the Danish government, and to have made a "secret" report of his transactions; and this "secret" report

was so clumsily addressed that it fell into the hands of outsiders, so that its contents could be copied and used to create a sensation in two capitals. Is this credible? Authorized diplomats do not generally commit so egregious blunders.

But, incredible as is the charge, it should be thoroughly investigated now that it has been dignified with the attention of our National legislature. Such an investigation would, we feel sure, bring the absurdities of the entire story into the daylight, and take away the odium an irresponsible adventurer may have endeavored to throw upon prominent men in this country. Mr. Christmas should be investigated too.

## "OLEO" LEGISLATION.

The contest between the dairymen and stockmen of the country, over the oleomargarine bill now before the Congress of the United States, is not very generally understood. Many persons and papers have favored the measure supported by the dairymen, under the impression that it is designed to prevent fraud, in the passing off upon the consumer of an article claiming to be genuine butter while it is only a greasy imitation. But it appears, on investigation, that the bill known as the "Oleo bill" proposes to place a tax of 10 cents per pound on oleomargarine, and prohibit the use in it of "carrot coloring, a harmless invention."

This is strongly objected to by the cattlemen, who are financially interested in the manufacture of oleomargarine from beef fat. It is said to be a nutritious and perfectly safe substitute for real butter, and to be much more wholesome than much of the stuff that sells for butter in the market. The only rational objection to it appears to be in the fraud which is perpetrated upon the public, when it is offered for sale as genuine butter.

To meet this real objection, amendments to the bill have been offered under what is called the Wadsworth substitute. This provides for a special tax on the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine, \$600 per annum to be paid by manufacturers, \$450 by wholesale dealers and \$45 by retail dealers. It requires oleomargarine to be put up for sale in packages of one or two pounds only, in wrappers, marked, stamped and branded with the word "Oleomargarine," boxes containing a number of such packages must also be so marked with an internal revenue stamp affixed; and with such other marks and brands as may be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. Dealers may sell only the original packages and from the original boxes, under a penalty of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 and imprisonment from thirty days to six months for the first offense, with greatly increased penalties for additional offenses.

This appears to cover all that is necessary to regulate the sale of this manufacture and protect the public from the imposition complained of. Every body ought to have the privilege of manufacturing, selling or purchasing oleomargarine, if it is not tainted with imposition. No industry that is not injurious should be weighted down with oppressive taxation. People who like oleomargarine ought to be able to obtain it without paying for it an exorbitant price, particularly when that is not caused by the cost of production.

The Wadsworth substitute seems to us to meet all the necessary requirements in an act of Congress regulating this traffic. While the license or tax upon the manufacturer and dealer in oleomargarine is sufficiently high, and the precautions required are ample to designate what the article is that is offered for sale, it is not oppressive on the industry which has become of very great proportions, nor is it injurious to the stock-growers who supply the market with beef cattle and are thus deeply interested in the settlement of this question. We hope our contemporaries throughout the country will investigate this matter, and not give support to the original bill, under mistaken ideas concerning its purpose and its probable disastrous effects upon trade and manufacture.

The weather is all that one could wish. And somewhat more.

"Boisterous Blanche Boise" is the way they speak of Topeka's equestrienne.

That Danish diplomatic agent, according to Mr. Richardson's statement, seems to have been an exceedingly merry Christmas.

It might not be amiss to change the name of the Northern Pacific to Northern Belligerent.

Mark this. Henry Watterson says that General Miles is a marked man. He is also a man of mark.

No millionaire ever got as much joy out of his sack of money as the small boy gets out of his sack of marbles.

Boston cries: "Save Boston common!" Let it be saved, for the whole country has a common interest in it.

If the advocates of Cuban reciprocity cannot secure a twenty per cent rebate they can at least abate their demands.

General Otis says that he will neither write a book nor give lecturing. This shows him to be a true patriot as well as a great man.

If General Funston starts in to fight the newspapers of the country he will find it a very much harder task than fighting Filipinos.

If there was any attempt at bribery in the negotiations for the sale of the Danish West Indies, it clearly shows that there is "something rotten in Denmark."

The Venezuelan revolution has not accomplished all that it promised. It has carried out one promise—to revolutionize things and it is carrying it out in splendid fashion.

Lord Roseberry is credited with saying that Mr. Chamberlain was only a tool in the hands of Cecil Rhodes. Or course he means a Birmingham tool, so famous the world over.

Neely says that the trial by which he and his associates were convicted in

Cuba was a farce. Certainly he thinks so. No criminal yet ever felt the latter draw with good opinion of the law.

In her congressional delegation North Carolina has two brothers, Claude Kitchin and William Walton Kitchin, representing respectively the Second and Fifth districts. Their proper place would seem to be in a kitchen cabinet.

The people of Casper, Wyo., have lynched Woodward, the murderer of Sheriff Ricker, and they have also placed a stigma upon the state. Better to have let him escape through the meshes of the law than to have blackened their state's good name.

The entertainment postponed from last Friday night, to be given by Prof. M. Truett Bixmore's class in expression of the Latter-day Saints' University, will be given this evening at the Social Hall. It will consist of a recitation contest and dance, and will no doubt be of great interest, not only to the students but to the general public.

It is not often that a man who has made his way in the world so successfully as Cecil Rhodes did, and who in making it created so many enemies, is spoken of so kindly at his death. This is accounted for in large measure by the fact that, whatever its faults his was a large, generous nature. The world will forgive all things in a man before it will forgive meanness. Cecil Rhodes had none of that.

The combination now said to have been effected between the Daly West and Quincy mining corporations, must give a sharp twinge to our morning contemporaries, which have so vehemently assailed the Deseret News for intimating that such an arrangement was in progress. It is laughable to see the sudden change of position on this subject, taken by them without a word of explanation for the "flip."

"Who's What, and Why," is the title of a most clever set of character sketches appearing in the Sunday issue of the Kansas City Star. They have wit, humor, and just enough sting to give them piquancy. Here is a sample, a sketch of President Eliot of Harvard:

"President United States L. L. D. Manufacturing company, Cambridge, Mass. Born at Boston March 20, 1834. His first words were 'Yes, yes, yes,' spoken at the age of five minutes. Two hours later he spoke again, pointing out of the window of the parental domicile at passers by and murmuring to his nurse as he did so, 'Ho! Pollo!' The night after this incident, just before falling asleep, he observed to his father, 'Dolce far niente—au revoir—schlafen sie wohl!' which led his parent to observe wittily to the family doctor, 'Doctor, I am afraid this youngster is not a baby, but a language.' Studied English at Boston Latin school, and acquired the Boston street accent and inflection necessary to enter Harvard, from which college he was graduated D. C. L. (Darn Clever Linguist) in 1853."

A new humorist has arisen, else an excellent old one has been rejuvenated.

## SOUTH AFRICAN SITUATION.

San Francisco Chronicle. While two of three Boer commands in the field are practically bottled up, the third, under the leadership of the Orange River Colony and Botha's, with which Schalk Burger and Reitz were attached, in the Bechuanaland district, in the eastern part of the Transvaal, the third important force, under Delarey, has a free run of Western Transvaal. This skilful commander's late successes have undoubtedly induced the British to relax their terms of peace. He has evinced the ability to strike as hard as the British have been able to do within at least a year past. A man in General Delarey's position, then, is not likely to accept unconditional surrender as the terms on which he will lay down his arms. However hard pressed the other Boer commands may be, Delarey must be counted with in the peace settlement.

## Kansas City Star.

Whether the coming together of the leaders of the South African war is due to British overtures or to Boer initiation, the outcome has been made more doubtful by the fact that before the capture of General Methuen, it is hardly conceivable that the British could make more liberal terms than they have already offered the Boers, and on the other hand it is not reasonable to suppose, after the capture of Methuen, the Boers would be willing to make larger concessions than before. On the contrary, it is not improbable that their latest victory has postponed rather than hastened peace, as it will give unwelcome encouragement to the fighting burghers. But perhaps the greatest obstacle of all to the seeming lack of harmony between the executive officials of the Transvaal and the Orange countries and the field commanders.

## OUR DISPUTE WITH TURKEY.

Chicago News. Turkey still refuses to pay back the ransom money given to the bandits for the release of 31 Christians. If the sultan might be reproached for mixing up his record by doing a decent thing.

The San Francisco Chronicle. The Turkish government, courageously refusing to be robbed by the Bulgarian brigands and has duly declined to reimburse the United States for the ransom of Miss Ellen M. Stone, the American missionary who was abducted by them. In view of the fact that there are good reasons to suspect the money paid for the release of Miss Stone went directly into the treasury of the Macedonian revolutionary committee, which is carrying on a rebellion against Ottoman authority, and that Miss Stone might have been a willing party to the conspiracy, the sultan shows his good sense in rejecting the claim. He would be foolish to subscribe toward a fund created for his own detronement.

## NOBILITY OF INTELLECT.

Indianapolis Sentinel. There is an interesting rumor that the aged pope contemplates the institution of an order of literature open to the writers of all nations. As Leo XIII. is himself a scholar, a philosopher and a poet, he would be well fitted to be the founder of such an order. George III. of England had a similar ambition, and wished to establish an "Order of Minerva." This order was to have ranked immediately after that of the "Bath," and the knights were to have worn a sixteen-pointed star and a straw-colored ribbon. But there was "such a row" among the literati of the day as to the authors who were worthy of knighthood that the king was forced to give the project up, and the star of Minerva never rose above the horizon of the literary world. Possibly the opening of the twentieth century has enough enlightenment to prevent such a cause of failure now. Certainly an order of nobility founded on intellect alone would be worthy of the century.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

In the April number of Cassier's Magazine of illustrated engineering the following articles appear: "Electricity in Greece," by Frank W. Jackson. "Municipal Trading in America," by Hon. Robert P. Porter. "Electrical Energy Direct from Coal," by J. Wright. "Battleships of the United States Navy," by Naval Constructor H. G. Gillmor, U. S. N. "The Work of the Engineer," by James Mansergh, M. Inst. C. E. "Electric Storage Batteries," by Arvid Reuterhahl, Sc. B., A. M. "Waste Heat Engines," by George H. Barrus. "Healthfulness of Gas Lighting," by Edward A. Harman, M. Inst. C. E. "Education for the Machine Trades," by S. M. Vauclain, and "Current Topics,"—New York.

"Child Culture" is the title of a little book by N. N. Riddell, recently published in this city. It treats on a most important subject, one that has hardly been accorded the attention it demands, and it does so in a manner that carries conviction to the reader. The author has given years to study and experiments in this field, and his conviction is, not only that any normal child may be developed into a strong, beautiful character, but that in most instances even bad hereditary tendencies can be overcome and acquired evil traits corrected. He thinks the day will come when there will be no incorrigible children. In the work before us, he explains his ideas. Parents and educators will find on almost every page some valuable suggestions. The volume includes a treatise on "Educational Problems," by Prof. John T. Miller, who is well known to the Utah public. The professor writes in his entertaining style and thoughtful way, on "Moral Purity," "Religious Training," "Physical Education," "Prevention of Disease," "Pure Air," "Foods," "Stimulants," "Heredity," and "Clothing." He gives much valuable information on these subjects.—Human Culture Publishing Co., 1924 E. Fourth South St., Salt Lake City.

The complete novel in Lippincott's April Magazine is a love story of the West Indies, by John S. Durham, ex-minister to Haiti and Santo Domingo. The story is rendered of additional interest by the scenes of society life in Haiti, which it presents. There are also several short stories, among which "Daisy Baxter's Holiday," by Seymour MacManus, may be mentioned. "German Influence in America," by J. G. Rosengarten, is an article of timely interest. The contributors of verse are Madison Cawein, Willa Sibert Cather, Arthur Chamberlain, W. N. Roundy, Carrie Blake Morgan, George Selbel, R. V. Risley, Phoebe Lyde, and Helen M. Richardson.—Philadelphia.

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