

PLATFORM OF DEMOCRATIC PARTY

"Shall the People Rule?" is the
Overwhelming Issue of the
Campaign.

NO ANTI-POLYGAMY PLANK.

Use of Public Patronage to Secure
Nomination of Cabinet Officer Con-
demned—Oppose Centralization.

Denver, Colo., July 9.—After more than 54 hours of almost continuous service, the committee on resolutions of the Democratic national committee, tonight at 11:30 o'clock, concluded its work on the platform, and after a period of revision and rearrangement of sections, the members of the committee, headed by the chairman, Gov. Haskell of Oklahoma, with the document under his arm, started for the convention hall. After the last plank had been agreed upon, Senator Daniel of Virginia and ex-Gov. Smith of New Jersey, announced their intention to support the nominee of the convention on the program agreed upon.

The committee adopted for presentation to the convention the following resolutions regarding Abraham Lincoln's birth celebration:

"Whereas, The one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, on Feb. 12, 1909; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the Democratic national convention, that we recommend its appropriate celebration throughout our land."

The committee voted down a resolution providing that hereafter a majority vote shall be sufficient to effect the nomination of any candidate for president or vice president in national Democratic conventions.

The committee defeated ex-Senator Dubois' anti-polygamy proposition by a tie vote, 25 to 25.

TEXT OF PLATFORM.

The full text of the platform is as follows:

We, the representatives of the Democracy of the United States, in national convention assembled, reaffirm our belief in, and pledge our loyalty to, the principles of the party.

We rejoice at the increasing signs of an awakening throughout the country. The various investigations have traced graft and political corruption to the representatives of predatory wealth, and laid bare the unscrupulous methods by which they have debauched elections and preyed upon the ignorant public through the subservient officials which they have raised to place in power.

The conscience of the nation is now aroused to free the government from the grip of those who have made it a business asset of the favor-seeking corporations; it must become again a people's government, and be administered in all its departments according to the Jeffersonian maxim of "equal rights to all and special privileges to none."

"Shall the people rule?" is the overwhelming issue which manifests itself in all the questions now under discussion.

INCREASE OF OFFICEHOLDERS.

Coincident with the enormous increase in the expenditures is a like addition to a number of officeholders. During the past year 33,784 were added, costing \$16,000,000, and in the next six years of the Republican administration the total number of new offices created, aside from many commissions, has been 39,319, entailing an additional expenditure of nearly \$70,000,000, against only 10,279 new offices created under the Cleveland and McKinley administrations, which involved an expenditure of only \$6,000,000. We denounce this growing increase in the number of officeholders as not only unnecessary and wasteful, but also as clearly indicating a deliberate purpose on the part of the administration to keep the Republican party in power at public expense by thus increasing the number of its retainers and dependents. Such procedure we declare to be no less dangerous and corrupt than the open purchase of votes at the polls.

DEMAND FOR ECONOMY.

The Republican Congress in the session just ended has made appropriations amounting to \$1,008,900,000, exceeding the total expenditures of the past fiscal year by \$90,000,000, and leaving a deficit of more than \$80,000,000 for the fiscal year. We denounce the heedless waste of the people's money which has resulted in this appalling increase in the cost of government and all prudent conditions of government and as no less than a crime against the millions of working women and men from whose earnings the great proportion of these colossal sums must be extorted through excessive tariff exactions and other indirect methods. It is not surprising that in the face of this growing record the Republican platform contains no reference to economical administration or promise thereof in the future. We demand that a deep cut be put in this frightful extravagance and that the strictest economy in every department compatible with frugal and efficient administration.

POWER OF THE SPEAKER.

The house of representatives was designed by the fathers of the Constitution to be the popular branch of our government, responsive to the public will.

The house of representatives as controlled in recent years by the Republican party has ceased to be a deliberative and legislative body, responsive to the will of a majority of its members, but has come under the absolute domination of the speaker, who has entire control of its deliberations and powers of legislation.

We have observed with amazement the popular branch of our federal government helpless to obtain either the consideration or enactment of measures desired by a majority of its members.

Legislative government becomes a failure when the member in the person of the speaker is more powerful than the entire body.

We demand that the house of representatives again become a deliberative body, controlled by a majority of the people's representatives, and not by the speaker, and we pledge ourselves to adopt such rules and regulations to govern the house of representatives as will enable a majority of its members to direct its deliberations and control legislation.

A FORCED SUCCESSION.

We condemn, as a violation of the spirit of our institutions, the action of the present chief executive in using the patronage of his high office to secure the nomination of one of his cabinet officers. A forced succession in the presidency is scarcely less repugnant to public sentiment than the life tenure in that office. No good intention on the part of the executive, and no virtue in the one selected, can justify the establishment of a dynasty.

The right of the people to freely select their officials is inalienable and cannot be defeated.

FOR CAMPAIGN PUBLICITY.

We demand federal legislation forever terminating the partnership which has existed between corporations of the country and the Republican party, under the expressed or implied agreement that in return for the contribution of great sums of money to the party, the party should continue substantially unmolested in its efforts to enroach upon the rights of the people.

Any reasonable doubt as to the existence of this partnership has been forever dispelled by the sworn testimony of witnesses examined in the insurance investigation in New York and the open admission—unchallenged by the Republican national committee—of a single individual, that he himself at personal request of the Republican candidate for the presidency raised over a quarter of a million of dollars to be used in a single state during the closing hours of the last campaign. In order that this practice shall be stopped for all time we demand the passage of a statute punishing with imprisonment any officer of a corporation who shall either contribute on behalf of or consent to the contribution of a corporation of any money or thing of value to the publishing or circulating of a newspaper or other publication of the United States or of any member of the Congress thereof.

We denounce the action of the Republican party in the publication of the names of contributors to the campaign funds and point to the evidence of their insincerity, when they sought by an absolutely irrelevant and impossible amendment to defeat the passage of the bill as a further evidence of their intention to conduct their campaign in the coming contest with vast sums of money wrested from the favor-seeking corporations. We call attention to the fact that the recent Republican national convention at Chicago refused, when the issue was presented to it, to declare against such practices.

We pledge the Democratic party to the enactment of a law prohibiting any corporation from contributing to a campaign fund and any individual from contributing an amount above a reasonable maximum and providing for the publication before election of all such contributions.

OPPOSED TO CENTRALIZATION.

Believing, with Jefferson, in "the support of the state governments in all their rights as the most competent administration for our domestic concerns," and the surest bulwark against anti-republican tendencies and the preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor as the sheet anchor of our peace and the safety of our liberties, we are opposed to the centralization of power in these suggestions, now frequently made, that the powers of the general government should be extended by judicial decision. There is no middle ground between the nation and the state in which exploiting interests can take refuge from both; and it is as necessary that the federal government should exercise the powers delegated to it as it is that the state governments should exercise the powers reserved to them, but we insist that federal remedies for regulation of interstate commerce, and for the prevention of private monopoly shall be added to, not substituted for, state remedies.

TARIFF.

We welcome the belated promise of the tariff reform now offered by the Republican party in tardy recognition of the righteousness of the Democratic position on this question; but the people cannot safely entrust the regulation of this important work to a party which is so deeply obligated to the highly protected interests as is the Republican party. We call attention to the significant fact that the tariff relief was postponed until after the coming election—an election to succeed in which the Republican party must have the support from the beneficiaries of the high protective tariff as it has always heretofore received from them; and to the further fact that no union whatever has been taken by the Republican Congress to correct the admittedly existing tariff injustices.

We favor immediate revision of the tariff by reduction of import duties. Articles entering into competition with trust-controlled products should be placed upon the free list; and material reductions should be made in the tariff upon necessities of life, especially upon articles competing with such American manufacturers as are sold abroad more cheaply than at home; and graduate reductions should be made in the schedules as may be necessary to restore the tariff to a revenue basis.

Existing duties have given the manufacturers of paper a shelter behind which they have organized combinations to raise the price of pulp and of paper, thus imposing a tax upon the spread of knowledge.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE.

We assert the right of Congress to exercise complete control over interstate commerce and the right of each state to exercise control over commerce within its borders.

We demand such enlargement of the powers of the interstate commerce commission as may be necessary to compel common carriers to perform their duties as common carriers and prevent discrimination and extortion.

We favor the efficient supervision and rate regulation of railroads engaged in interstate commerce. To this end we recommend the valuation of railroads by the interstate commerce commission, such valuation to take into consideration the physical value of the property, original cost of production, and all elements of value that will render the valuation made fair and just.

We favor such legislation as will prohibit the railroads from engaging in business which brings them into competition with their shippers, also legislation which will assure such reduction of rates as will be necessary to effect a reduction that would compel a reduction of wages, prevent adequate service, or do injustice to legitimate investments. We heartily approve the law prohibiting the pass and the rebate, and we favor any further necessary legislation to restrain, correct and prevent such abuses.

We favor such legislation as will increase the power of the interstate commerce commission, giving to it the initiative with reference to rates and transportation charges put into effect by the railroad companies, and permitting the interstate commerce commission, on its own initiative to declare a rate illegal and as being more than should be charged for such service. That the present law relating thereto is inadequate by reason of the fact that the interstate commerce commission has no power to enforce its orders, or to investigate a rate until complaint has been made to it by the shipper.

We further declare that all agreements of traffic or other associations of railroad agents affecting interstate rates, service or classification, shall be unlawful unless filed with and approved by the interstate commerce commission.

WE FAVOR THE ENACTMENT OF A LAW GIVING TO THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION THE POWER TO INSPECT PROPOSED RAILROAD TARIFFS.

We favor the enactment of a law giving to the interstate commerce commission the power to inspect proposed railroad tariffs and schedules before they shall take effect, and if they be found to be unreasonable, to initiate an adjustment thereof.

publican party had for a decade been in complete control of the federal government furnishes additional proof that it is either unwilling or incapable to protect the interests of the general public. It has so linked the country to Wall street that the sins of the speculators are visited upon the whole people. While refusing to rescue the wealth producers from spoliation at the hands of the stock gamblers and speculators in farm products, it has deposited treasury funds without check or control in the hands of the money market, and it has used an emergency for which it is largely responsible to force through Congress a bill changing the basis of bank currency and having failed to give to the 15,000,000 depositors of the country protection in their savings.

We believe that as far as the needs of commerce require an emergency currency, such currency should be issued, controlled by the federal government and loaned on adequate security to national and state banks. We pledge ourselves to legislation under which national banks shall be required to establish a guarantee fund for the redemption of the deposits of an insolvent national bank under an equitable system which shall be available to all banking institutions wishing to use it.

TRUSTS.

A private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable. We, therefore, favor the vigorous reform of the criminal law against guilty trust magnates and officials and demand the enactment of such additional legislation as may be necessary to make it impossible for a private monopoly to exist in the United States. Among the additional remedies we specify three known, first, a law preventing a duplication of directors among the great corporations; second, a license system which will, without abridging the right of each state to create corporations, or its right to regulate as it may deem proper the business within its limits, make it necessary for a manufacturing or trading corporation engaged in interstate commerce to take out a license before it shall be permitted to control as much as 25 per cent of the product in which it deals, the license to protect the public from watered stock and to prohibit corporations doing business in more than 50 per cent of the total amount of any product consumed in the United States; and third, a law compelling a corporation to sell its stock to all purchasers in all parts of the country on the same terms, after making due allowance for cost of transportation.

FOR INCOME TAX.

We favor an income tax as part of our revenue system, and we urge the submission of a constitutional amendment specifying a and authorizing the levy and collection of such individual and corporate incomes, to the end that wealth may bear its proportional share of the burdens of federal government.

INJUNCTIONS.

The courts of justice are the bulwark of our liberties, and we yield to none in our purpose to maintain their dignity and authority. We support the bench a long line of distinguished judges, who have added to the respect and confidence in which this department must be held, the courage and integrity of their own. We resent the attempt of the Republican party to raise a false issue respecting the judiciary. It is an unjust reflection upon the great body of our citizens to assume that they lack respect for the courts.

It is the function of the courts to interpret the laws which the people create, and as the laws are the basis of economic, social or political justice, it is our duty to change them. The only basis upon which the integrity of the courts is stated is that of unserving justice and protection of life, personal liberty, and property. If judicial processes may be abused, we should guard them against abuse. Experience has proven the necessity of a modification of the present law relating to injunctions, and we reiterate the pledge of our national platform of 1896 and 1904 in favor of the measure which passed the United States senate in 1896, but which a Republican Congress has even since refused to enact, relating to contempt in federal courts and providing for trial by jury in cases of indirect contempt.

Questions of judicial practice have arisen, especially in connection with industrial disputes. We deem that particular cases should be treated with rigid impartiality, and that injunctions should not be issued in any cases in which injunctions would not issue if no industrial dispute were involved.

The expanding organization of industry makes it essential that there should be no abridgement of the right of wages and producers to organize for the protection of their interests.

LABOR INTERESTS.

We favor the eight-hour day on all government works.

We pledge the Democratic party to the enactment of a law by Congress as far as the federal jurisdiction extends, for a general employers' liability act, covering injury or loss of life of employees.

We pledge the Democratic party to the enactment of a law creating a department of labor, represented separately in the president's cabinet, which department shall include the subject of mines and mining.

THE NAVY.

The constitutional provision that a navy shall be provided and maintained by the government of the United States, we believe that the interests of this country would be best served by having a navy sufficient to defend the coasts of this country and protect American citizens wherever their rights may be in jeopardy.

PROTECTION OF AMERICANS.

We pledge ourselves to insist upon the just and lawful protection of our citizens at home and abroad, and to use proper methods to secure for them, whether native born or naturalized, the equal distinction of race or creed, and the equal protection of the law and enjoyment of all rights and privileges open to them under our treaty; and if, under existing treaties, the right of travel and sojourn is denied to American citizens, or recognition is withheld from American passports by any countries on the ground of race or creed, we favor prompt negotiations with the governments of such countries to secure the removal of these unjust discriminations.

We demand that all over the world a duly authenticated passport issued by the government of the United States to an American citizen shall be proof of the fact that he is an American citizen and shall entitle him to the treatment due him as such.

CIVIL SERVICE.

The laws pertaining to the civil service should be honestly and rigidly enforced to the end that the highest ability shall be the standard of appointment and promotion rather than services rendered to a political party.

PENSIONS.

We favor a generous pension policy,

both as a matter of justice to the surviving veterans and their dependents and because it tends to relieve the country of the necessity of maintaining a large standing army.

BUREAU OF HEALTH.

We advocate the organization of all existing national public health agencies into a national bureau of public health with such powers over sanitary conditions connected with factories, mines, tenements, and labor and other such subjects as are properly within the jurisdiction of the federal government, and do not interfere with the power of the states controlling public health agencies.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

The Democratic party favors the extension of agricultural, mechanical and industrial education. We therefore favor the establishment of district agricultural experiment stations, the secondary agricultural and mechanical colleges in the several states.

ELECTION OF SENATORS.

We favor the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people, and regard this reform as the gateway to other national reforms.

WELCOME OKLAHOMA.

We welcome Oklahoma to the sisterhood of states and heartily congratulate her on the auspicious beginning of a great career.

ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO.

The national Democratic party has for the last year labored for the admission of Arizona and New Mexico as separate states of the federal Union, and recognizing that each possesses every qualification to maintain its separate state governments, we favor the immediate admission of these territories as separate states.

FREE GRAZING.

The establishment of rules and regulations, if any such are necessary in relation to free grazing upon the public lands outside of forest or other reservations, until the same shall eventually be disposed of, should be left to the people of the states respectively in which lands may be situated.

WATERWAYS.

Water furnishes the cheapest means of transportation and the national government having the control of navigable waters should improve them to their fullest capacity and should earnestly favor the adoption of a liberal and comprehensive plan for improving every water course in the Union, which is justified by the end of commerce, and the saving of the cost of the great lakes with the navigable rivers and the Gulf through the Mississippi river, and the rivers, each with other, and the rivers, with and without the navigation, with view to perfecting a system of inland waterways, to be navigated by vessels of standard draught.

We favor the co-ordination of the various services of the government connected with waterways in one service, and we favor the creation of a fund ample for continuous work, which shall be conducted under the direction of a commission of experts to be authorized by law.

POST ROADS.

We favor federal aid to state and local authorities in the construction and maintenance of post roads.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.

We pledge the Democratic party to the enactment of a law to regulate the rates and services of telegraph and telephone companies engaged in the transmission of messages between the states, under the jurisdiction of the interstate commerce commission.

NATURAL RESOURCES.

We repeat the demand for internal development, and for the conservation of our natural resources, contained in previous platforms, the enforcement of which Mr. Roosevelt has vainly sought from a reluctant party; and to that end, we insist upon the preservation of the forest, the replacement of needed protection and the preservation of the public domain for homesteaders, the protection of the national resources in timber, coal, iron and oil against monopolistic control, the development of water power for navigation, and every other useful purpose, including the irrigation of arid lands, the reclamation of swamp lands, the clarification of streams, and the development of water power, and the preservation of electric power generated by this natural force from the control of monopoly, and to this end we urge the exercise of all powers, national, state and municipal, both separately and in co-operation.

We insist upon a policy of administration of our forest reserves which shall relieve it of the abuses which have arisen thereunder, and which shall conform to the public interest, and which shall enable homesteaders as of right to occupy and acquire title to all portions thereof which are especially adapted to agriculture, and which shall furnish a system of timber sales available as well to the private citizen as to the larger manufacturer and consumer.

HAWAII.

We favor the application of the principles of the land laws of the United States to our newly acquired territory, Hawaii, to the end that the public land of that territory may be held and utilized for the benefit of bona fide homesteaders.

PHILIPPINES POLICY.

We condemn the experiment in imperialism as an unexcusable blunder, which has involved us in an enormous expense, brought us weakness instead of strength, and laid our nation open to the charge of advocating a policy of self-government.

We favor an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose to recognize the independence of the Philippines Islands as soon as a stable government can be established, such independence to be guaranteed by us as we guarantee the independence of Cuba, until the neutralization of the islands can be secured by treaty with other powers. In recognizing the independence of the Philippines our government should retain such land as may be necessary for coaling stations and naval bases.

ALASKA AND PORTO RICO.

We demand for the people of Alaska and Porto Rico the full enjoyment of the rights and privileges of a territorial form of government, and the officials appointed to administer the government of all our territories and the District of Columbia should be thoroughly qualified by previous bona fide residence.

PANAMA CANAL.

We believe that the Panama canal will prove of great value to our country and favor its speedy completion.

PAN-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP.

The Democratic party recognizes the importance and advantage of developing closer ties of pan-American friendship and commerce between the United States and her sister nations of Latin-America and favors the taking of such steps, consistent with Democratic policy, as will secure acquaintance, greater mutual confidence, and larger exchange of trade, as will bring lasting benefit not only to the United States, but to this group of American republics, having in common the same government, ambitions and interests akin to our own.

ASIATIC IMMIGRATION.

We favor full protection, by both national and state governments, within their respective spheres of all foreigners residing in the United States under treaty, but we are opposed to the

admission of Asiatic immigrants who cannot be assimilated with our people, or whose presence among us would raise a race issue and involve us in diplomatic controversies with oriental powers.

FOREIGN PATENTS.

We believe that where an American citizen holding a patent in a foreign country is compelled to manufacture under his patent within a certain time, similar restrictions should be applied in this country to the citizen or subjects of such country.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The Democratic party stands for Democracy; the Republican party has drawn to itself all that is aristocratic and plutocratic.

The Democratic party is the champion of equal rights and opportunities to all; the Republican party is the party of privilege and private monopoly. The Democratic party listens to the voice of the whole people and gives progress by the prosperity and advancement of the average man; the Republican party is subservient to the comparatively few who are the beneficiaries of governmental favoritism. We invite the co-operation of all, regardless of previous political affiliation or past difference, who desire to preserve a free government of the people by the people and for the people and who favor such an administration of the government as will insure, as far as human wisdom can, that each citizen shall draw from society a reward commensurate with his contribution to the welfare of the society.

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