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JAMES POLK.

A writer in the Chicago Record-Herald recalls the fact that on the 15th of this month it was sixty years since James Polk, the eleventh president of the United States, died. Polk was the chief executive of this country during one of the most important periods of its history. He concluded the treaty of peace with Mexico, which gave to this country California, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Arizona and part of Nevada and Wyoming. He settled the Oregon boundary controversy with Great Britain, and saw Iowa, Florida and Wisconsin added to the Union. The independent treasury act and the warehousing act were passed during the time of his occupancy of the White House. He compelled the replacing of the tariff act of 1842, a protective measure, by one based on the principle of tariff for revenue only which remained in operation for eleven years. While he was president, over 1,200,000 square miles of territory were added to this country. And yet he is all but forgotten. The writer referred to says: "It is a strange fact of history that the name of President Polk has been greatly obscured and that he has not been remembered as the head of an administration which dealt with events as big as any which have engaged the attention of American statesmen." It is strange.

But Polk does not appear to advantage in the history of this country, though he had exceptional opportunities. He played a dual role. His intentions from the first were to add to the Union the enormous belt of territory from the Gulf to the Pacific, and to turn the greater part of it over to slavery. He instructed the American consul at Monterey to induce the natives of California to revolt. At the same time he sent an ambassador to Mexico to purchase California, but without waiting to learn the results of this mission, he ordered General Taylor to advance on the Rio Grande and close the river trade. Finally the Mexicans made an attack upon a body of American cavalry, and Polk sent a message to Congress declaring that war exists, "notwithstanding all our efforts to avoid it." But the war was hardly begun before he asked Congress for \$2,000,000 for "negotiations," undoubtedly in the hope of being able to purchase peace. Polk does not appear to great advantage during this time, though the war resulted in a treaty adding an immense area to the country.

Polk had a glorious opportunity of vindicating American principles, which he neglected. In 1845 a committee, headed by Brigham Young, in behalf of the Church, sent him a communication, setting forth the wrongs they had suffered in Missouri and Illinois, asking him to advise them "as a father and a friend" what to do. The letter is a remarkable appeal to the chief executive of a great nation in behalf of loyal citizens ostracized by mobs under the flag of freedom. These are some paragraphs:

"We say we are a disfranchised people. We are privately told by the highest authorities of this state, that it is neither our right nor safe for us to vote at the polls; still we have continued to maintain our right to vote, until the blood of our best men has been shed, both in Missouri and Illinois, with impunity."

"She [Missouri] has already used the military of the state with her executive at their head to coerce and surrender our best men to unparalleled murder, and that too under the most sacred pledges of protection and safety. As a salvo for such unrighteous perfidy and guilt, she told us through her highest executive officers, that the laws should be magnified and the murderers brought to justice; but the blood of her innocent victims had not been wholly wiped from the floor of the awful arena, where the citizens of a sovereign state pointed upon two defenseless servants of God—our Prophet and our Patriarch—the senate of that state rescued one of the indicted actors from that mournful tragedy and gave him an honorable seat in her hall of legislation, and all who were indicted by the grand jury of Hancock county for the murder of General Joseph and Hyrum Smith are suffered to roam at large watching for further prey."

"With these facts before you, sir, will you write to us without delay as a father and friend, and advise us what to do. We are members of the same great confederacy. Our fathers, and some of us, have fought and bled for our country, and we love her constitution dearly."

The letter of which these paragraphs are quoted, were sent not only to President Polk and to every governor in the Union, but only from one, Governor Thomas S. Drew of Arkansas, was a reply received. Governor Drew advised the Saints to go West, and added:

"Should the Latter-day Saints migrate to Oregon, they will carry with them the good will of philanthropists and the blessings of every friend of humanity. If they are wrong, their wrongs will be abated; with many degrees of allowance, and if right, migration will afford an opportunity to make it manifest in due season to the whole civilized world."

President Polk, when appealed to in behalf of a persecuted people, could have taken a bold stand for the maintenance of American institutions against fanatic mobs and cowardly politicians. This he failed to do. He was not equal to the task. He was not the man of the hour. He had taken a bold stand for the right, he would have won fame and honor, for history always in the long run gives a true and

impartial verdict. President Polk, it is true, sent Captain Allen to the exiled Latter-day Saints with the mission of securing 600 volunteers to go to California, but even if this was intended as an act of benevolence it did not make up for the failure of protecting the citizens in their rights and privileges under the Constitution.

HERE ARE THE FACTS.

The Tribune, in trying to further substantiate its falsehood that the Church elected the local ticket, or that the Church authorities elected it—for both statements were made by the paper, though neither is true—says it does not understand how the "News" expects to make anyone believe the denial. It may be impossible to make the Tribune believe anything that is true. None is as blind as he who will not see. But it is true, for all that, that neither the Church, nor the Church authorities, elected any ticket, or any candidate. The Church did not take any action whatever on the candidacy of any man, or set of men.

But the Tribune says the "stake presidents had a political meeting as stake presidents, which was openly reported upon by President Nephil L. Morris, these stake presidents assuming that, as a matter of course, the voters would obey their counsel in the matter of voting." All of which is silly Tribune rot.

The stake presidents referred to met, as any other American citizens might meet at a time of a political crisis and counseled together, and the reason for this was the notorious fact that so-called American orators openly threatened to use the office of the Church to capture them, for purposes of persecution. The threat was openly made and applauded, to send innocent men to prison or into exile for the offense of being "hierarchs," and this damnable plot to turn a part of the American government machinery into an engine of persecution was emphatically endorsed by the organ of the party. That was the reason why the stake presidents met and counseled together, as prominent men of any other church would have done under similar circumstances. That was the reason why they decided to advise the voters to concentrate their strength on one ticket, so as to keep the "American" party leaders from getting control of the offices they proposed to prostitute and desecrate.

But these stake presidents did not assume that the voters as a matter of course would "obey" their counsel. As a matter of course they did not assume anything, one way or another, as to that. They did not confine their counsel to Church members. They offered it to all alike, in the Church or outside the Church. It was in no sense a Church affair. It was given in public meetings to which everybody was invited, as well as at gatherings of a more private character. It was offered through the public press, as well as in private conversations.

The outcome proved that a great many voters acted upon the advice given. But they did so entirely of their own free will and choice. There was no coercion, and no attempt at coercion. A great many had made up their minds long before that meeting was held, because they realized the danger of turning the county over to fanatics. A great many who had voted the "American" ticket before voted the "Church influence," but because their views of the situation coincided with that expressed by the stake presidents, after mature deliberation.

Furthermore, a good many Church members refused to obey the counsel. They voted their party ticket, as they had a perfect right to do, and they used their influence for their own party, openly and privately. No one was ever censured by the Church, or any division of the Church, for standing by his political convictions.

These are the facts. The stake presidents, as influential American citizens, met and counseled together on the best way of meeting a plot against other American citizens. It was their duty to do so. And we may add that as long as the voters of this City permit fanatics to use the government machinery for personal ends, just so long will influential Church men do all in their power to oppose and expose their un-American schemes. Just so long will strife continue. To obtain peace and perfectly normal political conditions here, de-throne anti-Mormonism from the exalted positions it has usurped. Solve the anti-Mormon problem. There is no other problem here.

EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION.

Some matters of general interest were considered by the conventions of brewers recently in session at Atlantic City, New Jersey. In the report of the board of trustees the opinion was expressed that "on the whole a careful survey of the situation warrants the belief that the so-called Prohibition wave has reached its height, and that the reaction has set in." But in the report of the vigilance committee another view was taken. That report declared that "the prohibition wave, instead of waning, is actually on the increase in point of vigor and intensity. In the opinion of the committee the brewing interests are grappling with their adversary in a fight for life or death."

The speakers of the convention generally admitted the law-defiance of the saloon, but that did not prevent them from proposing an aggressive war for the desecration of the day of rest. The president of one of the state associations declared: "We stand for a 'Continental' Sunday with saloons licensed to open from one to twelve o'clock midnight." And the plan of officially endorsing the proposal of a "Continental" Sunday was referred to the executive session of the National association.

But of special interest is the showing made that there has been a decided decrease in the manufacture of intoxicating beverages. One of the arguments against prohibition is its alleged failure to prohibit. Just as much liquor they say, is consumed under prohibition

laws as under license laws and the only difference is that the prohibition communities are deprived of the revenue. But this is not proved by the statistics. The president of the Brewers' association declared that "the status of the trade during the past year is one calculated to dishearten us. Analyzed statistics and figures which show a slight increase of 201,569 barrels in the total production of malt liquors, really indicate a tremendous downward trend—an astounding fall from preceding annual increases; and, as a matter of fact, this slight increase was really a forerunner of a considerable positive decline."

The figures presented show that the average yearly increase during the five years prior to 1908 amounted to about 2,800,000 barrels. But the increase for 1908 was only 201,569 barrels or a decrease from the general average of over two and a half million barrels. And this decrease is continued the present year. Every month from July, 1908, to January, 1909, inclusive (excepting only September and December) shows a decrease. In the aggregate, these losses, less the slight gain in September and December, amount to 2,678,878 barrels, nearly equalling, in the number of barrels, the average yearly increase during the five years mentioned before.

"Add the loss of this average increase to the positive decrease and you will find," the statement says, "a shortage amounting during eighteen months, to about 5,500,000 barrels."

The speaker thought he could explain this falling off on the ground of business depression, but he significantly admitted that, "in some states, of course, Prohibition or local option aggravated matters considerably."

And thus we have the testimony of "the enemy" to the effectiveness of prohibition, and that stands to reason. Where intoxicants must be sold surreptitiously, the same quantities will not be consumed, as where drunkenness is, as it were, legalized.

WHICH WILL THEY DO?

Will the police officers and other servants of the people in this City enforce the law against prostitution, or will they accept some one's opinion to the effect that their duty is to protect vice and safeguard this open parade of shameful infamy?

The question that confronts the officials of the present City administration in the stockade cases is a very simple one; namely, "Will they stand by the law?"

An officer may suppose, a judge may imagine, a mayor may believe that a stockade, if it could be managed according to his ideas, would be the best of two evils and should be endured as such. Yet we suppose that none of these officials would venture to argue that his surmise, or belief, which has never been enacted into law, should take the place of the law itself. When the law prohibits the use of certain places for immoral purposes, can any official be in doubt as to what he should do, when land leased for one purpose is used for the conduct of an unlawful business?

The stockade is an institution regarded by all Christian and moral people as infamous and the convictions of the people have been enacted into law. The stockade is conducted in violation of this law as well as in opposition to the earnest desires of the people and the indignant conscience of the community. The law is plain; the demand of the people is unmistakable.

The only question therefore is, "Will the officers maintain the law?"

Hale to Weston, the great walker!
Let no day go by without killing a fly.

Prosperity has begun its summer vacation.

Homesickness is of two kinds—for and of.

Even the greatest musician eventually plays out.

On the water question remember, waste not, want not.

When a lady gets as drunk as a lord she ceases to be a lady.

A traveler crossing the plains in an aeroplane would have plane sailing.

Does the faculty intend to have some of the boys on the new mat at the U. gym?

Is the Trotter who testified in the Gould divorce case any relation to Job Trotter?

It is said that President Taft eats three square meals a day. Then he gets a square deal.

Those who master Dr. Charles W. Eliot's five-foot shelf library will be self-educated.

Isn't it rather odd that Eliot's Indian Bible is not to be found in Eliot's five-foot shelf library?

What a splendid revelation of high life below stairs the testimony in the Gould divorce case is.

Take a composite photograph of the Payne bill and the Aldrich bill and the tariff question is settled.

Why should Cuba fear to face a deficit? Often she has faced Spain, the home of chronic deficits.

About the only difference between tenement houses and apartment houses is that the former allow children while the latter do not.

The new judge for the Philippines was a famous football player. This will enable him to tackle a hard case without any misgiving.

When departing for Europe, John W. Gates said: "They may know in heaven what will be done with the tariff, but no one on earth does." So far as completed the tariff does not look like a heaven-made article.

Julia Marlowe has stipulated with

Edward H. Sothorn that she shall alternate with him in his own favorite role of Hamlet. To get her even, he should stipulate with her that he shall alternate with her in the role of Ophelia.

It may be a mere coincidence, but it is a significant one, that a British fleet consisting of some hundreds of warships is being mobilized for maneuvers at the same time that the emperors of Russia and Germany are holding a secret conference.

Appealed to to suppress a sect known as Snake Worshipers because two women and a child had been bitten by reptiles and were in a critical condition, the authorities of Reno county, Kansas, replied that they were powerless to act until a death had resulted from the practice. Surely to act then would be to lock the stable after the horse had been stolen. What's the matter with Kansas?

The Boston Herald has this to say of Mr. C. E. Dallin's latest work: "Mr. Dallin's statue, 'The Appeal to the Great Spirit,' is one of the inspired works in sculpture. It is not to be wondered that a gold medal has fallen to the artist for his execution of this vital representation of the aboriginal American. The subject is magnificent; its impression on the spectator is uplifting and magnetic. The Indian, in all his indomitable savagery, acknowledges the superior power of spirit and with his whole being and undeveloped soul appeals to his only master. It is a tremendous moment by sheer force of contrasts."

THE HELPFUL LIFE.

The New York World.

When the President of Vassar College told the graduating class that they should "try to be helpers of men, not destroyers," he sounded the keynote of the worthy career. We have heard much of the simple life, the strenuous life, the balanced life, and the tranquil life, but the helpful life is the one to be desired. The any of them. The public necessity for it could not be expressed in stronger words than in those used by President Woodrow Wilson in his baccalaureate address at Princeton yesterday in describing an era "in which men kept their legal obligations as well as usual and the country prospered and the world came near to debauching a nation."

VALUE OF A SENSE OF HONOR.

Pueblo Chieftain.

"A keen and sure sense of honor," says Prof. Eliot of Harvard University, "is the finest result of college life." The graduate who has not acquired this keen and sure sense of honor, of right and wrong, of duty and honor, misses the best thing that a college education can impart. Great advantages bring great responsibilities, says Success magazine. We can not do great things. A liberal education greatly increases a man's obligations and responsibilities. It is more of a disgrace for a college graduate to grovel, to stoop to mean, low practices than for a man who has not had an education. The educated man has gotten a glimpse of power, of grander things and he is expected to look up, not down, to aspire, not to grovel. We can not help feeling that it is worse for a man to grow wrong than to have the benefits of a liberal education, than it is for one who has not had glimpses of higher things, who has had similar advantages, because where much is given, much is expected. The world has a right to expect that wherever there is an educated man people should be able to say of him, as the poet said of Walt Whitman, "There goes a man." We have a right to expect that the college graduate will be a man, a real man. It is a great thing to say of a man, in fact, there is nothing higher that can be said than that he is a real man.

JUST FOR FUN

Material Facts.

"Tommy," said the teacher of the juvenile class, "when water becomes ice what is the great change that takes place?"

"The change in price," replied Tommy.—Chicago News.

A Difference.

"The Plain Man (emphatically)—I hold that there is no difference between good and bad beauty."

The Foot (sadly)—You're wrong. If a man can prove he's insane the State will provide him with board and clothes.—Cleveland Leader.

A Small Matter.

Cissie—Mamma, mayn't I take the part of a milkmaid at the fancy dress ball?

Mamma—You are too little. Cissie—Well, I can be a condensed milkmaid.—Comic Cuts.

Not Quite the Same.

Grace—He said I looked lovely in that gown, didn't he?

Helen—Not exactly, dear. He said that gown looked lovely on you.—Brooklyn Citizen.

The Druggist Explains.

"I found a hair in my soda water." "I guess you be careless about shaving that ice."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Not of the Earth Earthly.

Hicks—What did your wife's first husband die of?

Wicks—Lonesomeness, I guess. He was perfect.—Boston Transcript.

Nuisance.

Mrs. Baskins—Are you troubled much by borrowing?

Mrs. Klinks—Indeed I am. My neighbors never have anything I want.—Cleveland Leader.

Just Think of It!

Doctor—Now there is a very simple remedy for this—this—this—this—this. Whenever you want a whisky and soda, just eat an apple, eat an apple.

Patient—But—er—fancy eating fifty or sixty apples a day!—Punch.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The June number of the Atlantic Monthly opens with the first installment of Gen. Morris Schaff's new series of war memories, "The Battle of the Wilderness." Those who recall the charm and interest of Gen. Schaff's earlier series, "The Spirit of Old West Point," will read these opening pages with especial pleasure. A melancholy interest attaches to the publication in this number of another series by Gen. Schaff, "The War of the Wilderness." Two other contributions naturally link themselves in the reader's attention—Richard Burton's virile and suggestive verses, "Visitas of Labor," and

Jonathan Thayer Lincoln's paper on factory development under the suggestive title, "The Time Clock." There is abundant material in this number to stimulate the interest of those conversed with the problems of education, and to make good the claim of the Atlantic as a magazine which opens its pages to the fearless discussion of such problems. "Teaching Biology in the Schools," by Benjamin C. Grunberg, "The Problem of College Pedagogy," by Abraham Flexner, and, most important of all, the first public utterance of the newly elected President of Harvard University, A. Lawrence Lowell, "Competition in College." A delightful sidelight is cast upon questions of American education by Laura Spencer, former in her paper, "My French School Days." Timely interest is given to this issue by the publication of a paper on "The Socialism of G. L. L. Dickinson," by Paul E. Sears. A touch of summer in its outdoor atmosphere is provided by a delightful nature paper, "My Grandmother's Garden," by Mary M. Bray. Other contributions to this issue are "The Phases of the Moon," a study of the youth of Horace, by Anne C. E. Allison, "The Meaning of Venice," by W. R. Thayer, and the continuation of the "Diary of Gideon Welles." There are stories by Joseph H. Tiffany and Louis Graves, and verse by Bertha C. Lovell, William E. Leonard, and Frank Dempster Sherman. A short paper which should be read by every one interested in the new Fourth of July is "An American Holiday," by William Orr—Park Street, Boston.

From the picture of the Wrights, so famed for their flying machines, to the character study of the new Sultan of Turkey, Current Literature sounds in its June issue the timely stops in the life of life here and now. Every man and every event combining to give a historical importance to the month last past is chronicled, commented upon and caught in a current of narrative, style, picture and text. Perhaps the Sultan now on the throne in Constantinople is as queer as we are told. Perhaps the account of Porfirio Diaz in this number of the timeliest of magazines which makes out the master of Mexico as a sort of "Czar" is interesting. Of Mr. Taft's attorney-general there is likewise a study. New light on the stormy courtship of Thomas Carlyle was worth shedding and here it is shed luridly, appealingly and scandalously. The last of the giants—that is the central theme running through the study of Swinburne, T. S. Eliot, and Marlowe is dealt with. We are asked, in another section, whether immortality is desirable. Can the fact be doubted? As for the pluralistic philosophy to which the name of Professor James is affixed in tag-like fashion, it is worthy of examination in the temper and tone of the study. The study presented in Current Literature's many pages. There is a capital reply to the "theatrical muck-raker," and all who follow the trend of modern scientific thought will be set wondering by the attempt to explode the theory of evolution.—41 West Twenty-fifth street, New York.

The People's Magazine has several stories descriptive of woods and lakes, and mountains, in July number. "The Ashbrook Wife," by William MacLeod Raine, is a love story of the Rocky Mountains, full of the color and breath of the big places, and with a theme of the old days which holds one absorbed to the end. Still another little love tale which portrays vividly the charm and mystery of the great Sahara is called "The Gods Arrive," by Kathryn Rhodes. A young girl-wife, influenced by the immense silence, confesses to her husband an incident in her past life with another man, and finds he has known it from the first. "Said to a Sheriff," by Mauchline Muir, is an interesting tale of the Tennessee feudists, in which a young sheriff from the "settlements" come to install law and order, meets a young mountain girl, daughter of a savage old-timer, and wins her love. Quite aside from these timely stories, People's Magazine is full of other good things.—79-83 Seventh avenue, New York.

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Wedding Presents

A delightful variety from which to choose. From the small, dainty article for little money to the more expensive dinner service. No matter the amount you desire to spend you can find an appropriate article at Z. C. M. I.

Hosiery Specials

Ladies' black cotton hose, summer weight, high spliced heel, two-thread heel and toe, with delicate sole. Regular price 15c, sale price 10c, or three pair for..... 25c

Ladies' fast black cotton hose, summer weight. This is a combed Egyptian hose with extra spliced heel and toe. Regular price 25c, for..... 15c

Ladies' Bursan fashioned, medium weight black cotton hose. Seamless and unexcelled for durability. Regular price 35c, for..... 25c

Boys' 1-1 rib black cotton hose, fast black, very durable and dressy. Regular price 25c, for..... 15c

Misses' fine ribbed black silk finished hose, also a fine ribbed black Egyptian fiber lisle finish hose. Regular 35c values, for..... 25c

Ladies' black lace hose, new and up-to-date designs, 35c values, for..... 25c

Ladies' Vest Specials

Ladies' summer vests with low neck and no sleeves. Regular 15c values, for..... 10c

Ladies' low neck and short sleeve vests, summer weight, 20c values, for..... 15c

Misses' low neck and no sleeve vests. A 15c value for..... 10c

Children's Apron Special

Children's aprons in pink and white, also blue and white stripes. These are neat, dressy aprons, regularly sold at 35c, for..... 15c



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Silver Fillings..... .50
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MONEY COLLECTED

We recently collected money for all of the following clients. Read the list. You will know some of them. One of the items represents \$200 collected from a party in Old Mexico. It had been owing for nearly 10 years.

Orangeville Co-op. Orangeville, Utah.
B. J. Lund & Co. Modena, Utah.
Barr Bros. Merc. Co., wholesale liquor, city.
Carter's League Cycle store, city.
Dr. C. H. Boller, Evanston, Wyo.
Rocky Mountain Bell Tel. Co., city.
J. J. Williams, Jr., Sandy, Utah.
Mrs. R. C. Williams, 2nd So., city.
James Grocery Co., city.
T. C. Waltenstiel, the Cigar Man, 4 Eagle Block, city.
J. G. Cameron, Hall's Hotel, city.
S. S. Dickinson, grocer, 680 E. 2nd So., city.
P. S. Smith, 135 E. 2nd So., city.
O. F. Millerberg, dairyman, 88 W.