

DESERET EVENING NEWS

Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

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SALT LAKE CITY, - MARCH 18, 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.

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 4th, 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,
JOS. M. TANNER,
General Superintendency.
GEO. D. PYPER,
Secretary.

THE ICE QUESTION.

The report made by President J. T. Kingsbury, of the University of Utah, on the chemical analysis of ice as published in the "News" on Monday, ought to be read by all the members of the City Council before action is finally taken on the new ordinance in relation to the sale of ice. It contains some valuable information on subjects that are not generally understood, and which can only be thoroughly comprehended by experts or from careful investigation of their explanations.

The ice dealers claim that they have a side of their own to the question before the City Council, which is no doubt correct, as there are always two or more sides to every question, and it is but fair that they should be heard before a decision is reached. While it is highly important that the public should be protected against impurities that may be conveyed in the ice supply, unnecessary injury ought not to be inflicted upon any class of dealers in a legitimate business. We do not think any member of the council or of the board of health, desires to interfere with anything that is not likely to be obnoxious to the public interest.

It is not absolutely necessary that the proposed ordinance shall be passed in a hurry. There will be time for proper consideration before the hot season commences. Still there should be no unnecessary delay. The subject is of much importance, and it ought not to be shelved or postponed too long. When the ordinance is enacted it ought to contain provisions that will go to the root of the evils complained of, and not deal merely with its leaves and branches. Impure water is likely to do much more injury than ice formed from the same stream. The water is in use all the year round; the ice but during a few months.

The suggestion of Prof. Kingsbury, that the ponds should be inspected in the fall, and the water to be used in ice-making analyzed before it is turned in, is in our opinion one to be followed and provision for it should be made in the new ordinance. The examinations instituted should be scientific and conducted by competent persons. This will reach the source of the evils complained of, and prevent the manufacture of impure ice.

The ice men's side of this controversy should be patiently listened to, and all that they can urge should be well weighed, but one thing must be held in view as a settled purpose; that is, impure ice, or ice likely to be deleterious to health, must not be permitted to be dealt out to the public. The ice business should not be hindered or hampered by unnecessary restrictions, but the welfare of the purchasing public must be the paramount consideration.

TWO WOOLLY CLAIMANTS.

There is yet a probability that the admission of some new States into the Union will receive favorable consideration at the present session of Congress. We know there is a reluctance to take this step, on the part of the United States Senate, and it is viewed with considerable suspicion by some members of the House. But when it is fairly considered and the claims of the older Territories are well weighed, opposition, except for some personal or party ends cannot very long prevail.

New Mexico and Arizona particularly, have demands upon the justice and good will of the nation. They have been amply qualified for the duties, responsibilities and expenses of statehood for a long time. The objections that have

been urged in years past have no longer any ground to stand upon. Each of them has demonstrated its impossibility for becoming a thrifty and valuable commonwealth.

The lands which were once considered only productive of mesquite and cactus, of lizards and snakes, of Indians and half-breeds, are now dotted over with modern towns and villages, containing the marks of advanced civilization, surrounded with cultivated fields and farms bringing forth cereals, fruits and flowers both of the temperate and semi-tropical species, with cattle and sheep, horses and blooded stock, owned by people that are Americans in the full sense of the term. The notion that they are dominated by either Catholic or "Mormon" ecclesiastical orders and influences has been dispelled, and both Territories are well equipped to figure and shine as sovereign States in the Federal Union.

In the organization of Arizona into a State, it should not be forgotten that there is a strip of country adjoining Utah which is of no benefit at present to either. It is unapproachable almost from Arizona proper, and while it can be readily reached from Utah, the authorities of this State have no power over it under the law, and so it is practically left without government, and is made the refuge for lawless persons, and the revenue that might be derived from it, if cultivated and put to proper use, would cost more to collect by Arizona officials than it would be worth to the State.

The Arizona strip, as it has been called during the many years in which efforts have been made for its annexation to Utah, should be eliminated from the Arizona area when the boundary lines are drawn for the new State, and the strip be ceded to the State of Utah. We believe the Arizona people have come to see the right of this proposition and will offer no objection to the change.

We hope to see the bill or bills for the admission of the Territories now knocking at the nation's door, receive favorable consideration from both houses of Congress; and we feel sure that if they are passed they will receive the Presidential signature, and our friends on the South, at least, will soon enjoy the rights and privileges of complete American liberty for which they have struggled so long.

DRUNKENNESS IN HAWAII.

A contemporary contains a statement by a resident of the Hawaiian Islands, to the effect that never before has been so much drunkenness among the natives and the Portuguese in the islands, as there is now. If this statement is founded on fact, it does not speak well for the influence of American government there. Civilization has many good things to offer to the races that are considered inferior, but if with these go the vices that destroy happiness and life, it is a question whether civilization itself is a desirable boon to those not possessing it. This country now has millions of human beings in remote parts of the world, for which it has become in a measure responsible. President Roosevelt, in his message to Congress, pointed out that in dealing with the aboriginal races few things are more important than to preserve them from the physical and moral degradation resulting from the liquor traffic. This is true. Congress should do what it can, by legislative enactment, and the President himself should use his power and influence for the appointment of men who are in accord with him on this point. By wise legislation some good might be accomplished, but the men who hold office must see to it that laws are enforced in the right spirit.

There is much talk of "evangelizing" native races in conquered island possessions. In fact, there is some rivalry as to what particular brand of the gospel ought to have the right of way. But a Christianity that comes with beer and rum, as well as Bibles and missionaries, can hope for but little success. It deserves none.

A FRENCH EVIL.

The much discussed question of the gradual depopulation of France is taken up by the editor of the Economiste Francais, who advances a somewhat novel view of the real cause of that condition. He does not believe that it is due to poverty or privation, but that the desire to limit the size of the family is responsible for the trouble. And this desire, he thinks, originates in a wish, he says, to lift the family in the social scale, and this is often erroneously supposed can be done by restricting the number of children. Western Europe, the United States and Australia, he says, are gradually approaching the French conditions. "Only they follow us at a considerable distance."

It is possible that the tendency to decrease in population is seen, as here alleged, in democratic countries, but it would be hard logic to conclude that self-government is responsible for it. As for France, we are told by a French authority that the love of luxury and fine dressing among French women is one of the most potent causes in preventing marriage, as the great majority of men are not financially able to gratify the demands of fashion. This is probably true. And the same cause produces similar results wherever it is found in operation. There is the steady increase of disregard for the Divine authority in the regulation of the daily affairs of life, and the result of this is libertinism, which is destructive of family life.

But whatever are the causes, the condition itself deserves most serious attention. It is suggested that governments make exemptions from military service in favor of the supporters of families, and distribute government offices with the end in view of encouraging the rearing of families. This would undoubtedly have a good effect in some countries. But after all, the entire question is in the first instance one of morals. It appears that no permanent change can be effected, until a success-

ful war is waged upon the centers of vice that owe their existence to the corrupting influences of impure literature, impure amusements, demoralizing barracks life, and similar causes. We do not believe the evil complained of will ever be remedied by legitimate enactments, until the axe is applied with sufficient force to the very root thereof.

TO INVESTIGATE VACCINATION.

The Press-Kickerbocker-Express says some New York citizens are about to make an effort to secure, through legislative enactment, a commission to investigate "the nature and value of vaccination, anti-toxine, seropathy, and other alleged prophylactics."

The proposed bill contemplates the appointment of a commission of five members authorized to carry on the investigation. One of these is to be an advocate of vaccination, and another an opponent of that practice. The commissioners are to be salaried, and to have the power of appointing a secretary and a clerk.

The idea is not bad. The question is one of considerable importance. It is one upon which the opinions widely differ, and that at times has caused much bitterness and strife. It cannot be settled by dicta, as to many it appears that experience points in a different direction to that indicated by a great many scientists. An impartial investigation would no doubt be welcome to many. It would be followed with interest throughout the country. If the commission is appointed, it is to be hoped its investigations will be both thorough and impartial, and that the result will be a vindication of the truth on whatever side it really is.

HOLLAND AND GERMANY.

Prof. Halle, a German scholar, suggests the absorption of Holland by the Fatherland. He urges Holland to consider the fate of Spain, which has lost its colonies to an expanding neighbor, and to avoid a similar fate, by union with Germany. Another reason given is that the empire needs the control of the mouth of the Rhine, and this is perhaps the chief ground on which the union is urged.

The professor argues that the placing of the Dutch colonies in the East and West Indies, in South America and elsewhere under German protection, would certainly be of great benefit to Holland. Dutch ports would feel the power of German capital. At the same time the productive colonies of Holland in the East would profit by the influx of German labor and resources. The Achinese war, which has continued for 23 years, would speedily be brought to an end by the application of Germany's military and naval power.

It is safe to say that notwithstanding the powerful arguments, Hollanders will continue to prefer the independence they enjoy. They are of the same stock from which the Boers came, and that stock is not easily transplanted and trained to new strings. There might be some objection on the part of the United States to the making of new arrangements as far as West Indian and South American colonies are concerned, and neither Holland nor Germany would care to overlook that fact.

The tendency in the world is for the larger nations to absorb the smaller, and the time may perhaps come when Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, the Scandinavian kingdoms and the Balkan states shall no longer figure on the maps as independent domains. But the day of division cannot be at hand just yet. A good plan for the smaller countries would perhaps be to form an alliance, under the auspices of Great Britain, for the preservation of neutrality in case of war in Europe. As long as they can defend their neutrality, they are tolerably sure of their autonomy. Switzerland and Belgium are recognized as neutral states. The others ought to look to their safety in the same manner, before they are drawn into a vortex of politics from which they may emerge as wreckage.

Prince Henry is more than half seas over. He is all over.

Ogden did not cut off its cutoff celebration but gave it proper length.

Let no one think that the Amen Corner dinner to Hon. Tom Platt is a charity event.

The clash of the lawyers in the King case does not prove that the king can do no wrong.

What should Congress do for Cuba? Do what is right and let the consequences follow.

Cuba should devote herself assiduously to the task of learning to labor and to wait.

Ship subsidy bills that pass in the night are more interesting than "Ships that Pass in the Night."

Professor Kent of Yale favors moderate hazing. Moderate hazing is properly classified with humane warfare.

Kansas University is going into the manufacture of liquid air. Kansas is already well supplied with hot air manufacturers.

Minnesota is now called the bread and butter state. And it is becoming so prosperous that it butters much of its bread on both sides.

If Pension Commissioner Evans is retired he should be retired on a pension if for no other reason than his efficient management of the pension bureau.

Some fifteen of the largest perfume manufacturers of the United States are about to combine. The essence of this perfumery combine will be a trust.

That General Funston is not afraid to follow where others lead, is proven by the fact that he will testify before the senate Philippine committee after General Otis.

Should General Methuen ever capture General Delarey would he turn him loose? But the probabilities of Methuen capturing Delarey are so remote that it is scarcely worth while to answer the question.

Richard Kerns of St. Louis seems to enjoy the distinction of being the first

politician to object to the honorary title of "colonel," says the Kansas City Star. It must be that it is no longer good politics to be called "colonel."

"How would you like to be the ice man?" is likely to pass from the language of slang in Salt Lake unless the ice dealers can obtain some modification of the stringent ordinance proposed for the regulation of the ice traffic.

Yesterday Boston celebrated the hundred and twenty-sixth anniversary of the evacuation of Boston by the British. It is really not so very long ago, but in American history any event that is a hundred and twenty-five years old is ancient history.

Nearly all the Relief Societies in this State of Zion celebrated, joyfully, the sixtieth anniversary of the organization of the society, in the respective wards on Monday. It is a splendid association, and the ladies belonging to it are to be commended for their effective labors.

What is a "broker"? That is likely to become a mooted question for some time to come. We hope a little common sense will be injected into its discussion, and that reason and intent rather than some technical and strained interpretation of the law, will be kept in view when the matter reaches departmental or judicial decision.

We are having some fine March weather, but it can do no harm to say that this is the time of year, when people should be careful against "catching cold." It is said that probably in no other month are the seeds of consumption so often sown. The best plan is to avoid extremes in heat or cold. It is almost as dangerous to live in an overheated house as it is to face the blizzards.

The bill introduced by Senator J. L. Rawlins, granting additional land to the Utah University, from the tract included in Fort Douglas reservation, having passed the Senate will probably receive favorable treatment in the House. Congressman Sutherland will look to its welfare, and there is no good reason why the measure should not be passed during the present session of Congress. It will be of great benefit to the cause of education in the State of Utah.

The Peoria Journal selects the following canto from a West Virginia effusion, to prove the falsity of the claim that poetry is on the decline:

"The poor, benighted Hindoo,
He does the best he kindo,
He sticks to his caste from first to last,
And for pants he makes his skindo."

Neither Shakespeare nor Byron, it is observed, wrote like that. And when it is remembered that much similar "poetry" is found in the waste baskets of many editorial offices in the country, the argument is complete.

Mr. Carnegie will soon publish a book giving his views and experiences on the amassing and spending of wealth. The fact will probably call forth many local paragraphs, but it should be a book of value, for any man who makes a great success in any walk of life is in a position to throw a light on matters in which all men are concerned. And then everybody is interested in the story of a remarkably wealthy man and how he obtained his money. It is not to be presumed, of course, that this book will tell how much money Mr. Carnegie has or how it is invested.

Many favorable comments were made on Sunday, about the excellent musical exercises during the stake conference. They were all the more noticeable because of the absence of so many members of the choir with their leader, who are enjoying their trip in California. Prof. C. J. Thomas is entitled to great credit for ably conducting the singing, and the members at home with those of the Temple choir for their appreciated efforts. Prof. H. Gile, assisted at the organ with his usual skill, and the congregation greatly enjoyed both the vocal and the instrumental music of the day. Conductor Thomas was quite at home in the position with which for many years he was pleasantly familiar.

THE BOSTON STRIKE.

Boston Journal.

The purpose of the strike is to force the Brine company to yield to the unions. Its effect is to work havoc with the business of all employing teamsters except that of the Brine company, and to cripple the operations of all who require transportation, except the Brine company's customers. Therein is the irony of this sympathetic strike. The mayor and a committee of Boston merchants have tried to secure a settlement of the trouble, but it is hard to see what can be accomplished as long as the unions insist that the persons and firms having no control over the Brine company, shall compel the company to do what it has refused to do and is under no obligation to do against the judgment of its officers.

Boston Post.

It is creditable to the discipline and good sense of the organizations concerned in the teamsters' strike that so extensive a labor movement could be so quietly inaugurated. Though thousands of men simultaneously left their work the other day, there has not been reported up to this writing a single case of an arrest or breach of the peace resulting from the strike. The reported action of the labor leaders in urging upon their followers the most careful regard for law and order is highly commendable. The friends of the strikers, as well as the men themselves, will best serve the interest of their cause by following this example throughout the entire strike, as has been so often proven, nothing prejudices the cause of a labor movement so severely or turns public sentiment so quickly against such a movement as an outbreak of disorder and violence. Let us hope that the present struggle, however extensive, and however sharp, may keep the record unbroken in this respect.

Boston Advertiser.

The Advertiser has confidential information which justified it in saying that if the strike of the freight handlers had not come Saturday, and if the teamsters had kept at work a little longer, the trouble might have been straightened out without any loss of self-respect on either side. The teamsters were fooled into thinking that the freight handlers struck solely to hurt the Brine company, and the teaming strike of yesterday was rushed through in consequence. By doing this the team drivers have helped the very men they wanted to hurt and have hurt the very men whom they had every

reason to help. The master teamsters signed an agreement that cuts into their small profits, and what do they get for it? Their business is tied up by the very men who are to be helped by that agreement. The labor men are proving that if the master teamsters had held out and had refused to make one concession to their drivers, they could not be any worse off this morning and probably they would have been doing business on the old wage scale.

Boston Herald.

Some things are indisputable. The Brine company has a complete legal right to do business with any class of men it chooses to employ. Nobody has a right to prevent or hinder them in unlawful ways. Men who are organized in unions have a right to work, or to refuse to work, the same as men not organized in unions have. The right is no greater and no different. Railroads are common carriers, and are obliged to accept, transport and deliver freight without arbitrary and unjust discrimination between those who deliver it to them or who take it away. Their employees fail in their duty if they do not contribute to the performance of this obligation, and attempt to make discriminations that interfere with the duty of the companies as impartial common carriers.

Chicago News.

When members of various labor unions act together with such celerity and such impressive results the lesson that arbitration must become something more than a theory in the industrial world gets itself learned by a large number of persons without any particular difficulty. But the application of arbitration in such a case has yet to be made. The National Civic Federation, through its secretary and its committee of arbitration, of which Senator Hanna is the head, is giving attention to the matter. Mayor Collins of Boston has invited Senator Hanna to get to work on the problem and the senator has expressed his willingness to do so if the unions and employers consent to accept arbitration. It is sincerely to be hoped that some light on the efficacy of arbitration may be gained from the outcome of this great tangle of business.

New York Mail and Express.

The Boston freight strike is a serious matter. It early passed quite out of the hands of the state board of arbitration and other local influences which work for industrial peace. All these influences are now earnestly invoked, at the moment when it is hardest to make them effective. The civic federation seems to have kept its hand off the matter because the Massachusetts board of arbitration believed that it could prevent a strike. It is now called in, and it is to be hoped that it is not called in too late. It has a chance to make itself famous by a settlement of the difficulty. A railroad strike is at least twice as grave a matter as one of the same magnitude in any other industry.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

EVENINGS, 8:15. MATINEES, 2:15.

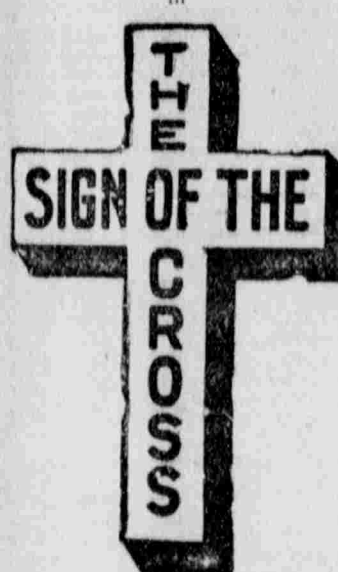
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