

EVENING NEWS.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY'S EXCEPTED, AT FOUR CENTS.

Saturday, April 2, 1888.

CONFERENCE.

THE YEAR OF JUBILEE.

THERE will be two days' meetings held at the Salt Lake Assembly Hall in this city, commencing on Sunday, April 4th, 1888, at 10 o'clock a.m.

The 6th day of April, 1888, will be the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints—the Year of Jubilee.

The General Annual Conference will convene, according to adjournment, at the Tabernacle in this city on Tuesday, April 6th, 1888, at 10 o'clock a.m.

JOHN TAYLOR, In behalf of the Twelve Apostles, Salt Lake City, March 26, 1888.

THE JORDAN AND SALT LAKE CITY CANAL.

To the citizens of Salt Lake City and County:

Having been asked what our views are in relation to the contemplated canal from Jordan River to Salt Lake City, it is our opinion that it is a laudable object; that this city requires water, and while we do not wish to use any undue influence, we are in favor of supporting the action of the Legislature and the City Council.

JOHN TAYLOR, In behalf of the Twelve Apostles, Salt Lake City, March 31, 1888.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

"Yes" is the word on our ticket.

You will not be sorry for hearing before you judge, nor for thinking before you speak.

A "yes" vote at the election on Monday means, fruit, flowers, shrubbery, lawns, extended water-mains, more homes, increased prosperity, work for laborers, business for the general public, growth, beauty, and greater commercial and general importance to the city.

The appointment of Secretary Thomas, as Supervisor of Census for Utah in place of Register O'Neil, who resigned the office, should be understood by all who desire to apply for the position of enumerator. Those who have not sent in their applications in the form published in the News should forward Secretary Thomas. The gentlemen in every way qualified for the position to which he has been appointed.

Artificial reservoirs, when properly built, are good stores of water for culinary purposes and the emergencies, but it takes a flowing stream for efficient irrigation. Don't you know it?

All the registered voters—and no others—should go to the polls on Sunday, and vote on one of the most important questions of the city for public consideration in this city.

Never ridicule sacred things, or what others esteem as such, however absurd they may seem to you.

Shall Salt Lake City secure the legal right to an adequate water supply? "Yes" or "No?" that is the question.

Choose the course you intend to adopt with calm deliberation, and when you have thus adopted it, persevere in it with firm continuance, unless convinced that you have taken a misstep.

The election on Monday is not to decide how or by what route water shall be brought into this city, but whether the city authorities shall have power to borrow enough money to bring it here.

Voters, remember that if the question on Monday is decided in the affirmative, the money borrowed will be expended at home, and the working men and the business men, and thus the whole community will reap the benefits of its circulation.

This is how the Harrisburg (Pa.) Patriot usually alludes to a performance which is to come off at Chicago in the early summer.

"In the great musical drama to be enacted by the Republican party in Chicago, next June, the dramatic personage will be as follows:

Father.....Mr. J. D. Cameron
Practical Son.....Mr. U. S. Grant
The Household.....Delegates to the Convention
Faint Call.....Mr. James G. Blaine

The grand climax in this unassuming drama will be the killing of the failed call."

The main reason why this borrowing question must be decided now is this: A legal prior water right is acquired, not by the making of a ditch or the building of a canal, but by the actual use of the water. The projected canal, if built at all, must be built at once, so that the water may be turned into it and used, and the work can't be done quickly enough without money is borrowed to pay for it.

The process for making artificial stone, discovered by Torsinoff, is thus described: "A mortar consisting of equal parts of lime and sand is exposed for a few hours to a temperature of 180 degrees centigrade in the presence of water vapor. The paste having been taken out of the furnace is now placed under the cylinders of a machine like that used for molding bricks, and it comes out in the form of cubes, on being exposed to the air, become dry and hard. In the course of eight or nine hours these cubes are as hard as good building stones, and are fit for use. This artificial stone is, in fact, a sort of brick of mortar baked at a low temperature, and the cost, too, is about the same as that of bricks."

SUGGESTIVE FACTS, FIGURES AND REFLECTIONS.

THE habits of a community are a fair index of their material prosperity. When these habits are simple and limited to necessities, it is, as a rule, because of poverty, or, in isolated cases, from inability to spend the means possessed.

In the early history of Utah there was a time when money was the least desirable kind of pay for any labor. Men would work for clothing, groceries, tools or stock, but as for gold, it was a drug in the community, and as a consequence was of little monetary value. Soon, however, overloaded emigrant and finally merchant trains arrived in the then young city, and so anxious were the possessors of coin to get rid of it, that entering a little crowded store, they would throw their arms around a lot of merchandise on the counter, one saying, "I will take this," and another, "I will take that," irrespective of goods or price, until the merchant measured coin by the brass kettle-full, and soon sent it east for further supplies.

This was the gold era of the Territory; after this, or during the war, came the era of paper; it was as "thick as leaves in Valamburga," and every possessor thought that could be had for this depreciated currency, in fear of the threatened bankruptcy of the United States.

Since the advent of the railroad and the consequent steadiness of supply, and also the absence of great fluctuations in money values, there is an exhibition of the voluntary tastes, the power of tradition, the inability to withstand temptation, and the great tendency toward imitation which pervades society greater than was ever manifested before. We have some here who (in a local sense) are wealthy; they follow the rich of cities and nations, and are comparatively poor follow the local magnates, and indulge in many things which can be ill-afforded, because they are used by those who are able to bear the expense. This tendency to imitate is good, when good is the standard; it is evil when the standard is evil. But the disposition is manifest, whether the practice is good, bad or indifferent. The ostentation which marks some of our marriages, the display and expense which are seen at our funerals, the style of our dwellings, their furniture and surroundings; the costliness of our dress; the supplies upon our tables; are all gangled, in many instances, not by our incomes or even necessities, but by the example of those with more means, and to please the eye and ear of what Eliza Cook called, "That big fool—the world."

One thing is certain, that both rich and poor cultivate many tastes, indulge in many articles, and spend much money in directions which may be considered not as necessities but as luxuries, that is things not really essential to health and comfort, and at the same time by many good authorities considered positively injurious!

After these preliminaries let us glance at three simple articles which enter into extensive consumption in this city. If we were to give the religious aspects of this question for the moment, in view of our mixed population, we can certainly inquire whether from a social or a financial point of view, it really pays for any community, composed mainly of workers and persons of limited means, to scatter its substance in a direction so unremunerative, when so many channels are open, and so many industries languish for the means thus thrown away. The articles to which allusion is made are the social trinity of modern times—Tobacco, Coffee, and Tobacco. A few facts and figures on their local consumption will serve perhaps to stimulate thought and demonstrate fully more easily than many words divested of such facts and figures.

From reliable data we gather the fact that the people of this Territory consumed last year nearly 500,000 pounds of Tea. Think of it, a half a million pounds! And they did this at an expense (first-cost) of between one hundred and seventy-five and two hundred thousand dollars. That is a pretty heavy brewing of tea for a supposed population of one hundred and fifty thousand; it is really three and a half pounds each for every man, woman, and child in the Territory! Our Coffee bill in addition to this is not very insignificant, either. There was imported and consumed in the Territory last year about three hundred and sixty thousand pounds, making a thousand pounds for every day in the year except Washington's birthday, the Fourth and Twenty-fourth of July, Thanksgiving and Christmas days. That first cost implied expenditure of near seventy-five thousand dollars for Coffee.

When we come to the consumption of Tobacco, probably our *pro rata* share is below that of other sections of the country. But there is enough disbursed for the weed to cause much reflection and suggest reforms. Whether the direction should be the stimulus or local production, we will not at present stop to inquire but keep to facts and figures. There was imported last year over one hundred and fifty thousand pounds, exclusive of cigars, and this at a cost of more than fifty thousand dollars. The combined cost of the three articles named, amounted to nearly three hundred and thirty thousand dollars. If to this we add the average wholesale and retail profit about twelve percent, we have as the startling result nearly three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars as the price paid for an indulgence so nearly universal that the only appearance almost like a local calamity. The freight is enough to load a train of fifty cars at twenty thousand pounds each!

Compare this with what we spend on education. Think of it in connection with the building of school houses, railroads, and canals. Compare it with what we do for the poor and the unfortunate. Compare it with our missionary labors and our efforts to gather the poor and

then ask if we are justified wholly in the course we have been taking! The figures given are in round numbers for convenience, but they are rather under than over-stated. Close figures are obtainable, but unnecessary in the premises. As they stand, they are evidence of temporal prosperity. But they belong to the habits of luxury, and while the Saints meet in Conference to celebrate their first grand Jubilee, they might ponder on the pertinent and pregnant questions: Has our half-century of revelation and blessing been as productive of good fruit as it might have been? Is our appreciation of "Words of Wisdom" as thorough as it should be? And would not all feel brighter and better if this great sum, annually spent for self-indulgence and to gratify perverted tastes and the spirit of fashion and imitation, was in future spent in developing the resources of our country, establishing new industries for our filling posterity, and pushing more rapidly forward that Kingdom which many so ardently profess to regard as the chief object of their desires and exertions?

THE ASSEMBLY HALL.

HOW IT LOOKS BY GASLIGHT.

THE INTERIOR OF THIS BEAUTIFUL BUILDING BRIEFLY DESCRIBED.

Last evening, a News reporter, by invitation of Brother Henry Grow, superintendent of construction of the Salt Lake Assembly Hall, made a visit to the structure with the intention of making a few notes regarding the progress of the work and its present state of completion. During the last few weeks work on the interior has been prosecuted with great vigor, and while much is yet left to be done, a commendable labor has been performed, and every one will be astonished at the progress that has been made since New Year's, when the public were last admitted to the Hall.

The building last evening was illuminated and heated up to the requisite standard, and the choir held a practice, and during the evening the organ was tried. It is at present very much out of tune, and some of the pipes are a little leaky. The pipes are yet exposed to view, and it presents a naked and incomplete appearance, but when finished and encased as projected, will be an attractive ornament.

The stands, which are three in number, are in the west end, immediately in front of the choir and organ, and as in the New Tabernacle, are ranged one above another at such an elevation as to be convenient for both speakers and hearers. The lower or sacrament stand is on a level with the floor at the lower portion, and is handsomely painted and grained in imitation of walnut and California laurel. The upper stand, which only received the first coat of paint, but is intended, when finished, to correspond with the lower one. Considerable painting is yet necessary on the benches and doors and in various parts of the elevated stands. The pillars supporting the gallery are in imitation of marble, and are graceful and elegant.

The first thing which attracts the attention after entering the building is the magnificent ceiling, an adequate description of which cannot be expressed in words. It is divided into panels, sixteen in number, by a plain but elegant moulding and border. The panels, of course, are not all of a similar shape nor size, but to accommodate the peculiar shape of the roof, are triangles, squares and parallelograms. The ground work appears by gas light to be of a straw color and the moulding and painting to be done in a rich, bright brown, that has nothing of a sombre or gloomy character in it. The frescoes and ornamental pieces which fill the panels of the ceiling and the work of Brother Wm. C. Morris, are clear and beautiful.

They were done under the direction of Sept. Grow and with the approval of President Taylor. The large triangular panel over the west and elevated portion of the Hall, contains the All-seeing Eye, the Hiv of Deseret, and in the two lower corners, the Nauvoo and Kirtland Temples. The next panels east contain on the north side a representation of Peter, James and John conferring the Melchizedek priesthood upon Joseph, and on the south side Joseph and Oliver receiving the Aaronic priesthood from John the Baptist. The next and largest panels are in the main central division, and contain on the north side the Salt Lake and Logan Temples, and on the south side those at St. George and Mant. Over the temples are representations of the Savior, Moses, Elijah and Elias. The triangular panel over the east end of the building contains a historical fresco painting of large dimensions, representing "Moroni showing the Prophet Joseph where the plates were hid in the hill Cumorah." The smaller divisions contain merely ornamental frescoes of no particular significance.

Over the alcove on the north side and above that entrance are the words: "Pioneers entered this valley July 24th, 1847." In the smaller alcove on the south side is the inscription: "Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, organized April 6th, 1830." The great amount of work expended on this upper portion of the building and the excellent and artistic manner in which it has been done can only be appreciated by observation, and is justly a source of pride to those having had the work in charge.

The heating and illuminating properties were arranged under the personal direction of Mr. David James, of this city, who has proved himself, by this labor, a thorough master of his business, a plumber and gas fitter of ingenuity and ability. The heating apparatus consists of two low pressure steam boilers, manufactured by W. H. Warner, of New York, under the Gold patent, and the whole system of pipes and radiators comes under the same patent. The boilers are in the west end of the building, underneath the stand, and the steam

is carried to all parts of the building by pipes, which run under every alternate bench in the body of the hall, and by twelve radiators, placed in various portions of the building. A pressure of a pound and a half will produce sufficient heat to comfortably warm the building, and this low pressure is maintained by means of an ingenious automatic arrangement, which, when a greater pressure is attained, shuts off the draught and opens the door of the furnace. This is a most effective safety valve. Accidents, therefore, from too great heat is made impossible, and the sound and a half pressure surely ought to alarm nobody. It has been found by experiment that when the boilers are filled, only five gallons of water will be consumed in heating the hall twenty-four hours. Should it be found necessary to increase the temperature beyond its present limit, by comparatively little extra work pipes can be laid under every seat in the building and the heating capacity will thus be nearly doubled. The building is lighted by four chandeliers of twelve jets, hanging from the centre of the building; four of six jets, one hanging from each corner, two pillar lights, four jets each, on the middle stand; and fourteen bracket lights under the gallery. All these chandeliers are silver mounted, handsomely ornamented with pendants of cut glass, and were made by Thacker, Buck & Co., of Philadelphia, after patterns altered especially for this building. The burners, proper, are the finest in the city, and were sent from England to Bro. James by his brother. They were manufactured under the supervision, and produce a beautiful and steady flame of light.

There are three entrances to the building, one each on the north, east and south sides, and at each entrance stairs lead to the commodious gallery. From the gallery at the north, entrance, a narrow winding stair leads to the roof and tower, from which a grand view of the city and valley is obtained. The building is now nearing completion and is considered the finest of its character in the West. No written description of its beauties can give an idea of the appearance of the interior, which can be pronounced at once neat, attractive and comfortable. Three hundred persons can be easily seated in it, and with crowding, five hundred more can be accommodated. Its acoustic properties were tested last evening by President John Taylor and other members of the Twelve who were present. Hearing is perfect in every part of the building, and the brethren present expressed themselves delighted with the labors so far done. The plans of the architect, Mr. Obad Taylor, have been fully carried out by Mr. Henry Grow, who has had the entire building under his supervision, is one of the construction committee, and to whom, more than any other man, the thanks and appreciation of the people of this State are due. The News congratulates Bro. Grow on his energy and success, and acknowledges his courtesy in furnishing its reporter with the opportunity of visiting the structure.

BORN. April 24, in the 15th Ward, to Sophia J. and J. M. Russell, a son, both doing well.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Salt Lake City Road Company will be held at the office of the President, David James, on Saturday, April 17th, 1888, at 2 p.m., for the election of officers for the ensuing year.

H. B. ANDERSON, Secretary, Salt Lake City, March 27, 1888.

TO MINERS, FARMERS, MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS & RAILROAD COMPANIES.

THE NEW LIGHT WEIGHT WATER PIPE.

Fig. 1. AMERICAN PIPE CO'S NEW LIGHT WEIGHT PIPE. IRON COUPLING BEFORE PAINTING.

Fig. 2. IS Superior for Hydraulic Mining, City Water Works, and all other purposes for which iron or wood is used to any pipe now manufactured. It combines

LIGHTNESS WITH STRENGTH. (Being from 1 to 2 the weight of iron,) and

CHEAPNESS WITH DURABILITY. It is made of the Best Oregon Pine, and is spirally bound with wrought iron or galvanized strength to sustain any required pressure.

The whole Exterior is Completely Protected from Rust, and is Ready by a Thick Coating of Asphalting, while the Interior being Consistently in contact with the water

WILL LAST FOR 50 YEARS. It is from 50 to 75 per cent. Cheaper than the Iron Pipe, and will sustain a gravity head of 700 feet, or over 500 pounds pressure to the square inch.

It is already in use in many of the leading Cities of the Pacific Coast, and is rapidly taking the place of iron pipe along the lines of Western Railroads. It is used for Gas, Oil and Water. For full particulars, prices, etc., address,

JOSEPH A. WEST, General Agent, Ogden, Utah.

DAVID JAMES, Plumber, Salt Lake City, Utah.

CHAMPION REAPERS & MOWERS.

Tiger Sulky Hay Rakes (Self Dumpers). Farmers who are now looking around them to see where they can get the Best Goods and for the Least Money, we invite them to Look in at

THE BAIN WAGON DEPOT!

And you will find the above celebrated Harvesting Machines, which are so well known, and known to be the most durable in use. We have a full stock of

SALT LAKE THEATRE!

CHAS. E. LOCKE, Manager (10th Street Theatre, San Francisco.)

Saturday Night, April 3d.

ONE NIGHT ONLY

With the World-renowned Comedian, Mr.

SOTHERN!

Supported by his own

COMPANY OF COMEDIANS

Selected from among the Most Prominent Artists of the New York and London Theatres.

Alfred J. Stewart, (Theatre Royal, Haymarket, London.)
Lester Lewis, (Park Theatre, New York.)
Lizzie Harold, (Laurel Theatre, New York.)
Lottie Norton, (Gaiety Theatre, N. Y.)

The Manager respectfully submits Mr. SOTHERN's great comedy, "The World as it is," a new and original farce, and a world famous characterisation.

LORD DUNDREARY.

—IN OUR—

AMERICAN COUSIN.

As Played by him upwards of 5,000 Times in America, by British Kings and Queens, and all the Great

Box Office Open for Sale of Tickets on Friday, April 2, at 10 a.m.

CONFERENCE!

The Greatest Event of the Season.

Orebaugh's Delightful Comic Opera, in 3 acts.

THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEORGETOWN.

Will be performed by the Juveniles, etc., at the

SALT LAKE THEATRE,

—OR—

MONDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,

APRIL 5th and 7th.

This Opera has a world wide reputation for its beautiful music, and the wit and humor of its plot. No pains or expense will be spared to make this performance the most perfect ever given in this city.

THE CAST WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:

LA GRAND DUCHESSE, Miss M. Parnell
Wanda, Miss Lily Taylor
Oleg, Miss M. Parnell
Charlotte, Miss M. Parnell
General Boum, Miss M. Parnell
Baron Fies, Miss M. Parnell
Napomex, Miss M. Parnell
Baron Fies, Miss M. Parnell
Prince Paul, Miss M. Parnell
Soldiers, Messrs. Vivandiers, Lords and Ladies of Court, etc., by a Chorus of voices.

CARELESS ORCHESTRA!

Have been secured to interpret the Music: Prof. Vaino, Messrs. Vaino, Olson and Olson, Second Violin, Messrs. Vaino, Olson and Olson, Violoncello, Mr. Vaino, Double Bass, Mr. Vaino, Piano, Mr. Vaino, Organ, Mr. Vaino, Horns, Messrs. Vaino and McIntire, Trombones, Mr. Vaino, Trumpets, Mr. Vaino, Drums, Mr. Vaino.

Musician, Mr. A. C. Smyth

Admission—Usual Theatre rates. Box Office Open on Thursday, April 1st, at 2 p.m.

TUESDAY, APRIL 6th.

H. M. S. PINAFORE.

By Gilbert and Sullivan, will be given.

By request and

POSITIVELY FOR THE LAST TIME

THE "LITTLE DETECTIVE."

A Family Scale for \$3.00.

WEIGHS FROM 1-4 OZ. TO 25 LBS.

Chicago SCALE CO. Over 300 Different Varieties manufactured. Equal to the Very Best, and Sold at Low Rates. 2-ton Wagon Scales, \$200 4-ton " " " 400 6-ton " " " 600 Delivered on Cars in Chicago. Full Price List sent free to anyone. Address: Chicago Scale Co., Chicago, Ill. W. A. Smith, Salt Lake City, Utah.

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ARE ARRIVING EVERY DAY IN

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—AT—

Z. C. M. I.

THE LARGEST LINES OF

Embroideries, LACES, LACE CURTAINS, ETC.,

EVER BROUGHT TO THIS CITY.

OUR OWN IMPORTATIONS

DIRECT FROM EUROPE.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK,

IT IS THE

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE IN THE CITY.

H. S. ELDREDGE, Supt.

10th and 11th Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah.

GEORGE H. CLARK, 10th and 11th Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah.

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