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

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SALT LAKE CITY, JULY 3, 1903.

THE NATION'S BIRTHDAY.

Salt Lake City will take a general holiday tomorrow. That is proper. The whole State will jubilate in common with the entire Federal Union. We have no civic arrangement for a formal celebration, but the chief business houses will close, and the citizens will rejoice in their own fashion, and be just as thankful to God and to the fathers of our country for the blessings of popular government, as though they congregated to hear speeches, sing songs and join in old-fashioned expressions of patriotism. There will be fireworks galore, music in plenty, excursions to pleasure resorts, feasting, sun-bathing, shouting, the display of national flags and bunting, and the usual signs of American liberty.

There should be no excess. Order can be maintained in the midst of hilarity. More than usual freedom of deportment may be permitted on the great anniversary, but this need not be extended to rowdiness and lawlessness, but should be kept within rational bounds.

The world is vastly the better for the triumph of the United States in its struggle for liberty; and as the years rush on and our flag waves over extended domains in various directions, the principles which it stands for will work their way into human hearts and national laws and observances, until the glad day shall come when all mankind will be free. Then there will be a celebration, the joyful sounds of which will reverberate o'er mountain and vale, o'er land and sea, and the heavens will smile on a planet redeemed from oppression and glorious in everlasting liberty.

GO ON WITH THE WORK.

The City Council on Thursday evening passed a resolution appropriating \$36,000 towards the building of a reservoir in Parley's canyon. Of this sum \$20,000 is to be spent on the preliminary work necessary before the dam is commenced, that is in changing the road, clearing away obstructions, removing soil and rubbish, so as to get down to bedrock, etc. The balance is to be expended on the foundation of the reservoir, which at its base is to be about a hundred and fifty feet long.

This work is about all that can be done on the reservoir this year. The amount named is considered quite sufficient to pay for it. If money was at hand for the whole project it could not be expended now. The attempt at bonding the city for a large sum has failed, because there is no likelihood of its success if an election were called, and no prospect of a favorable sale of bonds is in sight. They would have to be placed, if at all, at a decided disadvantage.

It is to be expected that the bond agitators will do what they can against the plan adopted. It is already predicted that the Mayor will veto the appropriation. It should be easy to override the veto, if the expressed desire to build the reservoir as soon as possible is sincere. All the talk about "piecemeal" or "patchwork" construction is folly in view of the fact that it must of necessity be proceeded with in the manner decided upon, no matter in what way the money to pay for it is obtained. As to the terms of a contract, it is very clear to practical minds that when this preliminary work is completed and the foundation is laid, more satisfactory arrangements can be effected than at present, for a better understanding can then be had of what is needed and what the cost will be.

It is represented by opponents of the method to be followed in obtaining funds for the reservoir work, that it will cripple the water department next year, and prevent the laying of new water mains and repairing the old ones. Also that the street tax levy will have to be reduced one mill and the money be applied to the reservoir fund. Let us see. A tax of one mill would not amount to \$35,000. The sale of the old City Hall corner will bring at least \$20,000. How much would the water department be crippled for funds at that rate? But suppose half a mill only is taken from the street tax levy and devoted to the reservoir work; that would not amount to \$17,500. Add \$20,000 from the sale of the property named, and the balance to come from the water tax fund would be \$15,500.

Considering the annual increase of income from water taxes, which is at least \$3,000, and the total amount actually received from this source, that is, about \$100,000, why should not a portion of it be expended on the reservoir, which is conceded to be of vast importance and essential to the settlement of the water question? It is urged that there are defects in the laterals of the main water pipe of the cemetery, and that larger pipes must be substituted for the small iron pipes. Well, the sum of \$3,000 has already been appropriated for that purpose. As to other needed changes and improvements there will be ample funds, even when the amount we have named is deducted therefrom.

The waterworks department is well

conducted and there should be sufficient means at hand for its maintenance. But it ought not to be forgotten that a large portion, say about half of the money raised on the last water bonds, has been devoted to improvements in the waterworks of the city. Out of the \$200,000 thus raised, about \$65,000 has been spent in the purchase of lands and water rights in Parley's canyon, \$35,000 on the reservoir at the east bench, \$8,000 on dredging the Jordan river, for the mattress plant, \$2,000 for the pumping plant, \$5,000. These figures if approximately correct would indicate that over \$140,000 had been devoted to city waterworks, and improvements and improvements, out of the money from the sale of the water bonds. Why, then, should not a portion of the regular water levy be devoted to aid the reservoir work, which would be determined upon?

It is evident to an on-looker who keeps his eyes open that some of the most clamorous advocates of an ample water supply for the city, really want the adoption of piecemeal rather than the public benefit. When they want what they want, they don't want anything in the desired direction. We hope the real workers for a full water supply for this city will pull together for the only practical method now in view, and do something besides talk and struggle and indulge in personal disputes.

The catalogue of the Agricultural College of Utah for 1903-1904 has just been released. It is a finely illustrated volume of interest to the general public, as it gives very full information of one of the most educational institutions of this intermountain region. The college comprises no less than five different schools, including those of agriculture, domestic science, commerce, engineering, etc. The agricultural experiment station connected with it is one of the most important departments, and the data ascertained there are of the greatest practical value to this region.

LIES AND FICTION.

It is almost incredible that in this age anybody should be found bold enough to openly advocate lying. Mendacity is common enough, but those guilty of it always endeavor to hide themselves behind a semblance of truth. It has been generally thought that "honesty is the best policy," and that, justly, the eternal fate of liars is in the fiery lake, but now a Paris theologian comes forward with the doctrine that some lies are permissible. He specifies those told to guard a secret, or in self-defense. At it is clear that if a lie is sometimes justified, those given to lying will find an excuse for their deplorable vice, all the time. Especially is self-defense a wide cloak that can be made to cover a multitude of iniquities. The child that lies to mother about the jam; the husband that lies to his wife about his night's out; the business man who lies about his goods; all can claim justification on the ground of self-defense. To say that a lie is justifiable under any circumstances, is to excuse all lies and liars. Perjury would be justifiable on the same ground.

It is quite possible, though, that a better definition of the word "lie" is needed than the one commonly accepted. Every misrepresentation of a fact is not a "lie." Every appropriation of property not one's own is not theft, and every killing is not murder. A man who takes life in self-defense, or in the defense of country and home, is acquitted of God and man and often honored. A person who takes a piece of food, to appease his hunger when there is no other resource open to him, will not be held as a thief. In the same way, it should be clear that if there are instances in which a false statement is justifiable, such statement no longer comes under the category of "lies." Why, artists, dramatists, novelists, fairly every day. They depict and describe impossible scenes; they employ highly exaggerating colors; they use anachronisms and fictitious situations. The writers of fables and parables tell most absurd tales, and yet they are not "liars." They employ a degree of fiction for worthy purposes as legitimate as the writing of history. Our Lord Himself was the author of the most wonderful pieces of fiction ever recorded.

It seems to us that those who discuss this question of permissible and impermissible "lying" are not observing the proper distinction between wicked falsehood and proper fiction. That causes confusion. Sons of Ananias will forever stand condemned as enemies of mankind.

LOOKS LIKE RACE WAR.

Perhaps no recent event in this country has attracted so general attention as the Delaware lynching. This is encouraging, for by the discussion of that outrage a sentiment, it is hoped, will be engendered from which good may result.

One of the apologists for the crime points out that some parts of Delaware have been rendered unsafe by the presence of an immoral, colored element, and that adds. Where the laws are not enforced, a pretext for the public to protect themselves by their own hands. This argument is common among apologists for mob brutality. It is probably the best that can be thought of. But it is wrong, and it embodies doctrine of anarchy. The law proposition is this: "Where the law is not enforced, it remains for the public to punish the recalcitrant offender, and to elect others who will perform their duties." The remedy for the misadministration of the law is not to be sought in the dark corners of mob law, but at the ballot box.

The trouble with anarchy is that it works both ways. If the white agitators are upheld in their advocacy of mob law, the colored leaders cannot be much blamed, if they too, incite to riot, and then there will be race war, with all its horrors. The fact is that negro agitators have already commenced to develop inflammatory speeches. Last Sunday a colored preacher at Wilmington uttered his bearers to frenzy by the following harangues:

"The white man is a heathen, a

heathen, a monster before God, and is equal to any of the category of crime. I would sooner trust myself in a den of hyenas than in his arms. With the court, the law and the officers of law in his hands the despised negro can expect no mercy, justice or protection. The negro is unsafe anywhere in this country. He is the open prey at all times of barbarians who know no restraint and will not be restrained. There is but one part left for the persecuted negro, when charged with crime and when innocent. Be a law unto yourself. You are taught by this lesson of outrage to save yourself from torture at the hands of the blood-seeking public. Save your race from insult and shame. Be your own sheriff, court and jury, as was the outlaw Tracy. Die in your tracks, perhaps drinking the blood of your pursuers. Booker T. Washington's charity, humanity, advocacy of forgiveness, love, industry and so on will never be reciprocated by white men."

Dangerous as this kind of talk is at a time when public excitement runs high, it cannot be wondered at, when mob law is advocated in the pulpits of the other side. The country needs to wake up over the race question and do something, before it finds itself facing a problem which only the sword can solve.

A KIND WORD FROM FLORIDA.

The latest ministerial agitation against the Latter-day Saints has called forth quite a number of kind expressions of good will toward the Church and people of Utah. Perhaps more of this has been noted during any previous similar stir. It would indicate that the number of friends is increasing, while the enemies are gradually losing their influence, though their efforts at retarding it are tremendous.

One of the latest utterances in a truly liberal spirit is found in Life and Health for July, this year. This little paper is published monthly at Longview, Ind., Cuba Co., Florida, the editor being Mr. F. M. Murchinson. He says:

"Another trade against the Mormons has been raised, and it is said that an effort will be made to have every religious body that meets this summer pass resolutions asking the expulsion of the Latter-day Saints from the United States. Some of the world's most prominent religious bodies are doing this. In Salt Lake City there is a Presbyterian church or publication house the chief object of which is to vilify or down the Latter-day Saints. Whenever this firm hears of a community or individual favorable to the Mormon literature—tracts, pamphlets, papers, etc.—to offset the preaching of the Elders and bring them into disrepute and contempt. Most of this literature is misleading or fallacious. It would be only common decency for the unbiassed prejudice against the Mormons. Persecution has been the work of devil serving hypocrites from the foundation of the world. The best way to find out the truth about the Mormons is to read the books by Mormon authors, they are more truthful and accurate than those of their traducers. Since the Mormons—men, women and children—were forced to leave their homes in this country many years ago in the dead of winter and seek an abiding place elsewhere, making the weary trip across the plains to the then desert of Utah while it still belonged to Mexico, it would be only common decency for the balance of the country to let them alone. Religious bodies, women's temperance unions and prominent individuals should beware from being drawn into this vulgar trade against the Saints, who are as honest in their faith as any other religious body. This paper is in favor of allowing all religious denominations equal rights as the Constitution of the United States provides. It is best to investigate before you condemn. Solomon in his proverb says: 'He that answers before he hears, it is folly and shame unto him.'"

This is by no means an isolated opinion. It is general among fair-minded people, especially outside the sects. It is a pity that the religious people should not lead in the liberal views embodied in the American Constitution. The big Saturday "News" will be out as usual tomorrow. A dust storm is an ill wind that blows nobody any good. The Declaration of Independence is mighty good reading for tomorrow. What splendid walking delegates in embryo are striking messengers boys! As in politics so in prize fights, men are frequently put up merely to be knocked down. An eastern millionaire has married a maniac. Evidently she gave him the glad hand. King Edward's relations with King Peter are friendly but not diplomatic. This is extremely diplomatic. The Mount Hamilton observatory can be depended upon to lick the comet with two tails into its proper place. The automobile race for the James Gordon Bennett cup was not nearly so interesting as the Paris-Madrid race. There were no fatalities. In view of all that has transpired in St. Louis in the way of corruption and theft, it is wise, or otherwise, to send Liberty Bell to the exposition? T. Thomas Fortune, the colored editor, has returned from the Philippines, and he brings back a pretty good opinion of the Filipinos. If you step on a Filipino's corn, says Mr. Fortune, he will step on yours; if you pop him on the jaw, he will pop you on the same place. This shows that they are not Christians, else they would turn the other cheek when slapped on one.

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH.

Hurrah! hurrah! for the glorious Fourth.

Hurrah! hurrah! it is here:
With a bang and bang
And a ring-a-ling-ling
Worse than Chinese New Year.
The boy with his gun
Is having his fun.

While the crackers are cracking,
The racket is racking
The nerves of the old folks,
Who'd like to place cold strokes,
On the hides of the boys
Who kick up the noise
With those outlandish toys,
Called fireworks.

The fireworks are booming the glorious day,
With a hoop and a bang they exclaim it.

From morning till night,

From darkness till light
Their thunders loudly proclaim it
With a rat-a-tat-tat,
Tut-tut-rat-tat-tat,
And the street cars are running,
Like galling snags gumming,
Over the caps that are popping
Unceasing, ne'er stopping,
And yet are the boys
Still making their noise
With those terrible toys,
Called fireworks.

Hurrah! hurrah! for the fifth of July,
When the glorious Fourth has gone!
Oh, let's give a cheer
To last through the year,
Till another Fourth has come,
Some boy with a bomb
Has blown off his palm;
A cracker exploded
Some boy's face has loaded
With the terrible powder
In the strife to go louder
On the part of the boys,
Who kick up the noise,
With those outlandish toys,
Called fireworks.

FRUITS OF LAWLESSNESS.
Chicago News.

The revelations of peonage in the south and the reports of mob outbreaks both north and south have been followed by threats of violent retaliation and by much dangerous and inflammatory talk. In Wilmington, the scene of one of the most revolting lynchings yet recorded, the excitement did not spend itself merely in talk. The negro mob which assaulted white citizens and fired upon the police "Thursday night" appears to have been quite as enraged if not as determined a body as the white mob which had put into effect the lawless decree of Judge Lynch a few nights before.

Springfield Republican.

The times are indeed strenuous, and satisfied should be those who have been striving in the rule of force and defending might as right as an employed on a national scale. The better life of the nation, however, is already beginning powerfully to assert itself, and in striking crimes are being committed. In Wilmington, the scene of one of the most revolting lynchings yet recorded, the excitement did not spend itself merely in talk. The negro mob which assaulted white citizens and fired upon the police "Thursday night" appears to have been quite as enraged if not as determined a body as the white mob which had put into effect the lawless decree of Judge Lynch a few nights before.

It was reserved for Richmond to touch the real stern lesson to mob rule. The application of martial law, with an iron hand, open orders to the troops to shoot the first rioter that showed his head—that was the way they did it in Virginia, and it is the only way to deal with murderous lawlessness, as the history of government has shown, before and since Napoleon's "whiff of grapeshot." The moment that a public official dares with men who set the laws and courts at defiance—worse of all, covers before them and allows persons to save the action of the sworn guardians of order—that moment does he endanger the whole fabric of government.

Milwaukee Wisconsin.

Delaware is now in a condition of anarchy, and there is peril of a race war. No punishment comes too severe for the wretched victim of the mob, but violence inflicted by mobs lacks moral effect and incites reprisals. The mob of this kind which is now in the mountain region of Kentucky illustrates what is inevitable in any locality where individuals take the administration of justice into their own hands and are not punished for their crime against social order.

New York Evening Post.

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Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The inception and continuance of this scandalous situation was due simply to trifling with the law in the first place. The judge was the first to evade a plain duty by splitting legal hairs and postponing until September a trial which should never have been postponed at all. A clergyman trifled with the law when he advocated lynching in case of the law's delay. The police, were cowardly and incapable, and though young in numbers and guarding a jail duty suited for defense, contented themselves with turning water on a murderous mob instead of pouring bullets into it. It is probable that had the police made a semblance of a stand not 100 men in a mob of 5,000 would have been willing to risk their skin for the sake of getting at the prisoner. Still more flagrant trifling with the law was shown in yielding to the mob on Wednesday and releasing its leader, and in tolerating the anarchy that followed his release. Thus, crime added to crime and anarchy to anarchy.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Cooking Club for July discusses cooking, with a wealth of practical recipes for every day use, eating, dining, and entertaining. Besides, there are special articles on the cucumber, a July luncheon, eight menus without meat, all-meativeness; and a score of other topics.—Cooking Club, Goshen, Ind.

The Juvenile Instructor for July is just out. The number is full of interesting articles as the following will show: "The Bull Home," Alice Louise Reynolds; "Some of Our Girls," Louise Latta Greene Richards (illustrated); "A Dream and its Fulfillment," W. A. M.; "The Tower of London," (illustrated), Lydia D. Alder; "Current Topics," The Assassination of King A. Alexander and Queen Draga—A Jewish Poem—Lord Kelvin on Religion—New Hope for the Indians; "My Salary and What I did with it," Editorial; "Thoughts: Wisdom in Giving to Children, Joseph F. Smith; The Recitation of the Beatitudes—Deacons at Stake Sunday School Conferences—Some Notes from Our 1902 Statistical Reports—Premiums to Sunday Schools—A Bad Sign—Notes; "Some of Our Sunday Schools," The Sunday School in Fredericksburg, Denmark (illustrated); "Andrew Jensen: 'Smiles'; 'Man's Inhumanity to Man,' Tragic and Thrilling Story of the Huguenots (illustrated); Joseph Hyrum Parry; "Religion Class Department," "Our Little Talks," How to Put in a Farm, Reuben A. McConkie; and "To the Letter-Box,"—Salt Lake City.

The American Monthly Review of Reviews for July opens a new volume of that great magazine. The shocking end of the Obrenovitch dynasty in Serbia at the occasion of some interesting editorial comment; the British tariff debate centering about Mr. Chamberlain's proposals, especially in its bearings on Canadian trade relations; also claims editorial attention; Mr. W. T. Staud makes a scathing exposure of the plunderings and atrocities perpetrated in the Congo Free State for the profit and aggrandizement of Leopold, King of the Belgians; a wholly different kind of exploitation is described by Joseph M. Rogers under the title, "The American Invasion of Egypt,"—an account of Yankee bridge-building in the heart of the Dark Continent; this year's remarkable migration of European peoples to the new world is the subject of well-informed article by Samuel E. Moffett; and the recent work of the English, Scotch, German and Swedish Antarctic Expeditions is effectively summarized by Cyrus C. Adams. Among the distinctively American topics discussed in the same number are "The

Erie Canal—Its Past and Future," by H. M. Wilson; "Put First in the United States," by H. M. Suter; "The Recent Floods of the Middle West," by Charles M. Harger; and "Welfare Work" in a Great Industrial Plant," by John R. Commons.—New York.

In the North American Review for July, Harold Cox criticizes "Mr. Chamberlain's Protection Scheme," Mr. Charles Johnston gives a summary of the history of the kingdom of Serbia. O. P. Austin presents statistics showing the extent of the cotton industry recently attained by "American Manufacturers in the World's Markets." Dr. Emil Reich offers "A New View of the War of American Independence." J. N. Leger, Haytian Minister to the United States, tells "The Truth about Hayti." Abraham Cahan endeavors to establish a connection between "Jewish Massacres and the Revolutionary Movement in Russia." Raul Perez explains "The Panama Canal Question from a Colombian Standpoint." George L. Kittredge, professor of English in Harvard University, writes of "An American School." Lucius F. C. Garvin, governor of Rhode Island, advocates the adoption of "The Constitutional Initiative." W. L. Penfield, solicitor to the state department, shows the advantages to international law which have resulted from "The Anglo-German Intervention in Venezuela." Adam Scott introduces "Some Letters from Ruskin to a Young Lady," and Margaret Bland contends that "The Curse of Eve" still lingers in the woman who possesses herself of the fruit of the tree of knowledge. It is a great number, full of reading matter of timely interest.—New York.

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No. 4, 1:00 p. m.	No. 3, 2:15 p. m.
No. 6, 1:45 p. m.	No. 5, 3:00 p. m.
No. 8, 2:30 p. m.	No. 7, 3:45 p. m.
No. 10, 3:15 p. m.	No. 9, 4:00 p. m.
No. 12, 4:00 p. m.	No. 11, 5:15 p. m.
No. 14, 4:45 p. m.	No. 13, 6:00 p. m.
No. 16, 5:30 p. m.	No. 15, 6:45 p. m.
No. 18, 6:15 p. m.	No. 17, 7:20 p. m.
No. 20, 7:00 p. m.	No. 19, 8:15 p. m.
No. 22, 7:45 p. m.	No. 21, 9:00 p. m.
No. 24, 8:30 p. m.	No. 23, 9:45 p. m.
No. 26, 9:15 p. m.	No. 25, 10:30 p. m.
No. 28, 10:00 p. m.	No. 27, 11:15 p. m.
No. 30, 10:45 p. m.	No. 29, 12:00 p. m.

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