

## DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, - JAN. 8, 1901.

"IN HIS STEPS."

Salt Lake City, Jan. 8, 1901.

Editor Deseret Evening News:

Would you be kind enough to answer  
the following question through the  
columns of your paper?Since the days of Christ up to the  
present, has there a people lived who  
have been "followers" of Him; if not,  
will a time come when mankind will  
love one another and walk in "His  
steps," unless they live the command  
given the rich man, not give, but "sell  
all they have," whether they be rich  
or poor, one to another?Respectfully, one in the cause of hu-  
manity,  
J. H. MIDDLEY.In reply to the foregoing we will say,  
there have been many persons who  
have endeavored to live according to  
the precepts of the Savior of the world.  
Probably there has never been a time  
since His crucifixion when there were  
no such followers of the Christ. That  
they have not carried out His teachings  
to perfection will be conceded. They  
form a standard which even the very  
best of human beings would have a  
mighty struggle to reach. Some of  
those precepts would be impossible to  
fully practice, except by a concert of  
action among a community. Individ-  
uals would go down under the weight  
of opposition that would overwhelm  
them.Yes, there will come a time when all  
mankind will be brethren and practice  
the golden rule. This will be a grad-  
ual advance. The influence of the ex-  
ample and doctrine of the Divine Na-  
zarene has been felt in the world to a  
wonderful extent, and is manifest to-  
day in all civilized nations, though not  
in sufficient power to bring about the  
consummation foreseen by all the in-  
spired men of the ages past.Just as sure as the Son of God came  
into the world and accomplished His  
mission on earth, so sure will the king-  
dom of this world become His king-  
dom, and He will reign and rule in the  
hearts of men and over all peoples and  
dominions and powers. Peace will uni-  
versally prevail, all enmity depart, and  
fraternity will make all interests com-  
mon.But our correspondent seems to fall  
into a frequent error in regard to  
special teachings of the Savior, which  
are often interpreted in a general sense.  
The advice to the young man about sell-  
ing all he had, etc., was for him, not  
for everybody. If he had taken it joy-  
fully, instead of turning away sorrow-  
fully, he would have been numbered  
among those close disciples of Jesus,  
who followed Him in His ministry and  
went where He sent them as His am-  
bassadors. Everybody is not called to  
that work. Commands given to such  
chosen instruments as the Apostles, are  
not always applicable to others.If all Christians are to sell all they  
have who are to be the buyers? If they  
were to merely give it to one another,  
how long would the proceeds last and  
what kind of a community would there  
be in a short time? The general spirit  
of Christ's teachings is that of brother-  
hood and love, kindness and compassion,  
aid to the needy and relief for the af-  
flicted. But they also comprehend the  
duties of citizenship, the struggle for  
mortal existence, the labors of life, the  
relationship of men and women to each  
other and the common affairs of peoples  
and nations. They are adapted to hu-  
manity as it is, with all its weaknesses  
and needs and do not attempt impossi-  
bilities.There are hosts of people today who  
are striving, according to the light they  
have, to be led by the spirit of the  
Savior. Their efforts will not be in vain.  
The good there is in all nations and in  
all the creeds will live, while the errors  
will die. And the love for God and His  
children of every race and condition  
which Christ taught and exemplified,  
will in due time permeate the souls of  
all living beings, and we shall in very  
deed be the sons of God and brothers  
all.

INTOLERANCE IN BOSTON.

Reviewers of the past century have  
recently glorified our age for the  
progress of religious tolerance. They  
have pointed out that in every land  
that laws claim to civilization, tolera-  
tion has accorded to people of differ-  
ent beliefs equal rights and protec-  
tion.While it is true that legislation has,  
as a rule tended in a liberal direction, it  
is also true that popular sentiment has  
not always followed in the paths made  
by legislators. Not even in this country,  
that should be at the head and front in  
matters of religious and political tolera-  
tion, has the principle of freedom to  
worship according to the dictates of  
conscience been perfectly mastered  
everywhere.An instance illustrating this fact is  
related by a Boston paper. An Epis-  
copal clergyman of that city said last  
Sunday, in his sermon, that in his opin-  
ion the Trinity church had been desec-  
rated, because its pastor had permit-  
ted it to be used for the funeral services  
of the late ex-Governor Wolcott, on  
which occasion a Unitarian clergyman  
had been permitted to read the prayers.  
The preacher did not hesitate to say  
that the Episcopal church had been  
greatly demoralized by this act. This  
protest is all the more notable becausemade at the time when "Christian"  
churches, at the suggestion of the lead-  
ers of the Evangelical Alliance, are  
engaging in prayer, all over the world,  
for the union of all believers in the  
Savior. This clergyman, who thinks  
his church desecrated because a prayer  
is read, not fashioned in accordance  
with the Episcopal pattern, is a fair  
sample of the progress of religious tol-  
eration among a large class of people,  
even in this most enlightened of all  
countries.Some of our Elders going from place  
to place with their testimony of the  
Gospel, wonder at the bigotry that of-  
ten denies them the privilege of using  
church buildings in which to hold ser-  
vices. But it is evident that a good  
many clergymen still live in the days  
of Cromwell, when to be a heretic was  
to be worthy of death at the stake.  
They are survivors of the past ages, no  
doubt as honest in their convictions, as  
are the so-called Unitarians who re-  
fuse to fulfill any duties of citizenship,  
as long as the Constitution grants lib-  
erty to the Roman Catholics. They are  
honest, but dangerous in a country  
like this, and their actions suggest that  
there is still much to do in this coun-  
try, as elsewhere, in the interest of  
toleration and liberty.

## RAILROAD STATISTICS.

The fourteenth annual report of the  
Interstate Commerce commission, sub-  
mitted to Congress on the 4th of this  
month, shows that the gross earnings  
of the railroads operated for the year  
ending June 30 last, amounted to  
\$1,480,673,954, or \$7.75 per mile. Of  
these earnings \$369,860,750 were classed  
as passenger earnings and \$1,048,268,  
875 as freight earnings. The gross  
earnings shown in the final report for  
the preceding year were \$1,313,619,118.  
Operating expenses for the last fiscal  
year aggregated \$956,814,142, or \$5.925  
per mile of line. The net earnings of  
the roads embraced in this advance re-  
port were \$523,858,912 for 1900, or \$74,  
110.75 more than they were for 1899.  
Income from investments and other  
sources amounting to \$69,675,700 were  
received, so that the total income was  
\$593,534,612. The amount of dividends  
declared was \$109,406,147, which is said  
to be about twenty-seven and a half  
millions in excess of the dividends  
during the previous year.The total force employed by the  
roads for the year was 328,924 persons,  
and of these 2,210 were killed and 24,  
923 injured, which shows, by the way,  
that the accidents and fatalities of the  
railroad traffic during one year are  
about equal to those of a small war.  
The commission recommends that a  
system of public supervision should be  
maintained and a close inspection  
made of the rolling stock in service, so  
that no wear or breakage may go un-  
noticed and unremedied. It is not pro-  
posed that such public inspection shall  
in any respect interfere with the duties  
of the operating companies respecting  
repairs. Such inspection would re-  
quire some expenditure of money, but  
in view of the large dividends paid to  
stockholders, the railroad companies  
should not feel an expenditure for the  
purpose suggested too much of a finan-  
cial burden.The sum of \$15,000 was appropriated by  
Congress at its last session to enable the  
commission to exercise to some extent  
such supervision, and the report says  
this has proved highly salutary, for  
in every case communications sent to  
the railroad companies concerning the  
equipment of the roads, have been fa-  
vorably acted upon and many improve-  
ments have been effected. The system  
of inspection should therefore be main-  
tained and rendered still more effective.  
It is claimed that railroad accidents  
have been greatly reduced during the  
last couple of years, and there is no  
reason why they should not be still  
more reduced. One of the most fruit-  
ful sources of mishaps on the roads is  
said to be the neglect of keeping the  
automatic couplers in proper repair,  
and such neglects are certainly not un-  
avoidable.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

A contributor to the Medical Record,  
Dr. R. Herrington, writing from Stan-  
ford, Conn., offers an explanation of the  
self-limitation of infectious diseases, by  
which is meant, we presume, that they  
so often run their course, after which  
the patients recover. His reasoning is  
both plausible and interesting.He starts with the proposition that,  
given a certain area of ground which  
furnishes a limited number of persons  
fresh air, pure water, drainage and  
food, we have a healthy community.  
But let ten, twenty or a hundred times  
as many people crowd together in the  
same area. The air becomes vitiated,  
the water contaminated, and the soil  
polluted. The consequence is that dis-  
ease appears, and unless the conditions  
are remedied, life will become extinct.This holds good, he argues in plant life  
as well as in animal life. And he con-  
cludes that the law governing micro-  
organisms is the same. Hence, as long as  
the bacilli producing contagious diseases  
have ample room in which to live and  
breed, the disease will go on, but when  
this room is limited, it will soon be  
overcrowded, and the bacilli themselves  
will become sick and die.Pneumonia, the doctor says, is a dis-  
ease which illustrates this. After infec-  
tion has taken place we have the incu-  
pation period, lasting a variable length  
of time, during which period the mi-  
crobes of Fraenkel are multiplying and  
producing their toxins and antitoxins.  
Suddenly the patient has a chill. That  
means that the system is becoming sur-  
charged with the toxins. An inflamma-  
tory reaction now sets in which en-  
deavors to limit and localize the infec-  
tion, by consolidation. If this is suc-  
cessful the organisms are hemmed in,  
and reproduction continues; crowd-  
ing and its consequences result, and the  
death of the disease germs is soon man-  
ifested by the crisis. If the hemming in  
is not successfully performed, new  
areas are constantly invaded, the crisis  
does not appear, the patient becomes  
surcharged with the toxins from the  
constant absorption, and death soon  
ends the scene.The same process, we are told, takes  
place in typhoid fever, only much more  
slowly. The conclusion is that the law  
holds good in all infectious diseases.  
The toxins and decomposition productsof the germs soon kill these, whenever  
they are hemmed in within a limited  
area, just as higher animal life perishes  
under similar conditions.Without any comment on this theory,  
it is evident that there are many things  
to learn about the world of micro-  
organisms revealed to science in the last  
few years. And if it were possible to  
study their structure and habits, as  
those of higher plants and animals are  
made the objects of observation, we  
fancy that very few diseases would ex-  
ist, and none would really be dreaded.  
The battle against bacilli would be as  
easy as that against rattlesnakes, or  
tigers. It would be as easy to discern  
between the good and bad, as it is to do  
so between useful plants and animals,  
and their opposites.Probably not till such knowledge shall  
have been more accurate and more gen-  
eral than it is today, will mankind be  
free from many of the nasty supersti-  
tions in the treatment of diseases, that  
have been handed down to us from the  
age of alchemy, astrology and quack-  
ery.

## TO DO GOOD PAYS.

Victor H. Olmstead in the Bulletin  
of the Department of Labor, calls at-  
tention to the workings of the "welfare  
institutions" that have been tried by  
employers of labor, in the hope that the  
experiments may find a more general  
application.One institution commenced by organ-  
izing excursions for the employees, ar-  
ranging meetings and concerts, and con-  
ducting ethical classes, where social  
patriotic questions were discussed. Then  
they went on to organize insurance  
funds, instituted vacations and short-  
ened the working-day. And all this was  
found to be a paying investment. The  
result was "better work, better men,  
and better citizens." The improvement  
gave returns in dollars and cents.  
Nearly all who have engaged in this  
kind of practical philanthropy have  
found that money expended in estab-  
lishing social, educational and recrea-  
tive clubs, gymnasiums, libraries, and  
lecture courses, industrial, manual-  
training, and cooking schools and in  
general in providing for the health of  
employees, and for their entertainment  
and instruction during hours of leisure,  
has been more than returned in good  
will and increased efficiency.Special attention is called to the  
work done by the Cash Register com-  
pany of Dayton, O. This company has  
a cottage for its employees, containing a  
library and a room for clubs, kinder-  
garten, and other classes. There are  
bathrooms, a dining room and a read-  
ing room. The company also asks for  
suggestions from the working men, pay-  
ing cash prizes for a new idea that is  
found practical. Of the result of these  
measures, one of the officers of the com-  
pany has this to say:"First, the creation of an esprit de  
corps among the employees, and the im-  
provement of their morals as well as  
that of their families and all the neigh-  
borhood; second, they result in more in-  
telligent labor, and enable the company  
to command a higher class of people;  
third, having a better class of people,  
the company secures better work and  
more of it, the employees being rendered  
more efficient and capable of performing  
much more and better work than for-  
merly; fourth, they have created an at-  
mosphere of good-fellowship and warm  
family interest among employees and  
their families, and have removed the  
barriers that ordinarily exist between  
employer and employee; fifth, the char-  
acter of the workmen has been elevated,  
and throughout the entire city a love  
of better homes and a desire to do bet-  
ter work has been brought about; sixth,  
other employers have been led to see  
the value of these methods and to adopt  
them in their dealings with their em-  
ployees. The principle upon which the  
whole system of the company is based  
is simply the showing of a daily person-  
al interest in their employees' comfort  
and welfare."When attention was first called to the  
necessity of bettering the condition of  
the working classes, the experiments  
tried were generally denounced as im-  
practicable and visionary. But the revo-  
lution has been brought about gradu-  
ally. The principle itself has been re-  
cognized as correct, and this much has  
been gained for it. How to apply it is  
the problem of the future. But there can  
be no doubt that in another hun-  
dred years, the condition of the labor-  
ing classes will be as much more im-  
proved, as they have been from the time  
Robert Owen first commenced his work  
for the betterment of those dependent  
on the enterprising managers of the  
New Lanark Mills in Scotland.

## ARMY SURGEONS.

Salt Lake City, Jan. 7, 1901.  
Editor Deseret News:Dear Sir—Will you please inform me  
what the term is to pay and the con-  
ditions as to appointment of a con-  
tract surgeon in the U. S. Army, and  
oblige. A SUBSCRIBER.The pay of army surgeons is \$120 to  
\$185 per month. Applications for ap-  
pointment and for other particulars in  
relation to the matter may be made to  
the Surgeon General of the United  
States Army, Washington, D. C.The army reorganization bill may be  
called a heroic measure."Hold-ups on Boston Common are get-  
ting to be quite common.""O" represents the sphere of letters  
better than any other member of the  
alphabet.The longer the powers at Peking nego-  
tiate the further the Chinese question  
seems to be from settlement.When a smallpox patient breaks a  
policeman's jaw he may be said to have  
the disease in a virulent form.Where the tramp and the potato  
come together there will the memory  
of ex-Gov. Pingree ever be held sa-  
cred.To be truly successful every Shakes-  
pearean revival should be accompanied  
by a revival of great Shakespearean  
actors.It is estimated that the callers at the  
White House average nine hundred  
daily. While all are not distinguished  
citizens it must be admitted that their  
average is high.The Humane Society proposes to  
prosecute all those who are cruel to  
their beasts. This is right and proper  
and will have the support of all goodcitizens. A merciful man is merciful to  
his beast."Is the Senate the treaty making  
power?" asks the Boston Transcript.  
So long as treaties have to be ratif-  
ied it is. But what a question for a  
Boston man!In 1900 it cost \$40.71 to educate a child  
in the public schools of Greater New  
York. This was in excess of any pre-  
vious year but still nearly three dollars  
under the estimate. It seems exces-  
sively high, and is very much higher  
than the cost in our own city. And we  
venture to say that the instruction im-  
parted to the children was in no way  
better than that given in the public  
schools of Salt Lake City.Last year was a most remarkable  
one in the history of British commerce.  
The foreign trade amounted to the  
enormous sum of £573,000,000, while the  
excess of imports and exports over any  
previous year were respectively £38,-  
000,000 and £27,000,000. This great in-  
crease in Britain's trade was due to in-  
dustry and enterprise and not to the  
triumph of any political party.It is rumored that President Ben-  
jamin Ide Wheeler of the University  
of California is to leave that institu-  
tion and succeed President Eliot at  
Harvard, who will soon retire from the  
head of that institution because of his  
advanced age. This will be a great  
tribute to California's seal for higher  
education. Once before she furnished  
to one of the country's greatest univer-  
sities—Johns Hopkins—a president,  
Daniel C. Gilman, who has made it  
most successful and who has given it a  
world-wide fame. Berkeley's loss will  
in every respect be Harvard's gain.Recently a professor in a distin-  
guished western university resigned. It  
is said his resignation was the result  
of his too free criticisms of the financial  
ways of the founder of the institution.  
This brought forth more or less ad-  
verse comment on American institu-  
tions of learning from European pa-  
pers and professors. Now, it trans-  
pires, five professors of Helsinki  
university, Finland, are about to be re-  
moved for criticizing the government.  
Then our European critics forget the  
famous case of the seven professors  
of Göttingen in the early part of the  
last century.

## THE WEST POINT HAZING.

New York Evening Post.

The hazing at West Point and An-  
napolis is but a survival of practices  
once customary at civilian colleges  
throughout the country. In these the  
freshmen, the new cadets, are made to  
create a proper spirit among the under-  
graduates and to end the evil practices.  
If the West Point graduates are so  
much scattered to the four points of the  
compass and so hindered by military  
discipline as to render it very difficult  
to impose their views upon the students  
of the academy, the emergency and the  
public shame call for extraordinary ef-  
forts.

## Chicago Record.

It is gratifying to note that Col. A. L.  
Mills, soldier and scholar, promoted  
from a captaincy to command the acade-  
my for conspicuous bravery at San  
Juan Hill, is of a different opinion. From  
the beginning of his authority he has  
opposed hazing with all his influence,  
and has reduced it to a minimum by ap-  
peals to the true standards of honor,  
pride and courage. He believes in the  
courage of the man who will not  
fight till he has cause; who makes a  
distinction between the bravery of the  
bully and that of the courageous soldier  
who saves his blows for his country's  
enemies. The evil conditions now com-  
ing into public almost entirely ante-  
date the administration of Col. Mills.

## Boston Herald.

It may be that the results of the con-  
gressional investigation must be waited  
for before something really practical in  
the nature of a remedy is suggested.  
The Springfield Republican is of opin-  
ion that the difficulty lies in the meth-  
ods of governing the academy, the gov-  
ernment and faculty keeping aloof from  
the cadets, who are immediately gov-  
erned, controlled and disciplined in their  
first years by upper class men, to whom  
they are committed as subordinates.  
The organic system has not been much  
investigated by this committee, perhaps  
because they are entirely familiar with it.  
This is a feature to which the con-  
gressional committee may properly give  
special attention. If the system is re-  
sponsible for the continuance of hazing,  
in spite of the opposition of the gov-  
ernors of the academy it may become nec-  
essary to reform the system.

## Kansas City Star.

The friends of Cadet Booz attribute  
his evident unpopularity in the acade-  
my to his cold and his views. When he  
left Bristol for West Point his pastor  
and the Sunday school workers with  
whom he was associated gave him a  
Bible. This was reported in the news-  
papers and it is alleged that the cadets  
respected Booz for it. His friends pro-  
duce his letters to his pastor, saying:  
"I try to read my Bible every day, but  
it is hard, terribly hard, to be a Chris-  
tian here. There is a Young Men's  
Christian association here, but its mem-  
bers are as bad as any of the others."

## New York Mail and Express.

It is useless in the face of such occur-  
rences as have already been related to  
talk of the desirability of a "little" haz-  
ing to take the freshness out of newly  
arrived cadets. No set of young men  
has ever been trusted at any institution  
who could be found to see that the  
process stopped at the right time. It  
has inevitably developed into brutality  
wherever tried. If conclusive evidence  
of the serious ill-treatment of Cadet  
Booz has not yet been brought out by  
the board of inquiry, it is already evi-  
dent that West Point is in a bad way.  
It has been besmirched in a way to re-  
standing of that institution for years  
to come. The American public is not  
likely to tolerate such practices in an  
institution it pays for.

## Baltimore Sun.

Are we reverting to barbarism? Is  
college life, with its hazing, cane rushes,  
football, etc., relapsing to the crude and  
coarse type of former times? The bru-  
tality of undergraduates might be at-  
tributed to the larger liberty allowed  
them nowadays, in comparison with the  
times when they were herded in dormi-  
tories and closely watched, but for the  
fact that they present themselves also  
at West Point and Annapolis, where the  
students are under military control.  
Possibly there is a connection between  
these cruelties and the new jingo spirit  
which has been developing all over the  
Christian world during the last few de-  
cades. In the North American Review  
for December Frederic Harrison traces  
"the general debasement of tone" the  
world over to the success of Bismarck's  
policy of force. For the first time in  
this century Bismarck, he says, "made  
our national sympathies and ideals his  
own. He was a man of a different  
caliber. He thinks, since the era of  
the man of blood and iron."

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### RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The International Monthly for Janu-  
ary opens with an able article by Emil  
Reich on "England at the Close of the  
XIX Century." He gives a comparative  
study of the status of Britain's inter-  
ests, military and diplomatic. Bernard  
Bosquet, of London, writes on "The  
English People." Prof. Gellie, of Edin-  
burgh, the great geologist, describes  
"Mountain Structure and Its Origin."  
Dr. P. H. Williams, of Boston, writes on  
"The X-Rays in Medicine," and Herbert  
Putnam, librarian of Congress, on "The  
Public Library in the United States."—  
Burlington, Vt.

Harper's Bazar for Jan. 5, appears  
with a most attractive cover design,  
while its contents, as always, are among  
the best of its class. "Fashions for  
Brides," is its opening article, and the  
frontispiece is a "Paris Bridal Gown,"  
drawn by Ethel Rose.—Harper & Bros.,  
Franklin Square, New York.

A carefully prepared facsimile of  
"The New England Primer" has been  
published by Ginn & Co., New York.  
Of this "Primer" it is said that it was in  
its time one of the greatest books ever  
published. The reproduction in fac-  
simile of an old edition is interesting  
chiefly for the sake of comparison be-  
tween the school books of a hundred  
years ago and today.—Ginn & Co., New  
York.

### SALT LAKE THEATRE.

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Mr. Cummings is a thoroughly capable  
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