

# DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, - MARCH 22, 1904.

## THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The Seventy-Fourth Annual Conference  
of the Church of Jesus Christ of  
Latter-day Saints will be held in the  
Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, on Sunday,  
April 3, Monday, April 4, and Wednesday,  
April 6, commencing each day at  
10 a. m. A general attendance of  
the officers and members is requested  
and expected.

As the General Conference will commence  
on April 3, the first Sunday in  
the month, which is the regular Fast  
Day, the Saints in the Salt Lake and  
adjacent Stakes of Zion will observe  
the monthly fast on Sunday, March 27,  
1904. The stake and ward authorities  
in distant places will use their own  
judgment as to making the change for  
this occasion.

A general Priesthood meeting will be  
held in the Tabernacle on Monday evening,  
April 4, at 7 o'clock.

A special Priesthood meeting will be  
held in the Assembly Hall, Tuesday,  
April 5, at 10 o'clock a. m.

A religion class convention will be  
held in the Barratt hall on Tuesday,  
April 5, at 2 o'clock p. m.

JOSEPH F. SMITH,  
JOHN R. WINDER,  
ANTHONY H. LUND,  
First Presidency.

The general conference of the Deseret  
Sunday School Union will be held at  
the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Sunday  
evening, April 3, at 7 o'clock, and  
the attendance of all officers and  
teachers is desired. A general invitation  
is extended to all Sunday school  
workers and Saints to be present.

JOSEPH F. SMITH,  
GEORGE REYNOLDS,  
JOS. M. TANNER,  
General Superintendency.

## THE NEW PROTEST.

We notice that the committee of five  
that were authorized to add to their  
number, so that a plan for an anti-  
"Mormon" organization might be per-  
fected, have selected twenty names of  
persons suitable for the purpose. We do  
not believe all of them will serve, as  
some of them are not of the class likely  
to follow such leaders as have figured  
in the front of the movement.

The name of the prime mover, Walter  
J. Meeks does not now appear in the  
list for some reason. But the name of  
E. B. Critchlow is among the chosen  
score. In view of the declarations of  
innocence made by the immaculate  
promoters of the scheme in the new  
protest, which they have formulated,  
the testimony of E. B. Critchlow before  
the Senate committee of inquiry  
makes interesting if not harmonious  
reading.

It will be remembered by people who  
have paid close attention to the new  
"protest" to which signatures are being  
procured—and we admit that but very  
few have studied or even read the docu-  
ment—the signers declare they did not  
know of the polygamous relations  
testified to by President Joseph F.  
Smith, that "the veil has been thereby  
lifted in part for the first time"; that  
"nowhere in the whole country did this  
testimony occasion so much astonish-  
ment and humiliation as in Utah"; and  
that they "therefore denounce Presi-  
dent Smith's statement that the people  
of Utah palliate or condone his and like  
offences as a libel upon their citizen-  
ship and conscience."

Now fancy E. B. Critchlow being  
placed upon a committee to work up a  
scheme based on such declarations as  
these, after the following sworn testi-  
mony he gave before the Senate com-  
mittee; we make the extracts from the  
official stenographic report:

"Mr. Taylor. How long have you  
lived in Salt Lake City?"

"Mr. Critchlow. Continuously since  
1882."

"Mr. Taylor. Over twenty years.  
During the past six or eight years what  
has been the general repute of Joseph  
F. Smith, the president of the church,  
as to living with plural wives?"

"Mr. Critchlow. That he is a poly-  
gamist and that he is living in the  
practice of his faith as a polygamist, living  
with his wives in cohabitation with them."

Referring to the protest against Sen-  
ator Smoot signed by nineteen persons,  
Mr. Critchlow admitted that he framed  
it at the instance of Dr. Paden, and  
that he, Critchlow, obtained the signa-  
tures to it, and that at least one of  
the signers did not read the protest.  
Then followed this colloquy:

"Senator Beveridge. So these signers  
consist of three names of the minister-  
ial association, yourself and your  
friends?"

"Mr. Critchlow. I do not mean by  
that necessarily personal friends, but  
acquaintances—friends and acquaintances."

"Senator Beveridge. I thought you  
said your friends?"

"Mr. Critchlow. Yes, sir; not inti-  
mate friends of mine, but acquaintances."

"Senator Dillingham. Then are we  
to understand that this movement was  
really inaugurated and pushed by the  
ministerial association in the first in-  
stance?"

"Mr. Critchlow. In the first instance  
it was inaugurated by them because,  
if I may say so, they were up to that  
moment the only persons who ever  
made any public protest against the  
condition of affairs in that state."

In the discussion of this same matter  
of the general feeling in regard to po-  
lygamous relations we quote further  
from the record:

"Mr. Critchlow. I think that in all  
probability as near as I can get at my  
state of mind at that time, it was, that  
very shortly after the manifesto, under  
the conditions that existed and that we  
thought were going to exist, there was  
no inclination on the part of the pro-  
secuting officers to push these matters  
as to present cohabitation—I think that  
is something it was a matter that  
would immediately die out."

"Mr. Van Cott. John Henry Smith  
was there?"

"Mr. Critchlow. I think so."

"Mr. Van Cott. It was well known  
that he was living in unlawful cohabitation?"

"Mr. Critchlow. That was our un-  
derstanding of it."

"Mr. Van Cott. So well known was  
this, was it not, to non-Mormons there  
generally, that where they knew that a  
prominent Mormon was living in un-  
lawful cohabitation they made no ob-  
jection to it in the way of protesting  
to the officers? Is not that true?"

"Mr. Critchlow. Do you mean the  
non-Mormons generally?"

"Mr. Van Cott. I mean the non-Mormons  
generally."

"Mr. Critchlow. I think that is true."

"Mr. Van Cott. They were disposed  
to let things go?"

"Mr. Critchlow. Yes, sir; I think so."

"Mr. Critchlow. That was the gener-  
al feeling?"

"Mr. Critchlow. Yes, sir; I think so."

"Senator Overman. When was that?"

"Mr. Critchlow. During the time of  
the manifesto, in September, 1890, on  
down to very recent times; pretty nearly  
up to date, or practically up to date.  
Perhaps even now, if I was going to  
say what was the general inclination—"

"Senator Overman. The general in-  
clination in Utah is not to prosecute  
Mr. Smith?"

"Mr. Critchlow. The general in-  
clination in Utah is not to prosecute Mr.  
Smith."

"Senator Beveridge. Then what have  
you to say, on that point, as showing  
the general popular indignation?"

"Mr. Critchlow. There is no inclina-  
tion on the part of the non-Mormons,  
and I suppose the Senator refers to  
non-Mormons, rather than to Mormons  
—there is no sentiment there in Utah,  
no great amount of sentiment there  
in Utah, that would lead to putting Joseph  
F. Smith in the attitude of being pro-  
secuted for his religion."

"Mr. Van Cott. You speak of the  
general disinclination to prosecute Mr.  
Smith at the present time. That is true  
generally of polygamists who were such  
before the manifesto, is it not?"

"Mr. Critchlow. Yes, sir; it is so."

"Mr. Van Cott. Mr. Critchlow, is it  
not the fact that the general feeling in  
Utah, among non-Mormons—leaving  
the Mormons out of view—has been  
that if all plural marriages had ceased  
since the manifesto, those relations of  
unlawful cohabitation they were prac-  
tically willing to close their eyes to?"

"Mr. Critchlow. I think so, except  
in cases where they were really abso-  
lutely offensive, or where they occurred  
in such a manner as to be really ex-  
amples to the people. Amongst the  
higher officials, and even with them, I  
think it would be fair to say that peo-  
ple were inclined to minimize these  
things as much as possible for the  
peace of the State and the community  
and for its upbuilding, and to remove  
the reproach of it before the country."

"Mr. Van Cott. Now, as to John  
Henry Smith, the fact that a child was  
born to one of his plural wives during  
the time of the constitutional conven-  
tion non-Mormons, as a general rule,  
were disposed to overlook if they felt  
satisfied that there were no plural mar-  
riages?"

"Mr. Critchlow. Yes, sir; I think so,  
and felt that the thing would work it  
self out in the future."

"Mr. Van Cott. But where the poly-  
gamists have had their wives living in  
separate houses, and have simply kept  
up the old relations without an offen-  
sive flaunting before the public of the  
relations, it has been practically passed  
over, has it not?"

"Mr. Critchlow. Yes, sir, as a matter  
of fact it has been."

"Mr. Van Cott. Is not this the fact  
also, that you did not deem yourself as  
being lowered in the community in any  
way when you went on the stump with  
John Henry Smith?"

"Mr. Critchlow. I certainly did not,  
or I should not have gone."

"Mr. Van Cott. No; I mean that was  
the general feeling with the non-Mormons?"

"Mr. Critchlow. Yes, sir; I think so."

"Mr. Van Cott. I was asking you  
about going on the stump with John  
Henry Smith at the time of the ques-  
tion by Senator Overman. So well did  
men, like John Henry Smith and others  
who are polygamists, stand in Utah  
that non-Mormons thought nothing of  
this association with them in political  
affairs and business affairs, and things  
of that kind?"

"Mr. Critchlow. I think that is true."

After such sworn statements as the  
foregoing, how can E. B. Critchlow  
serve on the committee to which he has  
been appointed by the "original five"?  
How can he even subscribe to the pro-  
test, after evidence like that he has  
given, which the signers declare to be  
"a libel upon their citizenship and con-  
science"? And how can those signers  
pretend ignorance and innocence of ex-  
isting conditions, in the face of the  
protest on which the agitation was  
started, and which accused President  
Smith and others of the very things he  
acknowledged, and in view of the broad  
admissions of E. B. Critchlow? The  
names of some of the signers of the  
protest of nineteen citizens appear also  
on the new protest which flatly con-  
tradicts and denies that which was in  
the other. But whenever did consistency  
shine in an anti-"Mormon" fulmination  
from any source?

## THE REASON WHY.

The absence of signatures and of aid  
and comfort from the prominent people  
of this city to the new protest, is par-  
ticularly notable and gratifying, it is  
not pleasing, however, to the Meeks  
party (7 party). One of the chief  
workers became enraged over this pat-  
ent fact at the depleted gathering of  
malcontents on Monday evening. He  
attacked the business men for declin-  
ing to favor the scheme, and declared  
they were afraid it might hurt their  
business.

Who is this inflated person that as-  
sumes to know the motives of his bet-  
ters, in abstaining from association  
with the sort of disturbers that are try-  
ing to set class against class again in  
this community? Why, an attorney  
who may be known in a certain narrow  
circle, but who is a stranger to the bulk  
of the population, and who exposed the

breadth of his soul and the depth of his  
patriotism, by announcing that he  
hadn't cast a vote since statehood!

We are perhaps giving him too much  
attention considering his calibre, but  
we think it due to the influential people  
who have held back from this spurt  
of fury and overflow of bigotry, to point  
out their situation in contrast with that  
of the fast diminishing clique of agi-  
tators. The most respectable citizens  
are mindful of the welfare of the State.  
They see how such wild movements in-  
jure it outside. They perceive that it  
can do no good to anyone.

Their position is sound. What induc-  
ement is there to draw them to the sup-  
port of the Meeks contingent? Is there  
anything in the standing and character  
and reputation of the "originals" to in-  
vite close association? Is there any-  
thing in the protest they are asked to  
support that is not a perversion of fact  
and an assumption upon well known  
matters of common repute? It would be  
the height of folly, as well as a block  
to the material progress of Utah, to join  
in a disturbance that cannot possibly  
result in any benefit to business, re-  
ligion or morality. It may be in the  
political interest of someone behind the  
whole plot, considering where and by  
whom it was started, but the communi-  
ty will not be profited by it in any man-  
ner or form.

Signatures can be obtained from  
thoughtless people to almost any peti-  
tion or protest. There are, however,  
numbers of non-"Mormon" business  
men and ladies and gentlemen who are  
honored residents of this city, who de-  
sire the peace and prosperity of the  
entire people, and who will not join in  
an attempted revival of old animosities  
and strifes. That is why they do not  
become involved in this hullabaloo of  
galvanized ill-"Liberalism," but pass by  
on the other side, when the Meeks brig-  
ade toot their tin horns and blow their  
anti-"Mormon" brazen instruments. Let  
the sudden blast pass by!

## FOR JAPAN'S WAR EXPENSES.

A Tokio dispatch states that the  
Mikado has convened, with stately  
ceremonies, a special session of parlia-  
ment, for the purpose of providing  
war funds. The opening address lays  
the blame for the war on Russia, and  
asks for a careful consideration of the  
budgets that will be proposed. The  
reply, in very humble terms, ascribes  
the victories won to the "influence"  
of the emperor, and promises obedience  
to his instructions and commands. It  
is clear, therefore, that whatever funds  
are needed will be voted, as far as  
the financial ability of the country will  
permit.

The report is that the Japanese gov-  
ernment will ask for \$250,000,000 for war  
purposes, a truly enormous sum in  
oriental money. That means a loan,  
increased taxation, and the expenditure  
of whatever surplus there may be in  
treasury. The cabinet suggests that  
the government extend the tobacco  
monopoly to include the manufactured  
product, and create a salt monopoly;  
also that the taxes be increased on  
land, incomes, business, wine, sugar,  
stock exchanges, mining, customs, and  
stamps, and new taxes are laid on silk,  
piece goods, kerosene and woolsens. In  
this way the entire nation will be made  
to realize the "glories" of the war.  
Possibly they have not yet counted the  
full cost.

The conditions in Russia are said to  
be deplorable already, as a result of the  
war. Flour, meat, and, in fact, all  
necessaries of life, are said to be rising  
in price, while trade is almost paralyzed  
owing to the timidity of capital. The  
condition of the Russian masses is gen-  
erally deplorable, but it is certain to  
become worse by a long and costly war,  
by which the government is necessarily  
rendered unable to look after the wel-  
fare of the people. The struggle is  
bound to work hardship in both coun-  
tries. Perhaps that fact will work for  
the interest of peace, although both  
powers at present seem to have no  
thought but to crush the other.

## PREACHING RACE WAR.

One Rev. F. M. Jacobs, colored, a few  
days ago, in a sermon in Brooklyn, re-  
commended the torch and the bullet  
to the negro, to defend his rights  
against the lynchers of the white race.  
He said, in part, that the negroes of  
Ohio, where the recent outrage occurred,  
should "burn their enemies out of busi-  
ness." And then he continued:

"The race has never won anything  
without the shedding of blood. If wars  
are good for nations they are good for  
races. Bishop Brown of the Methodist  
Episcopal church says that a race war  
is inevitable in this country, and the  
negro will be exterminated. This is  
not true, for the negro is no coward;  
he will fight, and in a war between the  
races he will give as good an account  
of himself as he did at Fort Wagner  
and before Petersburg. They tell us  
to pray, but we have been praying and  
praying and now is the time for the  
negro to assert his manhood. The day  
is coming, the hour is approaching,  
when this must be done, for no race  
under the sun ever got its liberty with-  
out fighting for it. There must be some  
sacrifices of life, if need be, to obtain  
the liberties of a people. The negro is  
no coward, and Germany and England  
know it from their African experi-  
ences."

This is not the general sentiment  
among those who speak for the colored  
people of this country; but it is quite  
sure that it will not gradually become  
so. The utterance of this man may  
possibly be only the rumblings that  
prove the commotions in the interior  
of the volcano. An outbreak may fol-  
low, or it may not. It certainly is a  
warning to our government, to lay hold  
of the situation in earnest, before a  
race war on a large scale, becomes an  
actual fact. It has been proved repen-  
tantly that lynchings can be prevented,  
by proper interference by the authori-  
ties. When the outrages are not pre-  
vented, the responsibility must be  
shared by the government, and ultim-  
ately by the voters who sustain neglect-  
ful officers.

## THE DIVORCE "BUSINESS."

At this time of clamor for the puri-  
ty and integrity of the American  
home, the following story is not with-  
out interest. It appears that a New  
York detective, a short time ago, was  
caught in the act of "shadowing" a

somewhat prominent merchant. The  
detective, as was proved, was employed  
by a firm of lawyers, who endeavored  
to induce the merchant's wife to sue  
for divorce. She had been made jeal-  
ous by the reports brought by the de-  
tective, which, however, were false,  
and it seems that the business was en-  
gineered by those lawyers, for what  
there was in it for them. To what ex-  
tent is such "business" being transacted  
in this country? What percentage of  
the divorce evil is due to this kind of  
"business"? Those are questions with  
which the clamorers for the American  
home ought to be concerned. Undoubt-  
edly more of it is done, than suspect-  
ed by the public. Business men no  
longer wait for business coming their  
way. They "create" demand, where  
there would be none except for their in-  
genious methods. This is seen in nearly  
every line of trade and professions.  
The divorce lawyer does the same thing.  
Few wives cannot be made jeal-  
ous, and if the husband is wealthy, the  
divorce lawyer stands a good chance to  
make the scheming worth his while.  
But for all that, this is the most ne-  
farious kind of business anyone can be  
engaged in. It is in some respects worse  
than the saloon business, and kindred  
evils. Why are the reformers not con-  
cerned about the real dangers that  
threaten the American home?

Political straws show in what direc-  
tion the wheat bin is.

It is as immoral to buy a nomination  
as it is to buy an office.

No politician likes to be taken at his  
word, no matter what it is.

A man setting himself up as a moral  
reformer should himself be moral.

The dove of peace may hover over  
Telluride but she seems very loth to  
light.

John Redmond says that the Irish  
want home rule. Why doesn't he tell  
us something new?

The Sultan is to be called down by  
the powers. His seems to be a case  
where a bad man can't be kept down.

Of course a man is known by the  
company he keeps, but the trouble is to  
find out what company he really keeps.

It just needed some such little reverse  
as he has met to make Daniel J. Sully  
"come out strong." But will he come  
out of the hole whole?

Indian canoes rather than Filipino  
cascoes would seem to be the proper  
things to put on Arrowhead lake at the  
St. Louis exposition.

Professor Langley will construct an-  
other airship and undertake to make  
it fly. At first you don't succeed,  
try, try again; it is a lesson you don't  
need, try, try again.

President Eliot of Harvard has reach-  
ed the biblical age of three score and  
ten. It is not great for a man who has  
scored so many times as he has in uni-  
versity reforms.

Amos Scripture of Ayer, Mass., has  
just celebrated the ninety-eighth anni-  
versary of his birth. He has attained  
his great age by living strictly accord-  
ing to the rules of Scripture.

The Japanese woman who committed  
suicide that her son might go to the  
war for his country, was of the same  
fine fibre as that Spartan mother who  
told her son to return with the shield  
or upon it.

The death of a matador in the bull  
ring of Juarez, Mexico, brought forth  
cries of horror from the assembled mul-  
titude. The administering of the death  
blow to the bull called forth nothing  
but "Bravos!" To torture the bull is  
fun, to kill the matador is horrible.  
Where does civilization come in?

"If God Almighty or the Angel Ga-  
briel wrote a poem it would not interest  
you. You are nothing but giggling  
girls. Half of you ought to be made  
to pay tuition. Class dismissed," said  
Prof. Charles Mills Gayley, of the Uni-  
versity of California to a class of young  
women. How can they help being gay  
when he himself conducts his class so  
gayly?

The Confederate Veterans of Gren-  
ada, Miss., have adopted strong resolu-  
tions against lynching, "save, perhaps,  
for the one unmentionable crime," and  
denounced most emphatically the  
burning of any human being. This is  
a movement in the right direction and  
should spread throughout the South.  
It will be interesting to watch its suc-  
cess. But whatever that may be it  
deserves all success.

## A NATIONAL PERIL.

New York Evening Post.

The lynching at Springfield, O., was  
caused, like the fatal riots at Evans-  
ville, Ind., last year, by the killing of  
a policeman by a negro. In these in-  
stances the old excuse of race integri-  
ty and the defence of woman's honor  
again falls to the ground—as in the  
majority of cases, north and south. It  
was merely an outbreak of savagery  
and lawlessness made possible by care-  
lessness or connivance on the part of  
the authorities who had the prisoner in  
charge. In defence of the good name  
of Springfield, now so sadly tarnished,  
it is alleged that there have been eleven  
murders in the county in which it is sit-  
uated in the last two years, and in no  
instance has capital punishment been  
inflicted. These murderers who escaped  
legal death were not all colored. Nor  
would the lynching have taken place  
yesterday had the last offender been a  
white man.

Boston Transcript.

The people of Ohio experience a  
worthy pride in their state and take no  
pains to conceal it. The present gov-  
ernor, only last week, we believe, pro-  
claimed that the glories of Virginia  
were those of the setting sun, while the  
glories of Ohio were "those of the ris-  
ing sun," and yesterday a mob broke  
into the jail at Springfield, brought the  
easily yielding sheriff to terms and  
dragged forth a negro who had killed a  
policeman, and shot him to death in the  
jail yard. After that it hanged the  
body to a tree and used it for a target  
as long as the ammunition lasted. That  
certainly looks like the dawn of a new  
day for Ohio, but we cannot admit that  
any glory attaches to it. On the con-  
trary, it is as black a shame and di-

# Our Opening Display



Of Millinery and Ladies',  
Misses' and Children's  
Suits, Gostumes and Wraps  
was a revelation to every  
visitor.

Such an elaborate showing has never  
been seen in this city—we doubt if a more  
charming collection of goods in these lines  
was ever arranged.

All the beautiful hats and models made  
up and imported especially for this opening  
are now on sale. Every one is a work of  
art and most reasonable prices prevail.

We cordially invite inspection of the hun-  
reds and hundreds of exclusive ideas we  
offer in "Easter wear."

## Z. C. M. I.

### Utah's Greatest Department Store.

grace as this proud and rich common-  
wealth has ever been called upon to  
suffer.

Chicago Record-Herald.

Springfield, Ohio, having sown the  
wind, is reaping the whirlwind. The  
blood-lust of its rabble was not stilled,  
but whetted, by the lynching of a negro.  
Arson followed murder, and innocent  
negroes were made to suffer for the  
deed of one guilty member of their race,  
already shot to death. Could there be  
clearer proof that the rage of the  
Springfield mob was due to its own de-  
sire for crime much more than to any  
real desire on its part to punish crime?  
There is only one cure in such circum-  
stances, and that is the cure by the  
"strong arm." The militia on guard  
in the city should be ordered to shoot  
at the next outbreak of riot, and to  
shoot to kill.

New York Evening Sun.

The negro was first knocked down by  
the leaders of a mob that had taken  
him from the county jail, shot many  
times in the body and head and then  
strung up to a telegraph pole, where  
the carcass was a target for every man  
and boy who had a revolver or gun.  
It was riddled until the clothing hung  
in shreds. No masks were worn by  
the lynchers, the work was done under  
the glare of electric lights, and the mob  
revelled with delight as it shot at the  
swaying figure of the negro for fully  
half an hour. At the time the lynchers  
were gathering Judge J. K. Mover of  
the Common Pleas court was making  
arrangements to call a special grand  
jury to indict Dickerson.

Worcester Gazette.

It is said that even the negroes who  
happened to be in the mob last night  
joined in the horrible orgy and seemed  
to enter into the spirit of lawlessness as  
recklessly as their white neighbors. The  
fact is quite possible, for in the mob,  
the individual is seldom able to resist  
the spirit which animates the whole  
body. The mob is irresponsible, un-  
reasoning, inhuman, because swayed by  
a single brutish impulse. Once started,  
it knows no master but fear.

LET ME SAY I have used Ely's  
Cream Balm for catarrh and thorowly  
recommend it for what it claims.  
Very truly, (Rev.) H. W. Hathaway,  
Elizabeth, N. J.

I TRIED Ely's Cream Balm and to all  
appearances am cured of catarrh. The  
terrible headaches from which I long  
suffered are gone.—W. J. Hitchcock, late  
Major U. S. Vol. and A. Gen., Buf-  
falo, N. Y.

The Balm does not irritate or cause  
sneezing. Sold by druggists at 50 cts.  
or mailed by Ely Brothers, 56 Warren  
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