FAILED TO PAY LIQUOR LICENSE.

Italian Trifles with Uncle Sam and Lands in the County Jail.

BINGHAM CANYON SALOON MAN

Complanit Sworn to by Deputy Revenue Collector Stewart—Smyth Makes Arrest.

There is much sorrow in the county jail today, that expresses itself in the choicest of Italian expletives, and the author of them all is one Ferdinand Chiavini, who got the idea into his Italian head that liberty in America could exist without license. In this case a license to sell liquor in larger quantities than five gallon kegs at one time to one purchaser. He was warned to come in to Salt Lake and pay up time after time by the internal revenue collectors, and in each instance he promised to do so, and broke his promise. Today he was brought in by Chief Deputy U. S. Marshal Smyth and turned over to the county jail for safe keeping. The complaint against him is made out at the instance of Deputy Internal Revenue Collector Stewart, and the punishment for the offense of which he is accused is a fine of not less than $1,000 for each offense, nor more than $5,000, with imprisonment of not less than six months nor more than five years. It is stated that the revenue officers have many cases against Chiavini that if pressed will make his punishment indefinitely prolonged.

FIRST IN EIGHT YEARS.

The case is the first prosecution for violating the internal revenue law in regard to liquor selling without having paid the federal license, that the department has undertaken in Utah during the past eight years. Once before—six years ago—a man was arrested on a similar charge but he settled the matter before it came to a trial and Dist. Atty. C. C. Whittemore dismissed the case. The trouble with that defendant was that he developed a propensity for taking epileptic fits when excited, and threw enough of them during his first few weeks of arrest to make the officers glad to have him off their hands.

SUSPECTED OF ARSON.

This time there is an extenuating circumstance to the arrest of Chiavini. His saloon was located at Bingham canyon, Utah, and it was the spot where the disastrous fire broke out last week that destroyed a dozen houses in the vicinity of the Yampa smelter, and for a time threatened to destroy the town. Suspicion centered upon Chiavini as the originator of the fire as he had just returned from Salt Lake where he had increased his insurance, and was already heavily insured. He was arrested at the time on suspicion and finally released on his own recognizance pending further investigation. Chiavini meanwhile was being talked over among the revenue collectors, and it was decided that the time had come to stop taking his promises to come in and settle his case, and to bring him in to face a trial and the severe penalties of the federal law which he had seemed to consider lightly in his business.

A QUICK ARREST

The warrant was sworn out before Referee Babbitt this morning, and Marshal Smyth caught the morning train to Bingham to make the arrest, and succeeded in doing it in the 15 minutes the train stops there, coming in on the return trip with his prisoner.

NAMPA'S JUBILATION.

To Celebrate Fourth and Sugar Factory Together—Senator Smoot to Speak.

(Spcial to the "News.")

Nampa, Ida., June 30.—Nampa's celebration of the Fourth of July will be one of the most notable in her history, the general feeling of the citizens being that the date should be celebrated in a double way, first from the standpoint of patriotism, second as a sort of jubilation over the entrance into Nampa of Utah capitalists, who are to erect a million-dollar sugar factory here. Col. Ed Dewey is taking a prominent part in arranging the event. Some comment was created on the occasion of the visit of the congressional irrigation committee when Governor Gooding and Senator Dubois both made speeches. Governor Gooding congratulated the people of Nampa on the fact that they had secured the sugar factory, and spoke glowingly of what the great industry meant for the valley. Senator Dubois on the other hand made a number of slurring remarks which could only be construed as throwing cold water on the enterprise, because Utah citizens were to furnish the capital. Aside from his remarks, which were in very questionable taste, Senator Dubois is known to have written letters to Nampa people in hostility to the "Mormon sugar beet industry." How deep an impression his views created is best shown by the fact that Senator Reed Smoot of Utah has been invited to deliver the Fourth of July oration here, and, having consented, he will be the guest of honor of the occasion.

WEATHER IS WARM.

Mercury Hit 85 at One O'Clock Today And Was Still Climbing

The weather is becoming warmer as it becomes settled, and it seems that the search of precipitation is past. Temperatures are averaging high all over the country. The mercury was 84 in this city yesterday, and at 1 o'clock today it was 85, with an upward tendency.

BOOM OF THE BANKS.

Tremendous Increase in June Clearings Over Same Month Last Year.

Today's local bank clearings amounted to $678,188.90 as against $526,591.89 for the same day last year. The clearings for the month of June just closed amounted to $18,925,804.61 as against $11,677,885.11 for the month of June of last year; an increase of $7,247,919.50.

SUMMER COLDS.

Laxative Bromo Quinine, the world-wide Cold Cure, removes the cause. Call for the full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove. 25c.

FOR ACCOUNTING OF CHURCH FUNDS

(Continued from page 1.)

Dolan v. Mayor, 4 Gill, 394; 68 Am. St. Rep. 568.

"A bill is demurrable which fails to show that the complainant has an interest in the subject matter and title to sue concerning it." 1 Beach's En. Prac. Sec. 106, and cases cited in note.

See Note as to who is the real party in interest within the meaning of the statute, defining the parties by whom an action must be brought. 64 L. R. A. 532-824 Note.

The plaintiffs, as mere "members of the Church" have "no interest in the subject matter of the action, and no proper title to institute a suit concerning it." Whatever interest they may have is only a mere "possible, nominal or technical interest," and not "an actual existing interest which would be affected by the judgment of the court." Hence, they have no right to maintain suit, and it should be dismissed.

VALIDITY OF COMPLAINT.

Mr. Estee says that the following questions will generally test the validity of a complaint:

1. Does the complaint show that the plaintiff has suffered an injury?
2. Is it an injury which the law recognizes as a wrong, and for which it provides a remedy?
3. Is the defendant liable for the alleged wrong done?
4. If the defendant is liable, to what extent is he liable and what will be the legal remedy for such injury?—2 Estee's Pl. Rev. 39, 68.

The complaint does not show that the plaintiffs, or either of them, have suffered any injury. As mere members of the Church they cannot be injured by any of the acts mentioned in the complaint, especially when those alleged acts do not consist of any misappropriation of the funds or property of the Church, but merely of an investment of the same. There is no allegation in the complaint of any injury which the law recognizes as a wrong and for which it provides a remedy, and therefore the complaint does not state a cause of action.

"A trust may be defined as an obligation arising out of a confidence reposed in one who has the legal title to property conveyed to him that he will faithfully apply and deal with such property according to the confidence reposed." 28 Am. & Eng. Encyc. of Law (2 ed.), 858.

"All trusts are separated by an important line of division into two great classes, known as express trusts and implied trusts. Express trusts are those which are created by the direct and positive acts of the parties, manifested by some instrument in writing, whether by deed, will, or otherwise. Implied trusts are those which are deducible from the transaction as a matter of clear intention, but not found in the words of the parties, or which are superinduced upon the transaction by operation of law as matter of equity, independent of the particular intention of the parties." Id. 859.

The complaint is insufficient in that it does not state facts from which the court can know the nature and character of the alleged trust. The only thing that clearly appears from the complaint is that the trust was not created by any instrument in writing, and hence the duties and powers of the trustee have not been defined. There are no allegations of any facts which show the scope of the trust or the conditions and limitations attending it. The only allegation tending to throw light upon this point is the statement which refers to the tithing, "that said contributions are paid to said Church and said trustee for appropriation and expenditure by it exclusively for Church purposes," etc. This is a conclusion and not a statement of fact. So the real nature of the trust is not set forth, inasmuch as the duties and powers of the trustee have not been defined, they must be determined by the general principles of law applicable to such cases.

POWERS OF TRUSTEES.

"The general powers of trustees are such as are inherent to the office. They are such as are conferred by law upon all persons who hold the position of trustees. Under these general powers a trustee may do such things as are essential to the care, to the protection, or to the preservation and benefit of the trust estate." 2 Beach on Trusts & Trustees, Sec. 425.

It appears from the complaint that the trustee in trust received a large amount of tithing for the Church and that, after having applied what was necessary to the objects which are mentioned in the complaint as "Church purposes," from time to time he invested the surplus remaining in certain business enterprises, which are stated in the complaint. There was nothing wrong, either legally or otherwise, in so doing. The trustee in trust not only had the power, but it was his duty to care for, protect and preserve the trust estate. This could be more effectually done by making investments than by accumulating a large fund in bank. So long as the defendants acted honestly and in good faith (and there is no allegation in the complaint that either of them acted dishonestly or fraudulently in any matter connected with the trust) the courts will sustain and uphold their action.

There is always an implied power in the trustee to do that which is necessary to the proper performance of the powers and duties pursuant to the execution of the trust. In this state there is no rule or law governing the matter of investments by a trustee, and so the test would be as to honesty and good faith in making investments.

The allegations in the complaint that some of the enterprises in which tithing funds are invested are "speculations for profits and subject to losses," are conclusions of law and not statements of fact. In speaking of this kind of pleading Mr. Estee says:

"An allegation of a legal conclusion is one which gives no fact, but matter of law only. Such averments are not tolerated by our practise; the facts from which the conclusions follow must be averred, but not the conclusions. If such conclusions are averred and denied no issue is raised; if they are not denied they are not admitted. That which is implied by law need not be pleaded, and presumptions of law should not be averred." 1 Estee's Pleadings, Sec. 185 and notes.

As illustrations of allegations that have been held to be mere conclusions of law, Mr. Estee, in his note to the section above quoted, cites a multitude of cases and, with many others, gives the following examples:

"Contrary to Law—that the defendants have acted contrary to the statute is a conclusion of law."

"Wrongfully and unlawfully, when used in connection with issuable facts, are surplusage and had better be omitted. These words tender no issue where no facts are averred to show the acts complained of to be wrongful or unlawful."

"In Violation—That a certain amount is due upon a note;" "that a sum is due and owing;" "that the insolvent, by making the payments complained of, did thereby defraud his creditors;" "that a corporation had full power and lawful authority to do a particular act;" "that plaintiff is entitled to the sum of money demanded;" "that a refusal is unjust;" "that a note never had any validity;" "that actions were discontinued."

Mr. Bliss lays down the rule that "conclusions of law should not be pleaded," and cites many instances of legal conclusions. Bliss on Code Pleading, Secs. 210-212 inclusive.

Paragraph 8 of the amended complaint is ambiguous, unintelligible and uncertain because it does not name the persons who are alleged to have devised, bequeathed or donated real or personal property to the Church.

The allegation that "various persons, from time to time, by their last will and testiments and otherwise, have devised, bequeathed and donated and will donate and will continue to give and donate to said Church real and personal property," etc., is not sufficient. The defendants are entitled to know the names of the parties making the devises and bequests complained of and the times and places when and where they were made, also the several amounts thereof, so that they may be prepared to answer definitely concerning them. Such an allegation as that contained in plaintiffs' complaint is never sufficient, when challenged by demurrer, and must be made specific and definite before the defendants will be required to answer. Rev. Stats. of Utah, 1898 Sec. 2962; 3 Deering's Code of Civil Proc. Note to Sec. 430.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Montana District Shows Heavy Increase In Year's Collections.

Today is the close of the fiscal year in the internal revenue office and Collector Callister reports that the special tax collections have been about the same as last year, but that there are a great many dealers who have not yet paid up. The total receipts of the office for the year will reach $492,000 as compared to $440,000 for last year, being an increase of $52,000.

An unusual feature in connection with the revenues this year is that while throughout the east they have fallen below the receipts of last year, the Montana district, of which Mr. Callister is collector, shows a heavy increase. This is due, the collector states, to the increased population in Utah and Idaho and goes to show the marked increase in prosperity in the west as compared to the east.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Owing to pressure on our columns, News advertisers are requested to hand in their advertisements for the Saturday News as early as possible to secure insertion in all editions.

Classified advertisements cannot be assured publication in all the Editions, and in proper classification, unless received in this office before noon on Saturdays.

WEDDING RECEPTION.

Mirth-Provoking Feature of the Fifth Ward Midsummer Carnival.

The Fifth ward midsummer carnival closes tonight with a grand wedding reception. This is the most attractive feature of the jubilee and promises to draw out a large crowd. The principals will not be known until the close of the voting contest at 9:30, when, after a brief intermission, the mirth provoking reception will be carried out. At present the contest for bride has between Della Seddon and Emmeline Jesperson, while James H. Cowan looks healthy for the greenship, with others pressing close behind.

STUMBLED OVER A STAKE.

For Injuries Received Sarah Abbott Sues City for $5,000.

Sarah E. Abbott filed suit in the district court today against Salt Lake city to recover $5,000 as damages for personal injuries received by her on Sept. 12, 1904. She alleges that while walking along on the sidewalk on the south side of Seventh South street near Seventh East, she stumbled over a grade stake which had been negligently left in the ground and fell forcibly to the walk permanently injuring her back, side and arm. She presented her claim for damages to the city council but it was rejected.

Suit to Stop Judgement.

An injunction suit has been filed in the district court by Joseph Baumgarten against W. H. Bryan to restrain defendant from attempting to collect a judgment of $16.20 for costs of appeal in a case wherein Baumgarten was plaintiff and Bryan was defendant, which was appealed from the justice court at Murray. It is also asked that the judgment be set aside for the reason that the court had no jurisdiction in the case at all as the defendant did not perfect his appeal as required by law and never executed an appeal bond as required.

CHARGES OF FRAUD.

John Morgan Sues to Recover Title to His Own Home.

Suit has been filed in the district court by John Morgan against R. H. Schettler and G. B. Blakely, trustee of the Schettler bankruptcy estate, to quiet title to lot 1, block 81, plat D, Salt Lake City survey.

This is the Morgan home on Fifth street, and is at present the leading bone of contention between the Schettler creditors and the family. Trustee Blakely is making an effort to secure it to the estate, and holds deeds from Morgan to Schettler for the property. However, Morgan has declared these to be forgeries, and has stated on the stand before Referee Baldwin in the bankruptcy proceedings that he never sold his home to Schettler, and never was indebted to him for any consideration which his home could have been given to satisfy. The present suit of Mr. Morgan is to settle the question of ownership, and if possible have the estate's claim declared void.

Estate Settlement.

A petition for letters of administration of the estate of William G. Owen, deceased, has been filed in the probate division of the district court by Charles W. Johnson. The deceased died in Los Angeles on March 30, 1905, and left an estate in this country valued at $8,050.

COURT NOTES.

The jury in the case of the Wiley B. Allen company against Helen Bailey, has returned a verdict in favor of plaintiff for the recovery of a piano valued at $600.

Monday next will be rule day in the federal court, and at that time the smelters will be required to answer in the smelter smoke case now pending before the court.

The supreme court has denied the petition for a rehearing in the cases of Mary E. Ferris vs the Modern Woodmen of America, appellant, and the Nephi irrigation company vs Samuel T. Vickers, appellant.

Franklin A. Butterfield and wife have filed suit in the district court against the Utah Consolidated Mining company to recover damages in the total sum of $1,975 for injuries alleged to have been caused to their farm, crops and stock because of the smelter smoke.

Henry W. Brown has filed suit in the district court against Albert Shaw to quiet title to a part of the southwest quarter of section 6, township 2 south, range 1 east, Salt Lake meridian, and to recover $50 damages for the alleged unlawful possession of said property by defendant.

Suit has been filed in the district court by the Utah Association of Credit Men against Daniel Densley, Jr., Elizabeth M. Densley, Araminta Wardell and Elizabeth E. Bodell to recover $3,451.87 with interest and attorney's fees alleged to be due on a promissory note. The note was executed on Jan. 2, 1902, in favor of Z. C. M. I. and became due six months after date. It was assigned to plaintiff in this action.

Frank C. Reilly was once a salesman in Salt Lake. Now he is applying to be declared a bankrupt and from the appearance of his petition, he also bought a little on credit from each place he did business with. He gives his liabilities, all of which are unsecured, at $917.31, and his assets at $40, which, it is claimed, is exempt. His liabilities consist chiefly of unpaid bills for merchandise at local institutions.

OFFICIAL VERSION OF MUTINY IN THE KNIAZ POTEMKINE.

St. Petersburg, June 30, 6:25 p. m.—The battleship Kniaz Potemkine, according to official advices received at the ministry of the interior from the governor of the province of Kherson, in which Odessa is situated, left Odessa early this morning for an unknown destination.

The official version of the affair puts an entirely new light on it. It is claimed that the mutiny on the Kniaz Potemkine was the result of a plot connected by 50 sailors who were members of a revolutionary organization. The complaints of bad food, it is asserted, were mere pretexts. When the complaint was made to the captain of the battleship he caused the bluejackets to be drawn upon the decks and asked those who were satisfied to step out and it was seen that they were in the majority. Thereupon the minority, led by the revolutionists, who are said to have included foreign anarchists, seized the guns and turned them upon their comrades. A bloody scene followed. Nine officers and many men were killed or jumped overboard, and the mutineers, after placing the remaining officers in irons took possession of the warship. Commander Hokoloff was among the killed. The red flag was hoisted when the Kniaz Potemkine appeared off Odessa. Then the body of Ouritchuk (the man who was shot by the commander of the warship according to previous report) was taken ashore for burial it was surrounded by crowds of students and revolutionists, many of whom were Jews. Inflammatory speeches were made, and subsequently some of the revolutionists went on board the ship and assured the sailors of the army's sympathy and readiness to co-operate with them.

The sailors then turned their attention to the ships in the harbor and the portion of the city along the water front, which was soon on fire in many places.

HOW THE LIBAU MUTINY STARTED.

Libau, June 30.—The mutiny started Wednesday night when the sailors of the equipage as the national units are known in Russia, revolted because the food was bad. They were joined immediately by the sixth, eighth, thirteenth and fifteenth equipages—5,000 blue jackets in all.

The guard at first tried to oppose them, killing one and wounding seven, but the sailors got the upper hand. They seized the guardhouses, broke open the stores, securing arms and ammunition. Pandemonium followed throughout the night. The mutineers wrecked the barracks, attacked the quarters of the officers and fired volleys at random until morning. The city was terrorized when troops and artillery arrived Wednesday morning. All entrances to the city were closed and gradually the sailors were driven into the wood, which they have since held.

Much firing mingled with the humming of machine guns has been heard, but every one is forced by the police to keep off the streets and away from the docks some distance below town. Nothing is definitely known except that 1,000 mutineers have surrendered.

The revolutionary agents have seized the opportunity to distribute proclamations from house to house.

Chauffeur Kills a Woman.

New York, June 30.—Frank C. Foote, a chauffeur for James J. Hill of the Northern Pacific road, while running an automobile, today ran over and fatally injured an unknown woman at the corner of Charles and Greenwich streets. The woman died half an hour later. Foote was remanded to the custody of the coroner. The chauffeur was on his way to court to be tried on a charge of speeding the automobile when he struck the woman. The police say Foote was running the machine carefully and that the woman's death was purely accidental.

Nine Ships Burned.

Odessa, June 30.—Up to the present time nine ships have been burned.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

Negotiation Between Them Progressing Satisfactorily.

Paris, June 30.—The council of ministers went over the Franco-German negotiations today, and a communication was issued, saying that they are satisfactorily progressing toward an agreement.

The council also arranged plans for participation in the ceremonies attending the removal of the body of Paul Jones from Paris to Cherbourg. President Loubet will receive Asst. Secy. of State Loomis and Rear Admiral Sigsbee on July 6, the minister of marine will give a dinner to the American officials July 5, and M. Loubet and Premier Rouvier will alos give a luncheon.

TROUBLE AT ODESSA.

Estimated 12,000 Persons Attacked Troops Yesterday.

Berlin, June 30.—A dispatch to the Tageblatt from Odessa, timed 3:52 today, says:

Mobs estimated to number 12,000 persons, attacked the patrols of troops in the street yesterday and the fighting continued into the night. Several hundred persons were killed or wounded. The hospitals are crowded with wounded.

The petroleum reservoirs were set on fire and exploded. All traffic in the streets is stopped.

The volunteer cruiser Saratoff was burned.

MURRAY TAKES A STEP FORWARD

Governor Cutler Issues Proclamation Making it a City of the Second Class.

HAS OVER 5,000 INHABITANTS.

Official Document Bears Date of Today And Opens Up a New Era for Smelter Town.

Governor Cutler's proclamation declarign Murray a city of the second class, was issued today and is as follows:

By the governor of the State of Utah, a proclamation.

Whereas, It having been certified to me by the mayor of Murray City, J. H. Stratton, that according to a census duly and regularly ordered and taken, which census was accepted and approved of by the city council of Murray City, Utah, on the 20th day of June, 1905, it was duly found that said Murray City has within its boundary lines more than five thousand (5,000) bona fide residents; and

Whereas, Application having been made by said Mayor J. H. Stratton for classification of said Murray City from a third to a second class city;

Now therefore, I, John C. Cutler, governor of the State of Utah, by virtue of authority veste din me by law, do hereby proclaim Murray City, Utah, to be a city of the second class.

I ntestimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State of Utah to be hereunto affixed, at Salt Lake City, this 29th day of June, A. D. 1905.

JOHN C. CUTLER.

By the governor:
C. S. TINGEY,
Secretary o fState.

NEW YORK CLOSING STOCKS

Friday, June 30, 1905.

Atchison	83
Atchison pfd, ex-div.	101¾
Baltimore & Ohio	123¼
Canadian Pacific	150⅝
Chicago & Alton	35
Chicago & Alton pfd	79
Chicago & Northwestern	206⅝
Colorado Southern	27⅝
Denver & Rio Grande	39¼
Denver & Rio Grande pfd	86⅝
Erie	44⅝
Illinois Central	162
Louisville & Nashville	143⅝
Manhattan L	144½
Metropolitan St. Ry.	127⅝
Mexican Central	21½
Missouri Pacific	10
New York Central, ex-div.	141
Southern Pacific	65⅝
Southern Railway	31⅝
Union Pacific	156⅝
Union Pacific pfd	93¼
Wabash	19
Wisconsin Central	24¼
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Amalgamated Copper	51½
American Car & Foundry	34¼
American Locomotive	35¼
American Smelting & Refining	137¼
Am. Smelting & Refining pfd	129¾
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	70
Colorado Fuel & Iron	42¾
International Paper	14¾
National Biscuit	124⅝
National Lead	37
Northern Securities	146½
Pacific Mail	38¼
People's Gas	59¾
Pressed Steel Car	38¾
Pullman Palace Car	235
Standard Oil	640
Sugar	128¼
Tennessee Coal & Iron	57¾
United States Steel	30
United States Steel pfd	98¼
Western Union	92½

DIED.

HEPWORTH.—At Los Angeles, Cal., June 28, 1905, Mary F. Hepworth, in her seventy-fourth year.

Funeral from the St. Paul's Episcopal church, corner of Fourth South and East Temple streets, Sunday, July 2, at 2 p. m., instead of at the late residence at at first announced. The remains may be viewed before 1 p. m. Sunday. Interment in city cemetery.

PROBATE AND GUARDIANSHIP NOTICES.

Consult County Clerk or respective signers for further information.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT, Probate Division, in and for Salt Lake County, State of Utah. In the matter of the estate of James Johnston, Deceased. Notice.—The petition of Blanca J. Johnston, administratrix of the estate of James Johnston, deceased, praying for the settlement of final and supplemental account of said Blanca J. Johnston, administratrix and for the distribution of the residue of said estate to the persons entitled, has been set for hearing on Saturday, the 15th day of July, A. D. 1905, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the County Court House, in the Court Room of said Court, in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah.

Witness the Clerk of said Court with the seal thereof affixed this 29th day of June, A. D. 1905.

(Seal) J. U. ELDREDGE, JR., Clerk.
By W. H. Farnsworth, Deputy Clerk.
Thomas Adams, Attorney for Administratrix.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

WANTED.

TEACHER GOING EAST WANTS POSITION as traveling representative for wholesale house. Address R. 216.

All thought of past dissatisfaction caused by stale or cheap confections and try a pound of McDonald's Whipped Cream Chocolates, with the positive assurance that they are the best confection that ever tickled your palate. All good dealers sell them.

J. G. McDonald Candy Co.
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

A WAYSIDE TEMPLE IN INDIA.

The cut represents one of the numerous wayside tempies which are scattered along the public roads in India. These rather neglected places of worship are usually in charge of some mendicant holy man, who is anxious to supply the passing traveler with reeds and nuts with which to feed the monkeys that come trooping out of the neighboring jungle. Although all animal life is held sacred in India, the ape, from his resemblance to man, is an object of special veneration. It is considered unlucky to offend one of these highly esteemed simians, and in consequence of the protection they receive they have multiplied greatly and are utterly devoid of fear. It is a saying in India that a native will meekly submit to an insult from a monkey which he would resent were it offered by a man.

A GERMAN GIANT AND HIS BARREL.

The man in the cut, a huge, good natured Teutonic giant who calls himself Herr Johann George Eigenhaus, has performed the feat of rolling a big beer barrel from his native Waldkirche, in Baden, to Chicago via a Rotterdam steamer and Canada. Eigenhaus undertook this novel excursion as the result of a wager between two men of his village. According to the terms of the compact, he was to leave home without a penny and make a tour of America with his barrel. He must be back in Waldkirche by July 12 or he will lose.

NEW SUMMER FURNITURE.

A Car Load of New Summer Furniture came this week. Some very handsome goods in the lot. We call it summer furniture because it is so cool looking. It is just as suitable though for winter use inside the house.

Glad to show you.

DINWOODEY'S.

SMEDLEY-WAKELING FIRE INSURANCE.

204 ATLAS BLOCK

Every Man Should Have an Accident Policy.
Every Man Should Have a Health Policy.
We Write the Best.

SMEDLEY-WAKELING INSURANCE AGENCY,
204 Atlas Block, Salt Lake City, Utah.

SMEDLEY-WAKELING ACCIDENT INSURANCE.