

DESERET EVENING NEWS.
GEORGE O. CANNON.
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.
Wednesday, June 10, 1896.

NOTICE.
Messrs. Joseph A. Young, Brigham Young, Junr., and John W. Young, agents for President Brigham Young, left this city on the 8th inst., for the head of Echo Canyon, to let contracts for grading on the Union Pacific Railroad, and will begin the lettings on Thursday, the 11th inst. Parties wishing contracts on that road can now start their men, provisions, tools, etc., as fast as they can get ready. As soon as the line is all located, about 10,000 men will be wanted.

EARLY ACTION IN FAVOR OF RAILROAD.

As the construction of the Pacific Railroad is just now occupying a considerable share of public attention, and is likely to do so for some time to come, the present seems to be an appropriate season to explain our position respecting this great enterprise. The opinion has been widely entertained, and freely published by many newspaper writers, that the people of Utah were opposed to the construction of the Pacific Railroad. This statement has been made without there being any more foundation on which to base it, than the imagination of these writers. They have supposed that the Railroad, when completed, would bring outside influences in contact with us, which, they thought, we could not endure and would break us up. Giving the leading citizens of our Territory the credit for perceiving that these would be the results of the building of the railroad, they have come to the conclusion that this grand undertaking would meet with opposition here. They have not had any grounds for these suppositions, opinions and conclusions, and those who have written in this strain have, in so doing, betrayed inexcusable ignorance of the real feelings of the people of this Territory, of which they professed to know so much.

The time is fast passing away when the people of Utah will be under the necessity of defending their motives and characters even to the extent they do at present. Circumstances are so shaping themselves that they will be relieved from this labor. They will be known and understood without having recourse to this. Already we see a great change in this respect. Popular delusions respecting the "Mormons" are fast passing away. It is becoming tolerably well known that they do not wear horns, that they do not have cloven feet, that they are not ogres, and that they do not live by preying upon mankind. It does not require the testimony now that it once did to convince the intelligent public that they are truthful, honest, and industrious, and that a man who is not a "Mormon" can live among them without being in constant fear of his life.

There is some disappointment just now being felt by some parties because the construction of the railroad is favored by the people of Utah. The acceptance of a contract by President Young for the grading of the road from the head of Echo Canyon to this valley, and the heartiness with which the people manifest a desire to take hold of the job, take away the thunder of these writers, whose capital stock is the wrong-doings and sinfulness of the "Mormons." An opposition on the part of our citizens to the railroad, or even reluctance to aid in its construction, would have furnished needy scribblers matter for interminable diatribes respecting our disloyalty and barbaric tendencies. Such action or disposition on our part would have been a lucky windfall for them. But we would have to deny all our past wishes and action were we to do so.

From the earliest days of our settlement in these valleys, the construction of a railroad across the continent has been desired and looked forward to with pleasure by the leading minds of the community. As early as the winter of 1851-2 we find the Legislative Assembly memorializing Congress "For the construction of a great National Central Railroad to the Pacific Coast." This road to be built from some eligible point on the Mississippi or Missouri rivers to some point on or near the Pacific coast. The Memorialists stated that they knew that no obstruction existed between this point and the coast, and that "iron, coal, timber, stone and other materials exist in various places on the route, and that the settlements of this Territory are so situated, as to amply supply the builders of said road with materials and provisions for a considerable portion of the route, and to carry on an extensive trade after the road is completed." This Memorial was signed by Governor Brigham Young, March 3, 1852, and concludes as follows:

"Your memorialists are of opinion that the mineral resources of California, and these mountains, can never be fully developed to the benefit of the people of the United States, without the construction of such a road; and upon its completion, the entire trade of China and the East Indies will pass through the heart of the Union; thereby giving our citizens almost entire control of the Asiatic and Pacific trade; pouring into the lap of the American States, the millions that are now diverted through other commercial channels; and last, though not least, the road herein proposed, would be a perpetual chain, or iron band which would annually bind together our glorious Union with an imperishable link of mutual interest; thereby consolidating our relations with foreign powers in times of peace, and our defense from foreign invasion in times of war.

posed, would be a perpetual chain, or iron band which would annually bind together our glorious Union with an imperishable link of mutual interest; thereby consolidating our relations with foreign powers in times of peace, and our defense from foreign invasion in times of war.

"The earnest attention of Congress to this important subject is solicited by your memorialists, who, in duty bound, will ever pray."

EDITORIAL SUMMARY.

This seems to be especially an earthquake dispensation. These fearful visitations are becoming very common in various parts of the world, in every case creating unspendable dread and terror, and often causing a terrible destruction of life and property. Like a thief in the night they come without warning, often verifying the saying in the Scripture, "When they shall say peace, and safety sudden destruction cometh upon them, and that without remedy."

It was reported a few days ago that the earthquake had reached Nevada, and we did not know but it was coming on Salt Lake; but have since learned that it was last heard of in Oregon, so that we may safely conclude it has taken another route. Joy go with it! But should it again venture into this neighborhood, indications of its presence may be foreknown by adopting the use of the earthquake detector, said to be in use among the Japanese, and manufactured as follows: "A horse shoe magnet with a bar of iron, adhering, whose weight is fully equal to the attracting power of the magnet is suspended to a beam. Directly underneath, but a short distance from the magnet and bar of iron, are placed two small bells, something like the thumb spring table bells in common use. These complete the 'detector'."

Experience has proven that in most cases the air is very sultry and oppressive, a few days before an earthquake. While this condition of the atmosphere prevails, scientific men among the Japanese have discovered that the attractive power of the magnet is diminished, and when the climax is within a day or two of being reached, the electric equilibrium is so far disturbed that the iron falls from the magnet, and in its descent strikes the alarm bells beneath, and thus gives warning to all within hearing, of the very near proximity of the earthquake. This is then made known to the public, and every possible precaution immediately taken.

This information was obtained from General Kasaki Goumuk, a Japanese mechanical and military engineer who has been in the Eastern States purchasing arms for his government. It is a very simple, and if true, a very effectual method of discovering the approach of these much dreaded convulsions of nature, and if generally adopted, might be a means of alleviating to some small extent, the destruction that usually attend such occurrences.

After hearing the bells announcing the earthquake, how intensely interesting it must be to await its appearance! The raising of sheep is a matter of almost vital interest to the people of Utah, though hitherto it has received but little attention, or has been attended to so carelessly that the results have not been at all gratifying. The specimens of sheep seen around occasionally, present generally a miserable scrubby appearance, and before our Territory becomes celebrated for sheep raising steps must be taken to improve the breed, and much more care must be given than has hitherto been.

The Californians are alive to the importance of sheep-raising. They find that it pays. Their home manufactured woolen goods are fast becoming famous, and bid fair before long to be a great source of revenue to the State. It is as much or more important to the people of Utah. True, the railroad will soon put us into easier communication with the eastern manufacturers, which will probably reduce the price of all kinds of dry goods; but home manufactures are the life of a State, and until they become much the rule as they are now the exception, there can be no permanent prosperity.

Sheep-raising on the uncultivated plains and mountain ranges of California has been made to pay. In Utah our natural resources, of plain and mountain range, are abundant and as available for such purposes as in California, and with proper care and attention can be made as payable here as there.

If some of our enterprising farmers, individually or as a company, would take steps by importation or otherwise to improve our home breed of sheep, they might, if wise and judicious, enrich themselves and confer permanent benefits on the community.

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

MEMORIAL.

Doolittle presented a memorial from Mrs. Potter, of South Carolina, setting forth that she had expended \$40,000 to support the Union prisoners during the rebellion, and had always been devoted to the Union; she had been reduced to poverty by the raids on both sides, and asked for remuneration for the money expended. Referred to the committee on claims.

OMNIBUS BILL, ETC.

On a special order the omnibus bill was taken up. The question on the amendment to admit Alabama was agreed to, 22 to 21.

HOUSE.

THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

During the reading of the Journal the Chinese Embassy was announced, and escorted into the House and introduced to the Speaker, who made an appropriate welcoming speech. Minister Burlingame responded, after which they were introduced to the individual members of the House. There were several Senators present.

TWO NEW STATES.

Washington.—Smith, from the committee on reconstruction, reported a bill to erect two additional States out of the territory comprised in the State of Texas; ordered printed and recommitted.

STATE OFFICERS FOR THE REBEL STATES.

Paine, from the same committee, reported back the bill to provide for the inauguration of State officers in Arkansas, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana, and for the meeting of their Legislatures; passed by a party vote of 113 to 31.

NAVY RELIEF BILL.

Butler, from the committee on appropriations, reported back the Senate amendment to the House bill for the relief of the Navajo Indians, and moved, by bill, that the amendments be tabled. The motion prevailed.

RESOLUTION OF ENQUIRY.

A resolution was adopted, instructing the committee on foreign affairs to enquire whether the action of the Mexican government in establishing free ports at Matamoros and other points on the Rio Grande was not a violation of treaty stipulations, and a violation of the commercial rights of this country.

PETITION FOR AID TO THE U. P. R. R.

Griswold presented a petition, signed by sixty officers of the leading railroad companies in favor of extending a subsidy to the eastern division of the Union Pacific Railroad.

THE TAX BILL.

The House then went into a consideration of the tax bill. Holman offered an amendment, looking to the taxation of the United States bonds, but it was ruled out of order. Section 87 was amended so as to read "retail dealers." Every person whose business it is to sell goods, wares or merchandise, of foreign or domestic production, not including wines, liquors, petroleum, tobacco &c., whose annual sales shall not exceed twenty-five thousand shall be regarded as a retail dealer and shall pay a license of twenty dollars. The paragraph in reference to wholesale dealers was somewhat modified, but not altered in substance. The motion to reduce the tax from two to one dollar for every thousand dollars in excess of twenty-five thousand was re-committed.

GENERAL.

JUDGE CHASE EXPRESSES HIMSELF. The Herald prints a private letter of Judge Chase, in which he says he was not a partisan on either side in the impeachment trial, and that he neither expects nor desires to be a candidate for the Presidential office. It would, however, gratify him exceedingly if the Democratic party would take ground which would insure the party against all attempts to subvert the principles of universal suffrage; then he thinks the future of the great cause for which he had labored so long would be secure. "Then," he heads, "I should not regret my absence from political labors."

THE INDIAN LAND SWINDLE DISAPPROVED.

St. Louis.—The Democrat learns from a responsible source, that the recent treaty with the Osage Indians, by which 8,000,000 acres were ceded to the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad Company, for twenty-five cents an acre, meets with great disfavor; other perfectly responsible parties had made more favorable propositions, which were refused by the commissioner.

NEW HAVEN DELEGATES.

The New Haven Democratic State Convention has elected delegates to the National Convention, and instructed them to vote as a unit unless equally divided.

SPRAGUE, RE-ELECTED.

Providence.—Wm. S. Sprague was re-elected to-day, U. S. Senator, with out opposition.

EXPLOSION.

Waterford, Ont.—The boiler at Lymburner's steam saw mill exploded yesterday; four persons killed.

WRECK OF THE NEVADA.

The steamship Nevada, hence for Vera Cruz, was wrecked on Cape Hatteras, all aboard except one, were saved. The vessel was valued at four hundred thousand dollars, and the cargo at as much more; both were insured.

COMPLIMENT TO PRESIDENT.

Boston.—A project is on foot for a complimentary dinner to Senator Fessenden, for the purpose of endorsing his integrity, independence and purity as a statesman. Gov. Bullock will preside. Ex-Gov. Washburn, President Hall, of Howard College, James Russell, of Lowell and other distinguished gentlemen will participate.

FLORIDA ADOPTS THE AMENDMENTS.

A special dispatch says the Florida Legislature has adopted the thirteenth and fourteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States. The Legislature will elect United States Senators on the fifteenth.

MEADE IN WASHINGTON.

Gen. Meade will be in Washington to-day, having been summoned to the suit Grant with regard to the inauguration of State officers in the States in his district.

WHISKY MEN ON THE QUI VIVE.

Another special states that a host of whisky men, principally from New York and the west had arrived at Washington in anticipation of legislation on the tax bill in relation to whisky.

FOREIGN.

RIOTOUS DEMONSTRATIONS.

Brussels.—Riotous demonstrations have recently been made at Luxembourg in favor of France; the disorder was promptly repressed and the leaders arrested.

CRETAN DEPUTIES RECEIVED.

Boston.—An Athens letter states that the Greek government has received the Cretan deputies, thus virtually recognizing Crete as part of the Greek nation, which will probably lead to war between Turkey and Greece.

NEW RUSSIAN MINISTER.

Paris.—Baron Stokelberg, the new Russian Minister, had a formal reception at court yesterday. In his remarks he said he hoped that the friendly relations between France and Russia would continue on the basis of mutual interest. Napoleon, in a pacific reply, reciprocated the hopes expressed.

SETTLEMENT OF BRITISH AMERICA.

London.—In the Commons, to-night, enquiries were made of the government concerning measures for opening the Territory of British North America and its settlement. Auberry, under Secretary of the Colonial department, explained that pending negotiations with the Hudson Bay Company, no steps could be taken by the government in that direction.

ROYALTY WELCOMING FARRAGUT.

Brussels.—The king and queen of Belgium arrived on Monday to welcome Farragut to Belgium; a grand banquet will be given to the Admiral to-night.

NEW YORK.—Late advices from St. Domingo state that Baez, is supposed to have made the same proposition to France and England as he made to the United States, regarding the sale of Sanama. He was persecuting all the eminent men who do not support his administration, numbers of them are being sent into exile.

Correspondence.

VIRGIN CITY, May 31, 1896.

Editor.—Sir, I take my pen in hand, to record the event of the organization of a Female Relief Society in this, one of the most remote settlements of our Dixie home. It is an event which shows that the desires of the people to fulfill all duties obligatory, and answer all calls made upon them by our worthy President. A new organization has been instituted here from the Bishop down to the Deacon's Quorum which has given a new impetus to all the interests of the ward. We expect that the name of Virgin City will yet denote a settlement of some importance. According to previous appointments, a meeting was held in the Virgin City Hall, on May 30th. Bishop J. Parker opened the meeting, and said that he had called the meeting to fulfill the desires of President Young that the sisters should get together to organize female relief societies for the purpose of relieving the poor and suffering. He called upon Br. Robert H. Reeve to read the article on female relief societies from the DESERET NEWS. Brothers Martindale and Jepsen then addressed the meeting, making some very appropriate remarks.

After suitable remarks from Bishop Parker, the following organization was effected: Mrs. Ellen Parker, President; Mrs. Susan Johnson, First Counselor; Mrs. Sarah Wright, Second Counselor; Miss Alice Parker, Secretary and Treasurer. Several of the sisters were appointed as visiting committees. Everything went off in excellent order, and the best of feelings prevailed. G. LORA, Clerk.

RESTELLISM.

The New York organ of the women, is out against the fearfully increasing crime of abortion and infanticide, which it calls Restellism. It says: Restellism is murder with the Roman Catholics. Half a dozen children in every Irish family. Only two in the modern American family. What is the matter? Answer: Restellism. That is why, shortly, the children of the Emerald Isle will be walking through the graveyards of the Puritans. It is a notorious fact that criminal prosecutions against the practitioners of the vile trade to which the Revolution thus refers are rarely, if ever, successful. The infamous woman whose name has been adopted as a synonym for child-murder was frequently indicted but never convicted. If the "woman's paper" can work a revolution that will end this monstrous crime in America, or even lessen its practice, it will have accomplished a sufficient mission. [Gold Hill News.]

AN ITALIAN EXHIBITION.

One night last year (writes an Eastern correspondent) I was in Milan and wondering how to amuse myself, when my attention was called to a show of trained dogs and monkeys in a little theater, close in the shadow of the great Cathedral, famous throughout the world. As I paid my two francs for admission, I was shown into the most select portion of the house—by no means over-price—and received a bill, from which I learned more by the wood-cuts than by the text, in choice Italian. The performance was a funny one, and the performers were a man, a goat, a pony, half a dozen dogs, and the same number of monkeys.

I never before knew how much a dog could learn in the way of tricks that were difficult for men. A ring with sawdust was formed upon the stage, and the pony was made to gallop around in a circle. A dog of the Venetian origin—placed upon the saddle, and performed most of the feats of the circus riders. He jumped through paper-covered hoops, over banners, and so on through the usual bill of fare, not excepting the difficult achievement of "passing the bridge." The goat balanced himself upon several glass bottles, with the assistance of his manager, fired a pistol with his mouth, walked on his hind feet and turned somersaults.

The dogs danced a quadrille—keeping all the while on their hind legs, but not following the music very closely. The performance ended with a trial and execution, a solemn old monkey sitting as Judge, while the master of ceremonies read the papers connected with the case. The offending dog was marched to the place of execution, a smart little poodle fired a diminutive gun at him, and the culprit fell as if dead. A moment later an Italian grayhound brought a reprieve, and went away howling and shaking his head when he found his friend already shot. The latter stirred not at several kicks, and was finally lifted by a monkey into a cart drawn by the goat. My sides ached for the next twenty-four hours in consequence of severe fits of laughing which the grotesqueness of the scene induced. My account of the affair sent a large delegation of Americans to witness the display, and all of them, the younger ones especially, returned highly delighted. If the Italian who kept that circus should bring it to America I would certainly go to see him.

SOME years ago, a public meeting was called in the west of Scotland, for the purpose of organizing a Temperance Society. Several earnest speeches were made in favor of the movement. Near the close of the meeting, after all who wished to be heard had spoken, the eyes of the audience centered on the parish minister, known and respected by all who were present. The minister arose, spoke, and was listened to as one whose words had no ordinary weight. He began by speaking of the duty of being temperate in all things—eating, etc., as well as drinking. He then proceeded to denounce drunkenness as a great sin; and at length concluded, crushing all the hopes of the friends of temperance and sobriety there, by declaring his conviction that each one should be left to his own personal self-control in the use of the gifts of God without abusing them. No sooner had he sat down than a drunken weaver, in the body of the hall, staggered to his feet, reeled toward the minister, and attempting to steady himself with one hand on the back of a seat, held out the other, while with no small difficulty he expressed himself as follows: "That's right, sir; that's right—give us your hand. You're on our side." Moved, the minister instantly arose again, and with pale countenance and mingled tones of self-reproach, and solemn warning, said, "My poor man, if I'm on your side, I'm wrong."

GROOMING HORSES.

Though suitable and properly prepared food is the prime requisite for the horse, regular grooming holds the second place in the management of him. A man who omits the customary ablutions at stated times—who goes for days or weeks with uncombed hair—may exist, but does not live in the proper sense of the word. So of the horse. Grooming is alike essential to looks, health and elasticity of action. The curry comb and comb should be brought into daily requisition, nor should the clipping shears be omitted. Fetlocks bedraggled with mud, unkempt and tangled mane, detract much from the appearance of the animal, repress his ambition, and hence diminish his usefulness. A man who neglects the regular grooming of his horses, is an enemy to the beasts and himself; to them because he withholds labor which is their due, and to himself because he depreciates the value of his own property.

HOW TO FALL ASLEEP.

We find the following recipe, said to be from Binn's "Anatomy of Sleep," for procuring sleep at will. The principle is to call the attention from everything else and fix it upon a single object. "He must depict to himself that he sees the breath passing from his nostrils in a continuous stream, and the very instant that he brings his mind to conceive this, apart from all other ideas, consciousness and memory depart; imagination slumbers; fancy becomes dormant; thought subdued, the sentient faculties lose their susceptibility; the vital or ganglionic system assumes the sovereignty and he no longer wakes, he sleeps."

The only difficulty will be found in bringing one's mind to rest upon the breathing apart from all other ideas. All preceptions of the kind fall when the nervous system or the blood are unduly excited, but, under ordinary circumstances, to fix the attention upon a single object, to the exclusion of every other idea, will be found to work like a charm. In fact, sometimes one drops off into the mysterious realm before he has fairly begun the effort to fix his attention. Another rule is to simply look downward, fixing the "mink's eye," as Shakespeare calls it, upon the end of the nose. Still another, is to roll the eyes from side to side, but this, besides being injurious to the eyes, affects some persons very much like spinning the body around.

Professor McGuffey, in discussing the subject of sleep, was in the habit of giving his classes the prescription of the farmer, which seldom failed, viz: to conceive a flock of sheep jumping over a fence, and fix the attention steadily upon the operation. The attention rises and sinks with each sheep, which very soon brings on a sort of "Rock me to sleep" condition of mind, in which a man suddenly disappears.—En.

THEATRE.

Lessee and Managers.—H. R. Clawson & J. T. Galt. ENGAGEMENT, FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY, Of the great Tragic Actress, Miss CHARLOTTE CRAMPTON, Who will appear in connection with the accomplished Lyric Artist, MADAME MARIE METHUA.

SCHELLER!

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 11, 1896.

Will be presented, for this night only, the fine Comic Drama, in 3 Acts, entitled,

DON CESAR DE BAZAN!

Don Cesar De Bazan. Miss CHARLOTTE CRAMPTON. Maritana (with Sonnet). MADAME SCHELLER. Charles II, King of Spain. Mr. J. S. Lindsey. Don Jose, his Minister. Mr. D. McKenzie. Marquis de Rotondo. Mr. J. B. Kelly. Don Fernando. Mr. H. Haines. Don John. Mr. J. McGregor. Don Juan. Mr. J. H. Hardy. Don Lopez. Mr. J. E. Hyde. Don Valentin. Mr. R. M. Merrill. Countess de Rotondo. Mrs. M. G. Bowring. Nobles, Soldiers, Men-at-Arms, Alguazils, etc.

Co-conclude with the beautiful Comic Drama, in 2 Acts, entitled,

ERNESTINE!

Ernestine, an Orphan. MADAME SCHELLER. Count d'Avrigny. Mr. J. M. Hardy. Eleonore d'Avrigny. Mr. J. C. Graham. Juan de Mornas. Mr. J. S. Lindsey. Servant. Mr. R. H. Matthews. Valentin de Quercy. Mr. A. Merrill. Anette, her foster sister. Miss Alexander. Marguerite. Mrs. M. G. Bowring. Notary, Ladies, Gentlemen, Domestic, etc.

DOORS OPEN AT 7 O'CLOCK. Performance Commences punctually at 8.

\$200 REWARD!

REWARD OF TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of Two Prisoners, by the name of ALBERT WILSON alias ANDERSON, and HAZEL JACKSON, who were arrested for robbing about the 25th of April last, and escaped from the County Jail on the night of the 7th inst.

WILSON is about 5 feet 8 inches in height, 40 or 50 years old, light complexion, spare, and round shouldered. JACKSON is about the same height, light hair and complexion, blue on right eye, about 22 years old. The above Reward will be paid for the delivery of the above named prisoners to the undersigned, or \$100 for either of them.

R. T. Burton, Sheriff. 417-3-3622 Salt Lake County.

PROPOSALS

FOR GRAIN!

Headquarters Dept. of the Platte, Chief Quartermaster's Office, Omaha, Neb., June 1st, 1896.

Sealed bids, in duplicate, with guarantee signed by two responsible persons, not bidders, and accompanied by a check for \$1,000, will be received until ten o'clock A.M.

On Monday, June 2nd, 1896.

For the delivery of the following named supplies at the points designated:

Fort Bridger, Utah.

Three hundred thousand (300,000) pounds BARLEY. Two hundred and fifty thousand (250,000) pounds OATS.

Camp Douglas, Utah.

Three hundred thousand (300,000) pounds BARLEY. Two hundred and fifty thousand (250,000) pounds OATS.

Bids will be received for any portion of the supplies required, and must be made separately for each Post. The delivery of the supplies to commence upon the perfecting of the contracts and one fifth of the whole amount to be delivered each month until the delivery is completed. Full conditions will be made known and the whole furnished on application at this office, and to the Quartermasters at the Posts named.

Bids from contractors and bidders who have heretofore failed to comply with their agreements will not be considered.

By order of Brig. Major Gen. Angur.

WM. MYERS, Brig. Gen. and Ch. Qr. Mr.

THE RAILROAD IS COMING

Another Reduction

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

In view of the speedy completion of the Railroad, and the subsequent reduction of the price of labor, placing our barrier system upon a cash basis, we have determined to REDUCE the PRICE of our BASH and DOORS 25 per cent.

We have a Large Assortment of 1 1/2 and 2 inch DOORS, made of the best White Pine, and Several Thousand LIGHTS of 1 1/2, of various sizes, on hand, and are prepared to FILL ALL ORDERS, Large or Small, with Dispatch.

OUR PLANER

Is turning out First-Class FLOORING.

And we are prepared to accommodate all who may want PLANING OR RIPPING DONE!

Latimer, Taylor & Co.

Pioneer Steam Planing Mill and Sash and Door Factory, Southeast Corner of Registration Square, Salt Lake City, Utah.

(P.O. Box 45.)