

## DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, JUNE 21, 1900.

## THE BATTLE BEGINS.

The Republicans in convention at Philadelphia have nominated the strongest ticket the party could put up. It was a foregone conclusion that William McKinley would be renominated for President. No other person mentioned as a possibility had even the ghost of a show for the place. His administration has been eminently satisfactory to at least nine-tenths of his party associates, and even those who dissented from some of his policies favored his re-election.

The choice of a candidate for the Vice Presidency presented a different aspect. There were a number of aspirants for the place. Some of them are very strong men. But the wisdom of placing the great State of New York was readily perceived, and the popularity of Theodore Roosevelt not only in the Empire State, but throughout the country, is so pronounced that his name was heard everywhere as the one that would win.

We believe that in this case, the office really sought the man. His ambition doubtless soared higher. As Governor of New York he is more prominent than he will probably be in the Vice President's chair, which is usually shadowed in the Senate, although its occupant takes charge of the proceedings of that state body. But Roosevelt could not safely refuse when the honor was thrust upon him. His opponents saw clearly that he was the most available man in the party, and hence his nomination by loud acclaim.

The remarkable feature of this movement is the fact that Governor Roosevelt is a Jew. It is evidence of the great change in public sentiment that has taken place during the nineteenth century, and that America is not behind Great Britain in this particular. A Jew as the possible President of the United States is something new in American politics, and it is gratifying to know that this has not figured as an objection to the nomination of the favored son of New York.

The ticket will be a hard one for its party opponents to beat. The platform on which it stands embodies the policy of the Republican party, in recent legislation and on immediate issues. It takes firm ground on the public questions treated upon, and it cannot be denied that the Republican party goes in to the campaign of 1900, with a unity, a prospect, a platform and standard bearers that present a formidable face to the foe.

## VERY SATISFACTORY.

The verdict in the Haworth case meets with popular approval, everywhere. The general opinion is that "Nick" was the murderer of Sandall, and that the State has made no mistake in the prosecution of this case to a finish. The alibi which was set up appeared pretty strong at first sight, but weakened perceptibly when the light of facts and dates was turned on, and not much of it was left when it was dissected and held up to be looked through.

Haworth was ably defended. Every point that could possibly be presented was urged in his behalf. But it was of no avail. His brothers did all that fraternity could exercise for his salvation, but in vain. His own confessions were too much in line with known facts to be explained away, and the public generally agree with the jury.

The splendid work of Sheriff Abbott of Farmington cannot be too highly commended. All who aided him in his pursuit of the criminal, and in weaving the web of evidence that convicted him, are entitled to credit. But the sheriff showed so much acumen in his detective operations, and such tireless vigilance and determination in following the murderer and bringing him to justice, that he is deserving of all the encomiums that have been passed upon him. A little more of that spirit and energy in tracing out offenders, and bringing about their conviction, would have a wholesome effect in this western country.

When capital crimes are committed, the escape of the criminals is not conducive to law and order and the respect which should be maintained for both. The sure apprehension and punishment of the guilty, give immunity to the innocent and security to society. The Sandall tragedy is no longer a mystery, and its unravelment is a source of satisfaction to all Utah.

## MEDICAL ADVICE.

As the summer heat is coming on, the probability is that there will be many cases of summer complaint among the children, as well as various disorders of the bowels among adults. Rational precautions would often prevent such ailments, and proper attention to them in time would save much suffering.

Physicians tell us that the excessive

heat, errors in diet, particularly the consumption of fruit and vegetables, either not ripe or too ripe; the drinking of ice water; the sudden exposure to cold or dampness; overwork, anxiety, hasty eating, and lack of sleep, are among the most frequent causes that predispose people to troubles common during the heated season. Simplicity in all the habits of life is recommended as the best preventive of such disorders.

The following advice is given by Dr. James H. Jackson, of the Jackson Sanatorium, Danville, N. Y., as quoted by Health Culture for June. He says:

"In case of an attack of diarrhea or dysentery the first necessity is for absolute quiet and repose in a recumbent position. Treatment should begin by a thorough flushing of the bowels with water at a temperature of eighty degrees Fahrenheit. A fountain syringe is preferable, although a bulb syringe will answer the purpose. The quantity of water is allowed to pass slowly into the bowel, from two to four quarts can ordinarily be used, and when voided will bring away irritating material, and at the same time act to overcome the difficulty by constricting the blood vessels of the mucous membrane of the bowel.

"Should the diarrhea continue after a copious injection, this is sufficient evidence that irritating conditions exist in the small intestine, or upper bowel. When this is the case there are two methods of procedure. First, if the person is suffering from nausea, vomiting, or dizziness, lukewarm water should be taken until nausea occurs. Then hot water should be sipped until the bowel is thoroughly washed out. This is especially effective in cholera morbus, and when there is great pain should always be resorted to. If the patient is not troubled with the stomach and bowels, again, in some cases it may be desirable to give a dose of castor oil, which by its cathartic action will cleanse the whole intestinal tract."

The doctor adds that this treatment, coupled with proper diet, will generally prove effective, but should any emergency condition arise which seems to necessitate medication, do not depend upon home dosing without medical advice, but secure the counsel and service of a competent physician who can prescribe intelligently.

Prevention is better than cure, however, and among the preventives none is better than moderation in eating. The stomach should not be overtaxed with the tempting varieties of fruit and vegetables in the market. None but the most tender and ripe should be used. Fresh meat should be eaten very sparingly, if at all, and all highly seasoned and complex dishes should be left alone. Ice cold deserts and alcoholic beverages should be avoided.

Such is medical advice, particularly appropriate for the season. It harmonizes perfectly with the "Word of Wisdom," and it should be the wisdom of all to comply with it, in order to escape much suffering, and prolong life upon this earth.

## MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

The municipal ownership experiment in Boston does not seem to have given satisfaction, if the statement of its critics are to be relied on. A contributor to Harper's Weekly deals with this subject. When Mayor Quincy went into office, he acted on the principle that municipal work should be done by the employees of the municipality. So he added several departments to those in regular operation. A city bureau was to turn out Boston's municipal stationery and printing work, and another bureau was established for carpenter work, repair work of various kinds on public buildings, and even for electrical construction and repair. An ice plant was established for cutting and storing ice to be used in the drinking fountains. Veterinary bureaus were devised to look after the horses used in city work. Wheelwrights, blacksmiths, painters and letterers, and a whole army of labor came into the city's employ. Far and near the fact was commented on, that Socialism had been enthroned in one of the intellectual strongholds of this vast Republic.

When Mayor Hart succeeded Mayor Quincy, the new official was struck by the prices paid for some of the work done for the city. An investigation was commenced. As a result, it is claimed, it was found that a job of electrical equipment on the ferryboats operated by the city and which, according to current rates should have cost \$8,800, actually cost \$10,300. The electrical work on a city building for hospital nurses should have cost \$1,528. It really cost \$4,754. The work on a city armory should have cost less than \$600, but the city had to pay nearly \$6,700 for the job. Some work on a public school, estimated as likely to cost \$1,471, if done under contract, cost the city about \$3,600. The ice used by the water department in the drinking fountains cost \$60 a ton, when it might have been bought from the local ice companies for \$2 or \$3 a ton.

It is not charged that any embezzlement has taken place; nor that there was any dishonesty displayed, only wasteful extravagance and gross mismanagement, and the outcome is an enormous increase in the indebtedness of the city, and much dissatisfaction with the system that made the waste of money possible.

The trouble in Boston, as in other places, where the municipal ownership experiment has been tried, is that for political considerations the payrolls of the city were loaded down with applicants for jobs. Whenever an alderman had a friend to recommend for a position, the request was generally granted by the hands of bureaus, as otherwise the alderman threatened to cut down the appropriation and cripple the bureau financially. This is assigned as the reason for the extravagant display.

The conclusion is inevitable that municipal ownership of public utilities must be a failure, until some radical reforms in the political management have taken place. There is, of course, no reason why a servant of the community should not be able to turn out a piece of work as economically as a private manufacturer, but if he is ordered to multiply his hands and to pay them fancy prices, for the sake of keeping their votes, the very purpose for which he is employed is defeated. If the Boston experiment has done nothing more than demonstrated this fact, it is not in vain. The question is one under discussion in many places, and any light shed upon it should be welcome.

## THE AMNESTY.

The offer of amnesty to the Filipinos who are or have been engaged in hostilities against the United States, will probably have the desired effect. Disheartened by the reverses that have come to their arms, the revolutionists will not fail to see the advantages that are offered to them, if they give up the unequal struggle. A few will, perhaps, hold out to the end, and that will be bitter for them. The large majority will doubtless come in, take the oath of allegiance, receive the money for their guns and go back to the labors and arts of peace.

What Aguinaldo did to it is difficult to foretell. If he is as prudent as is claimed, he will accept the inevitable and make the best terms to be had. It is his one chance of escape from a life of outlawry. The prospects of comparative independence for the Philippines will be bright, if the policy already defined by the United States is accepted by the inhabitants of the islands, and it will be very gratifying to see the war closed and the Filipinos unite with Americans in establishing a stable government.

The conquering of a country for the domination of this Republic, is foreign to the genius of our national institutions. Neither of the great political parties of the United States relishes such work. The extension of freedom and the liberation of the oppressed, are more congenial to American ideas and desires. Let peace be once established and the sovereignty of this government be once acknowledged in the Philippines, and a free government will soon become a reality there, and its once down-trodden people will be lifted on to the exalted plane of liberty, limited only by wholesome law.

## AFRICAN PEACE RUMOR.

London rumors have it that peace negotiations have been commenced in South Africa between the British and the Boers, through the wives of President Kruger and General Botha. If there is any foundation for the rumors, it must be inferred that Lord Roberts has taken the initiative, since the two ladies mentioned are in Pretoria and prevented from holding any communication with their husbands, except by permission of the English authorities.

There are weighty reasons why Great Britain should desire a speedy termination of the hostilities. No one can tell how soon the imperial troops will be needed in China, or at other points where Russian aggressiveness is threatening British interests. Lord Salisbury is well aware that with the imperial army tied up in Africa, his influence upon Asiatic affairs is much less than it would be otherwise. And the question remains whether England can afford to play a secondary role in Asia, as the price of conquests in Africa.

It is believed that the African republics are hardly worth the sacrifices made for their subjugation. Their importance arises solely from the diamond field and gold mines, and the latter, it is believed, will be exhausted in fifty years. As an agricultural country the Dutch settlements are considered inferior to other farming regions in the same latitude. The South African Republics never have supported a large population, and the probability is that they never will do so. The aborigines kept down their number by perpetual wars; the Portuguese passed the country by, and the Dutch did not settle there, until compelled to do so by circumstances.

Some figures have been published, which illustrate the true status of the country. In the Orange River State one square mile in a hundred is under cultivation, in Natal one square mile in 130, in Cape Colony one square mile in 200, in the Transvaal one square mile in 1,600. The area of cultivated land in the entire Transvaal is no greater than the area of Brooklyn borough, no greater than the area of single wheat farms in the Northwest. A territory which in Europe supports a population of 100,000,000 fails in Africa to feed a white population of 2,000,000. Hence, when the gold-digger finds that the supply of the precious metal is commencing to give out, he will leave the country, as he is leaving Nevada. It is evident that Great Britain cannot constantly let go the juicy morsels in eastern Africa, for the sake of the bones of South Africa. Even though Salisbury has declared that peace will only be bought at the cost of the independence of the Boers, he may, as the Chinese situation is developing, reconsider the matter and offer a settlement on easier terms.

If peace negotiations have been suggested, the Boers should not be slow in meeting their opponents half way. President Kruger has all the time protested that he and his people are willing to lay down their arms, if permitted to do so with honor. Besides, there is absolutely no chance of their success except in some Providential interference with the plans of the invaders. Captain Lossberg, an American who was engaged with the Boer artillery, in speaking of the Boer forces, estimates them at less than 10,000 men. He says Gen. De Wet has 6,000 men in the Free State; Gen. Botha 2,500 in the Transvaal; and that there are 1,300 burghers in small parties. What can such a handful of men, no matter how brave they are, do against the overwhelming numbers under Lord Roberts' command? Humanly speaking, the war is already over. The final settlement must be in favor of the invaders. The only reasonable thing to do at present, is to accept peace on the best terms obtainable.

If all the circumstances are considered, it is reasonable to suppose that before long the news from Africa will be of a peaceful character. The people of this country have often expressed sympathy for the struggling Boers. Perhaps when the settlement is in order, the good offices of our government may be exercised somewhat in the interest of the two Republics, without offense to the parties immediately interested.

Tels is the longest day in the year—and the hottest, thus far.

After all, the ice trust has at least one virtue. It contributes to some people's happiness by having ice this weather.

ple's happiness by having ice this weather.

The expected has happened—McKinley and Roosevelt are the Republican standard bearers in the campaign of 1900.

It is now stated that the Boers have less than 10,000 men in the field. That should not long occupy an opposing army of over 300,000 soldiers.

According to Justice Shiras of the United States Supreme Court, the spirit of development among European nations is nothing less than a spirit of grab.

In the field of politics it will puzzle a good many people to determine whether Senator Hanna really was opposed to the nomination of Gov. Roosevelt as President McKinley's running mate, or whether the astute Ohioan placed himself in apparent antagonism for a time, in order to draw out the full strength of the popular demand for the gallant Rough Rider.

The terms of amnesty offered Filipino rebels by President McKinley are decidedly liberal, and if Aguinaldo and his followers are as wise as they have been credited to be, they will not hesitate to accept them. The liberality is from a purpose to be magnanimous, not from fear of inability to maintain American supremacy, and the Filipinos should not blunder on this point.

Admiral Seymour was in Pekin, and doubtless is in a dangerous predicament, and will have some difficulty in holding out for relief, unless he has been able to retreat to Tien Tsin, in which place he also will find himself hard pressed for a time. But the relief column will not be long pushing that far, and the Chinese may learn a lesson in occidental methods of fighting that they have never yet realized.

Joseph Mullett, one of the Irishmen convicted as accessory to murder, and who sought to gain ingress to the United States, wrote to an immigration officer saying Britain is ahead of the United States. Since Mullett has to go back to Britain, he can figure it there as the most progressive nation; but he will remember that in the matter of "bouncing" him out, Jonathan has scored a distinct success over John Bull.

## THE CUBAN ELECTIONS.

Springfield Republican.

Cuba today will hold its first municipal elections under the direction of the United States government. The parties in the field, the republicans and the nationalists, are in favor of immediate independence. The issues in the various towns are naturally personal to a great extent, and it is not surprising that at this time the politicians and the place-hunters are at the front. The registration has been rather light.

Kansas City Star.

The elections in Cuba were attended by perfect order and very nearly absolute indifference. The facilities and regulations for the election were afforded by the American authorities, who have, during their rule, given the island everything of value it possesses, but the natives, unaccustomed to free elections and suspicious of the Cuban candidates, largely refrained from voting. The vote, even in Havana, fell 400 below the registration. The ticket elected in Havana was called the nationalist, as opposed to the republican ticket. It is safe to say that it is very little the average Cuban comprehends of either nationalism or republicanism.

Boston Herald.

The first Cuban municipal elections held under the present condition of control there occur today. They are not regarded as very important, but there seems to be a disposition to divide into parties in holding them. There is one party which is thought to favor American continuance for some time longer in Cuba, but it is not very active and hardly disposed to make this an ostensible issue. Gen. Gomez is in Cuban politics, and has some influence with the voters. The nationalist party appears to be supreme in away, though not yet fully defined as to its program of operations. Naturally, after recent revelations, there is little apparent sentiment in favor of annexation to the United States.

## CENSUS GUESSES.

New York Evening Sun.

The indications are that Chicago will fall short of the 2,000,000 census figure that she hoped for and bragged about. But there is every reason to believe this city of New York will prove to have a population of over 3,700,000 when the census people at Washington have completed the analysis of the reports that have been sent to headquarters from this neighborhood. A rough estimate of the returns shows that there are about 2,800,000 of us in Manhattan and The Bronx; 1,200,000 in Brooklyn; 122,000 in Queens and 72,000 in Richmond. In other words, there are nearly a million and a fifth more persons in this big town than there were ten years ago.

Chicago Times-Herald.

Instead of waiting patiently for the first rough figures of the twelfth census, which will be forthcoming in a few weeks, a plague of census estimates is sweeping over the country. It talks of round millions with as much liberality as if millions were as plentiful in the United States as in China and a million persons more or less did not matter. Or it is very precise down to the individual unit, as when our esteemed contemporary, The Tribune guesses there are 5,157,799 inhabitants in Illinois. What an air of exactitude there is about that concluding "799." It challenges the doubting Thomas with "If you don't believe it count them yourself."

San Francisco Chronicle.

No doubt it will be shown in the official census returns, when the totals are made, that many of the cities in the Union have made a marvelous growth during the past decade under the legitimate stimulus of manufacturing development. But those returns may also contain many surprises, like the one which is said to be facing Omaha. The discovery has been made there that the population statistics of 1890 were undoubtedly stuffed for boom purposes, and the present enumeration promises to fall short, possibly 15,000, of the figures of ten years ago. The intense rivalry which existed a decade ago between some of the eastern cities probably produced similar abnormalities, which the census this year will expose to their discomfiture.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

This is the list of contents of the Living Age for June 16: "The Heart of Darkness," by Joseph Conrad, Blackwood's Magazine; The Possibility of a War Between England and France," by Pierre de Coubertin, Fortnightly Review; "A Chat About Jane

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No. 16, same, regular price 20c, in sale—14c

No. 22, same, regular price 25c, in sale—18c

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T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

Austen's Novels," by the earl of Iddesleigh, Nineteenth Century; "Diary of a Boy Before Lady Smith," Blackwood's Magazine; "The Art and the Country," Tuscan Notes, by Vernon Lee, Contemporary Review; "Spring and Eld," by Ella Fuller Maitland, Spectator; "The Price of an Inspiration," by Ellen A. Smith, Argosy; "Fae et Spern," by Annie Matheson; "A Voyage in Cloudland," by Gertrude Bacon, Leisure Hour; "Cat and Dog Life," Spectator; "Charlotte and Emily Bronte," by M. A. W. Cornhill, Magazine; "Menelik and Morocco," by M. Speaker.

The current number of Cassell's National Library, new series, contains the "Voyages and Travels," by Sir J. Maundeville, with an introduction by the editor, Prof. Henry Morley. It gives a good idea of the confused state of geographical knowledge in the fourteenth century, and the credulity that existed even among the educated classes.—Cassell & Co., Eighteenth street, New York.

The subject of the hour is the outbreak of native prejudices against foreign activity in China. This subject is handled by Mr. William W. Rockhill in the current issue of Collier's Weekly. Mr. Rockhill has been for some years one of the diplomats connected with our diplomatic corps. He is director of the Bureau of American Republics and has been our secretary of legation at Pekin. He knows the temperament of the Chinese people and is able to forecast what we may expect from them.—New York.

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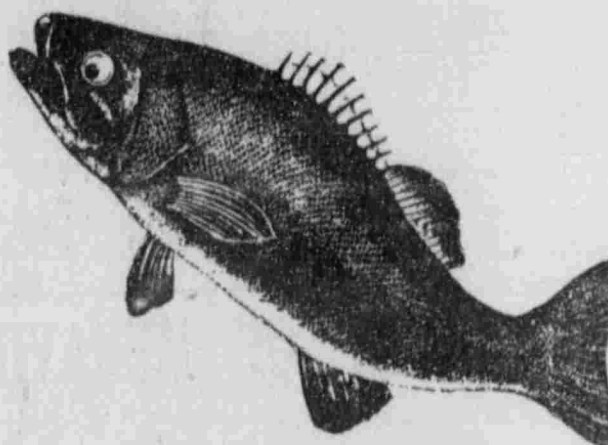
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