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A MATTER OF REVENUE

The local anti-Mormon sheet insists that the President of the Church claims the right to "rule" in "all things," and quotes in its own way—a certain passage in the Bible to substantiate its charges, which, by the way, it makes for the benefit of its dupes, and not because it believes in them.

We need only answer that the creed of the Latter-day Saints does not include the belief in "rulers," in the sense in which malice, or ignorance, applies that term to the venerable leaders of the Church. To prove this, let us refer to the Doctrine and Covenants: "Let no man think he is ruler; but let God rule," etc. (Doc. and Cov., 13:20.) The reply of the Prophet Joseph to Stephen A. Douglas, who asked him by what means he ruled the people, is familiar to all. He said that he did not rule, but he taught correct principles, and the people governed themselves. That is the truth, and for a long time. The duty of the leaders of the Church, as of the servants of God in all dispensations, is to teach correct principles. These principles may be applicable to all things, both temporal and spiritual. But to follow them, rests with the individual. Self-government is a fundamental principle of the Gospel. There are no two opinions about this, among the Latter-day Saints. The following expresses their ideas:

"No power can or ought to be maintained by virtue of the priesthood, only by persuasion, by long-suffering, by gentleness and meekness and by love unfeigned; by kindness and pure knowledge, which shall greatly enlarge the soul without hypocrisy, and without guile; reproving the wicked with sharpness, when moved upon by the Holy Ghost, and then showing forth afterwards an increase of love, lest those who are hated by the world should blaspheme our God and Father. This is the duty of the saints, that they should keep themselves from every appearance of hypocrisy, and from every guile."—Doctrine and Covenants, 107:19-21.

This is the position of the Latter-day Saints on the question at issue. No matter how loudly the critics proclaim their own perversions as pure "Mormonism," they are declaiming against counterfeits of their own making.

But why should there be such a strong desire to misrepresent the "Mormons" in everything? The reply is simple and direct: Because it has been found profitable. There has always been a class of individuals who have made money out of anti-Mormonism, and the species is not yet extinct. Offices and emoluments form a strong incentive, with a certain class, to almost any kind of rascality that can be committed in safety.

The mobs that drove the Saints from Missouri and Illinois hoped to profit by their lawless acts. The persecutors in later times profited by their inhuman activity, or hoped to do so. And that is the secret of anti-Mormonism, now. The leaders of it are in it for revenue, as the empty coffers of the City amply testify.

There is a story by Jules Verne about two neighboring cities that had lived in peace and harmony for centuries. Suddenly the citizens became seized with a mania for quarrel. They had found an old grievance. A row belonging to a citizen of one of the cities had died on the border line and the tail of the dead animal had been found on the territory of the other city. And as no reparation had been made, and none was offered, hostilities were about to commence. It was all a question of oxygen. Some scientist experimented, and the gas with which he charged the atmosphere had the effect of causing quarrelsomeness.

So it is with anti-Mormonism. It is all a matter of gas with which those interested in strife are charging the atmosphere. Destroy their gas bags, and there will be nothing to quarrel about. Anti-Mormonism is fed on falsehood. But why should intelligent men and women lend their aid and support to the manufacturers of lies, for revenue?

KING OSCAR.

With the death of King Oscar of Sweden one of the great spirits of this age has passed beyond the veil. Some one has said that "it is neither exaggeration nor adulation to say that Oscar II was the greatest of living rulers born to the purple, and also the greatest of the Bernadottes." This will be the inscription history will engrave upon his "aura-stone."

King Oscar was born in 1829. In 1859 he met Princess Sophia of Nassau who became his wife, and who survives him though her health has not been the best for some years. The royal couple have lived very happy together, their life having been a "long, sweet song." They have four sons, the Prince Gustav, Oscar, Carl and Eugene.

King Oscar was the grandson of the French Marshal Bernadotte, who was elected king of Sweden, to succeed the infant Charles XIII, the last of the illustrious Vasa. Bernadotte was the most gifted of Napoleon's generals, and as soon as he arrived in Sweden, he became the de facto ruler of the country.

Oscar was not born to the crown, and it is not probable that, in his youth, he contemplated ascending the throne. Two older brothers stood between him and the scepter. So he was educated for the navy, and had time to follow his inclinations for study and the ac-

quirement of culture. The result was that he grew to become one of the best educated and most refined gentlemen in Europe. He spoke fluently half a dozen languages, and was acquainted with many more. He was a writer with rare facility of expression, as well as depth of thought, and some of his poems have been translated into many languages. But among his best qualities must be mentioned his love for the people he ruled, his consideration, his humane and liberal regard for the rights and feelings of even the humblest of his subjects.

The following story reflects his character. Far up in the north of Sweden a poor ignorant Lapplander considered himself unjustly dealt with in a litigation by the court. So he concluded to see the king personally. Poor and uncultivated though he was, he was granted an audience by the king, who heard him with as much patience and deference, as if he had been a foreign magnate, and the result was that the case was investigated and the unjust judges punished, while the Lapp was restored to his property.

Such acts have endeared him to the nation and few monarchs have ever enjoyed more popularity than he has. None will ever live longer in the hearts of the people.

When his grandfather, Carl XIV, died, Oscar I, his father, became king. This amiable monarch believed that the less a king rules the better it is both for king and subjects, and this maxim has followed the Bernadottes. Charles XV, was an artist and an enthusiast, impulsive and generous. During his regime Sweden became a parliamentary country, with a constitution. This was in 1866. It was one of the last important official acts of this good king who dreamed of a united Scandinavia, and who, but for the threatening attitude of Russia, would have rushed to Denmark's assistance when in 1864 Prussia and Austria fell upon the little kingdom. Five years later he died, and Oscar, his brother, became king. And with him began a new era in the history of Sweden and Norway—an era which transformed the greater of the two nations from the feudal oligarchy, into one of the freest monarchial states in Europe; an era, which culminated in the secession of Norway from the Bernadotte dynasty.

And the peaceful withdrawal of Oscar from Norway's throne is, perhaps, the grandest act of his life. It was a sacrifice on the altar of peace, the sweet savor of which has filled the world, as the incense in the ancient sanctuary. But Oscar was a man of peace, as every man of refinement and intellect must be. Somebody has well remarked:

"From Jules Bernadotte, the Gascon, with his quota of Moorish blood in his veins and the remarkable combination of military and political genius which enabled him first to become a Marshal of France and subsequently King of Sweden and Norway, to Charles XV, the dreamer of the Scandinavian hegemony of three States, and his brother, Oscar, the poet and literary man of action, the advocate of universal peace and royal believer in the rights of man, there is, after all, but the logical sequence of the development of a splendid race from greatness in the pursuits of war to the higher greatness of the pursuits of peace."

Peace to his memory! And may his royal consort and their beloved children find consolation in the thought that he has but exchanged an earthly crown for everlasting glory.

THE NEW KING.

Crown Prince Gustaf, who succeeds Oscar to the Swedish throne, was born on the sixteenth of June, in 1858. He is the fourth lineal descendant of Bernadotte, the founder of the dynasty, but the fifth in succession to the throne, as his father succeeded his brother, Karl XV, in 1881, at the age of twenty-three. Gustaf, married a German princess, Victoria of Baden. The couple has three sons, the Princes Gustaf Adolph, Wilhelm and Erik. In his appearance the new king betrays his French origin. Like the Bernadottes in general he is very tall and slender, and carries himself with great dignity.

In his earlier years Gustaf was considered shy and retiring, almost inaccessible. He mingled little in society, and made very few friends. This was for a long time interpreted as aristocratic aloofness. He was, however, rather unpopular. All this, however, has now largely changed. As time has passed, and he has had more opportunity to show forth his real qualities he has more and more revealed himself as a man, with sterling qualities. He may not be so talented, not so versatile and diplomatic as his father, but he has proved himself to possess a strong will. He has shown himself energetic, forceful and determined.

King Gustaf is not unfamiliar with the affairs of state. He has presided over the Swedish government councils on numerous occasions, during the absence of his father. He, too, is a statesman of no ordinary ability, and the wise policy of the departed king will, no doubt, prevail during the reign of his successor.

A WARNING EXAMPLE.

The financial status of Boston ought to be a warning to this City, at a time when an increase of the public debt is again suggested.

According to the Boston Herald a financial report just sent to the Mayor and council of that city, contains a number of interesting data. It shows that while, during the last twelve years, the population has increased 23 1/2 per cent, the valuation has increased 38 per cent, and the city debt has increased 168 per cent. In other words, twenty-two years ago the debt was 4.29 per cent of the valuation and \$7.13 per capita. Twelve years ago it was 4.53 per cent of the valuation and \$4.57 per capita. Today it is 8.51 per cent of the valuation and \$12.43 per capita.

The report also calls attention to the difference between the actual indebtedness, and the liabilities as they appear in the official statements. The real net debt of the city is \$11,842,725, and not \$6,321,559 as given in the city auditor's report. Thus the real net debt is \$4,521,166 more than is apparent without expert investigation. The report continues:

"No community can thrive under the

load of a debt which is piling up four times as fast as its population.

"So much money has been borrowed outside the limit, and the basis of valuation is so high, that there is really an underlying lien on every piece of real estate in the city amounting to practically 10 per cent of its market value. This lien is equivalent to a first mortgage on unencumbered real estate, and makes every first mortgage on realty a second mortgage. Every dollar represented by this underlying lien has been spent in the past, and in part for the sole benefit of preceding generations.

"This alarming condition is almost entirely due to the financial operations of the past 12 years."

The citizens of Salt Lake will have to keep their eyes open, or they will soon find the City's finances in a more hopeless condition than any other American community.

Speaker Cannon smokes constantly, but he never fumes.

The man with the hoe will soon be seen at the street crossings.

Not hair but confidence restoratives are what are wanted just at present.

"Where does Boston come in?" asks the Transcript. The subway, of course.

Business is doing just a little bit of hibernating. The sleep will not be long.

If there is a conflagration in Goldfield naturally it will be attributed to Sparks.

When a person takes the law into his own hands his hands never afterwards are as clean.

Maude Gonne is again in the public eye. It had been hoped that she had gone for good.

In these horsemanship tests larks there a purpose to turn army officers into rough riders?

By just saving wood Governor Hughes keeps in a cord with public sentiment.

Mr. Bryan has formally opened his campaign for the Democratic nomination for President.

By way of change how would it be to speak of a garter currency rather than of an elastic currency?

"Forget differences," says Mr. Bryan. Splendid advice but harder to take than sulphur and molasses.

The St. Gaudens coins may not give perfect relief to the financial situation but they will afford high relief.

New York stock exchange seats are quoted so low that they are no longer regarded as the seats of the mighty.

A Boston cook who has made a quarter of a million plus wants a pension. Let her walk right up to the "pie counter."

It was modesty and merit that won the Republican convention for Chicago. Modesty becomes a great city as well as a great man.

Miners who have been quitting because their pay has been reduced evidently are not of the opinion that half a loaf is better than nothing.

The army and navy are at loggerheads over the selection of a naval base in the Philippines. Secretary Taft favors Manila, while Admiral Dewey prefers Subig Bay. Settlement of their differences should be an easy matter. Let them toss a coin.

COURT ETIQUETTE.

Springfield Republican.

One of the secrets of court etiquette, even as it applies to the Kaiser's own ministers of state, was revealed by Chancellor von Bulow in his Reichstag speech, defending his throne against the insinuations accompanying the Eulenberg-Von Moltke scandals. The practice is very simple. It seems to allow one of the ministry to call the monarch's attention to personal charges without at the same time placing before his majesty the proof of the charges. The monarch, apparently, might have done so, but he is not to be so. The Kaiser's policy is to let the charges stand until the crown prince has had no proof of the charges to place before his father. And let us note what happened. Without proof the Kaiser promptly banished these accused men from his court and stripped them of their offices. Why, then, it may be asked, should the imperial chancellor be forbidden to take action on the crown prince's behalf unless he has what is ordinarily known as proof? It would seem clear that the Kaiser makes himself inaccessible to information that times would be valuable to him by insisting upon the rule referred to being enforced against the chancellor himself.

CONGRESS MEETS.

The sixtieth congress convened today in the city of Washington. It is a republican congress and more than usual responsibility attaches to its conduct and results. It meets on the eve of a presidential campaign and in the midst of conditions which call for the exercise of patriotism and the highest functions of public duty. The people are entitled to know the president's policies are right and they will expect the congress to support those policies and give to the chief executive all the aid and encouragement which the situation demands. It must not be a "speaker's congress" unless the speaker shall act in sympathy with the president and the people, and it must not be a "candidate's congress" unless the desires of the candidates shall be found in harmony with the popular will. The congress, in short, has a great opportunity and all good citizens will watch its action with more than the usual hope and interest.

JUST FOR FUN.

Too Late.

At Stanley Hall, the president of Clark university, and the other day at Worcester that the American baby suffered from not being allowed to creep.

"Creeping," explained this brilliant psychologist, "is the chest, back, arms and shoulders. Young mothers should remember this. Even

though the floor does soil their white clothes a little, the creeping exercise should not be denied to babies."

He paused and smiled sadly. "There is one baby, now a stooped lad in knickerbockers, for whom, alas, I sound this warning too late," he said. "I remind myself, here, of the station agent who walked pompously into the railway station and shouted in a loud voice:

"Any more here for Ashokah? Train's just gone."—Washington Star.

"Mike," said Plodding Pete, "what would you say if some one was to offer you work?" "I wouldn't say anything. Such a bad judge of human nature wouldn't be worth talking to."—Washington Star.

Things which might have been expressed differently—Gerald Sportman (introducing spinsters on horseback to new masters)—"Allow me to introduce you to one of the oldest members of the hunt."—Punch.

Poverty Stricken.

Hungry Hank—I feel sorry for de lady who lives in dat mansion on de hill. She is absolutely destitute. Suffering poor—Destitute!

Hungry Hank—Yes, destitute av generosity.—Chicago Daily News.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

One would scarcely think of Africa as a place to go to enjoy perfect conditions for automobile driving. George C. Tyler, in "Motoring to the Garden of Allah" in the Christmas number of Recreation declares that there are no better highways anywhere than those in Tunis, Algeria. This magazine takes the reader into many out-of-the-way places for the holiday season. Captain B. S. Osborn, secretary of the Arctic club, contributes the "Climate of the Arctic." Wm. Beebe tells of "Camp Life in Mexico." W. H. Kirkbride takes the reader "Fox-Hunting in England." Edwin P. Erwin tells about "Cosmopolitan Baseball in Hawaii." The reader may go "Pig-Sticking in India" with Captain Francis Thibetier or "Shooting With the Grand Duke" with Vance Thompson. Fritz Morris tells of "Royalty and Their Recreations." Ralph D. Paine, author of "The Story of Martin Codrington," narrates something of his own hunting experiences in "A Choice of Heroes." T. S. Van Dyke, author of "The Still Hunter," contributes "A Difficult Shot at Deer." Harold W. Sisson tells about "A Motor Boat Cruise in Canada," and James Burton has written of "Camp Life in England for Week-Ends." Daniel Carter Beard has written "Some Near Home Arctic Experiences" and L. F. Brown contributes "Yule-Log Recollections of an Old Sportsman." These are only a few features of the number.—West, Twenty-second St., New York.

The Christmas issue of Woman's Home Companion is a sumptuous magazine, with several pages in color. The number is full of Christmas atmosphere—good Christmas stories, Christmas pictures by prominent artists, and hundreds of Christmas suggestions of all sorts—practical, fanciful, unique. Laura Spencer Porter and Jeanette S. Porter contribute "Cinderella," a little family Christmas play. A feature is a theatrical reminiscence by Clara Morris, "Christmas on the Road." Dr. Edward Everett Hale, writes of "How to Use the Christmas." Irving Bacheller has a new book, about the late Edward Grise, "The Christmas Mystery." "Christmas Tales" appears in the Christmas number, introducing to the world a character even greater than the famous Eben Holden. Dr. Woods Hutchinson, the distinguished physician, in "Children and Candy" disposes once for all the old bugaboo that candy is harmful. "It isn't," he says, "it is one of the most wholesome things one can eat." Elizabeth Stuart Phelps' great novel, "Thought Life Us Do Part," which has just begun in Woman's Home Companion, continues in December. "Keeping the Bins Closed" fires a big gun in the "Know Your Grocer" campaign of Woman's Home Companion. It tells facts every housewife should know. Two songs by the late Edward Grise, the famous composer, with full musical score, form a rare treat for the lovers of good music. The stories in the Christmas number include: "A Wild Boar Rampant," by Robert Barr; "An Undiscovered Siddons," by Claire Vallance; "Gone with the Wind," by Catherine Lee; "The Lost Spirit of Christmas," by Grace S. Richmond; "Frederika's First," by William Hamilton Osborne; "The Little Water Boy," by Julia Hempstead Bull, and "A Bachelor's Christmas Eve," by Marguerite Campion. There are scores of articles, in addition, and the department is full of Christmas ideas and suggestions.—Madison Square, New York.

The December American Magazine is really extraordinary in importance and interest. The recent financial flurry, and the whispered denunciations of the president, make Miss Tarbell's defence of Roosevelt, in her new series "Roosevelt vs. Rockefeller," of timely contribution of great significance. There is plenty of amusement in the number. George Fitch's character sketch of "Uncle Joe" Cannon is a little masterpiece of wit and wisdom. McCutcheon's cartoons add to the fun. Then there is a story "Pigs will be Pigs" by the author of "Pigs in Pigs," and a story "Mister Clink Thurston's Duel," by Edward Peppie, and an article "The Christmas Eve," by the author of "The Christmas Eve," in which the truth is told about Anna Held's milk bath and other theatrical "history." Lincoln Steffens' story, "The Mole and the Beam," is full of surprises, not the least of which is the shame of California—photographed. That is a magazine illustration worth studying. "Mr. Dooley," Ph. D., is "appreciated" by H. H. McClure. "Mr. Dooley," it is pointed out, will write nowhere, but in the American Magazine after John J. Mrs. McKee Rankin (Kittie Blanchard) begins her recollections of the stage and of famous people she has met "The Pilgrim's Ship" includes a New York magazine's interview with his wife, about the cost of living. Other contributors are Lucine Fitch, Harry H. Kemp, Mary Stewart Cutting, Octavia Roberts, Julian Street, Venita Seibert and Mary Harris—341 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Pearson's Magazine for December is one of the best samples of monthly journalism that has been seen in a long time. It contains articles of vital interest to today's man, and is perfectly able to discuss the questions of death with First, there is a most interesting write-up by James Creelman on "The Nation and the Gamblers" in which the author gives a speculative presentation of the speculative passion worked up by the stock exchanges and their brokers, and explains the frightful spread of stock gambling in America and its growth into what the writer thinks is a national calamity. Mr. Creelman suggests laws to check this instrumentality of crime and poverty that threatens our whole country. William J. Gaynor, justice of the supreme court of New York, contributes an interesting discussion on a subject that is being considered widely today. It is "The Prevention of Dishonest Fortunes," and Dr. William J. O'Sullivan, chairman of the commission which enforces the law, writes on the workings of the inheritance tax in New York County. The sketch is given added interest from the fact that President Roosevelt has proposed national tax on inherited wealth. In addition to these three timely articles Pearson's contains some striking stories and makes a special appeal to some very fine special.

Z.C.M.I. SPECIALS

Figured and Changeable Silk, that sell regularly at \$1.00 and \$1.25 a yard [what a fine Christmas Present a dress length would make], this week 50c a yd.

Entire line of figured and striped Novelty Dress Goods, from 65c to \$2.25 a yard, this week 25% Off

ENTIRE LINE OF BLACK SILKS at 25% OFF

Cloak Dept. Specials for Two Days Only

Children's Dresses, sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14, in cashmeres, serges, chevrons and novelties, ranging in price from \$3.00 to \$15.00, today and tomorrow only—

HALF PRICE

Ladies' Coats. A line of Ladies' Coats, three-quarter length, mostly novelty mixtures, today and tomorrow only—

HALF PRICE

Children's Coats. Entire line of Children's Coats, sizes 6 to 14, regular \$6.00 to \$25.00 values, today and tomorrow only—

25% OFF

A special line of sample coats, sizes 8 to 14, regular \$7.50 to \$35.00 values, today and tomorrow only—

HALF PRICE

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CHILDREN'S SETS, muff and neck piece, ranging in price from \$1.00 to \$20.00, large variety to select from.

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ADVANCED VAUDEVILLE.
ALL THIS WEEK!!

Rose Coghlan & Company.
Ward & Curran. 4-Piccolo Midgets
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Every Evening (except Sunday),
10c, 25c, 50c, Box \$1.00.
Matinees, Daily (except Sunday
and Monday), 10c, 25c, 50c. Box
Seat, 75c.

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Rowland & Curdson's new comedy
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THORNS AND
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Bargain Matinee Wednesday.

Starting Thursday Night THE SHOW GIRL

LYRIC THEATRE

Direction: Sullivan & Considine

ALL THIS WEEK.

THE MOORE STOCK COMPANY
Present the great Russian
melodrama.

"MICHAEL STROGOFF"

Prices 10c, 25c and 50c seats.
Curtain, 50c.
Candy Matinee Saturday, 25c.
Next week "THE GOLD KING,"
under the auspices of the Ladies' G.
A. R. Military Band.

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SPECIAL NOTICE!

Commencing Monday, November
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Ladies will be admitted free at
all seasons, gentlemen will be ad-
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