

SALT LAKE HERALD.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

BY THE HERALD PUBLISHING CO.

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THE HERALD PUBLISHING CO. U. C. BROWNLEE, Manager.



Pay your taxes and save further expense. The buggy robe thieves are ripe and ought to be plucked and picked if not preserved.

The Utah Commission will take charge of the school election in this city. All right, the main thing is that the choice of a school board shall be independent of party politics.

The Ogden Sun says: How badly the Republicans want to run our government is manifested by the great amount of gratuitous advice they are offering the administration. Correct once more.

The sentence in the Hammond case should be a warning to parents not to entrust young boys with firearms. Schools are much better than shotgun. The young idea can be taught better how to shoot in the former than with the latter.

The people in the north particular our Cache Valley friends will appreciate the change in the Union Pacific time table by which the train for that region will leave this city at 2:45 p. m., and reach Logan at 6:49 p. m. A train will leave Logan at 6:25 a. m., arriving in this city at 10:10 a. m. This will allow the folks from Cache to come to this city and return the same day. There are other changes on the U. P. which are reported elsewhere in this paper.

In attempting to reply to a letter from E. L. in The Herald, our morning contemporary assumes to say what the writer was satisfied of a year ago. That is the sort of argument we might expect from that source. If it can prove that "this same correspondent a year ago" held this or that opinion it would not be a reply to his present reasonings. But it simply assumes that he took a certain position then, and from that assumption proceeds to draw its absurd conclusions. There is nothing in its long article but a lot of irrelevant and inapplicable sentences and they contain nothing for us or E. L. to answer. It is headed "Free Trade Sophistries" but it does not show any sophistry in what it opposes. On the contrary it sets up a number of assertions that illustrate neither free trade nor protection. Good bye.

The disreputable Republican apology for a country journal that seems to have some personal spite against the editor of The Herald, in stating that The Herald, or its editor, "for partisan purposes" advocated "the exact opposite" of that which his past writings prove he knows was the exact truth, simply exhibits dense stupidity of the subject alluded to or is willfully and intentionally trying to cause a heart full of petty malevolence and innate depravity. There is no parallel between the cases that have been referred to in the past history of Utah and the contest before the Utah Commission. The latter is entirely unique, under provisions of a law made to fit a special condition, and is not governed by the rules and conditions surrounding any other case in Utah or elsewhere. But it is useless to hold controversy with a thing that is utterly without honor and entirely insensible to shame.

A CLOSE QUESTION.

"But if our neighbor insists that the Probate Judge is a Federal officer, then the registrar is likewise a Federal officer because it comes directly through the territorial laws, but by a special act of Congress." That is what the Tribune continues to repeat, thus entirely avoiding the only point that has been in dispute. It says we are "in a close place." We are quite willing to remain there, because the question lies in a very narrow compass, while our neighbor strays off and wanders away into irrelevant space. The contest is not as to whether a Probate Judge or a registrar is a Federal officer. That is language used by the Tribune to avoid the close place in which the facts exist.

The Supreme Court of the United States has ruled as to the officers appointed by the President and Senate for Utah that they are territorial officers, and the courts presided over by the Judges so appointed are territorial courts. Either our neighbor is unable to perceive the point involved in this controversy, or it is in the condition of those that "won't see."

There is no allegation that either of the officers mentioned is a Federal officer. It is claimed and demonstrated that a Probate Judge holds an appointment under the United States, receiving it as the Governor, Secretary, District Attorney and the Judges of the District courts receive their appointments. It is further claimed that a registration officer receives his appointment under the Territory of Utah, as do clerks of courts, notaries public and other appointees of officers who have been appointed under authority of the United States to act as territorial officers.

The men who appointed them are territorial officers and so are the appointees. The difference being that Probate Judges, like the Utah Commission, are appointed under the United States and the persons appointed by that Commission are appointed under the Territory of Utah. The "agency" in appointing the Governor, Commission, Judges, etc., is the President, acting with the Senate for the United States. The agency in appointing the registrars is the Utah Commission acting for the Territory of Utah.

If our neighbor cannot or will not see this essential difference it is perfectly useless to continue to hold it up or out for his inspection. The Tribune had better get into a close place and take a good square steady look at it in the light of common sense.

NOTHING BUT JUSTICE.

In quoting Jeff Chandler and running on to the extent of nearly a solid column of rambling, our morning contemporary drives away about the Hawaiian matter, in a way that shows it had not yet studied the communications of Commissioner Blount and Secretary Gresham, which throw clear light on the fraud by which the Islands Queen was induced to abdicate.

Comparing the connivance of a minister of the United States in the overthrow of the government to which he was accredited, with the landing of the pioneers in Utah where a few Indians roamed among the sage and sand dunes, is a peculiarly Tribunish style of illustration and "argument." Just the same with its "good law and good logic" in claiming that the same authority by which the administration inquired into the Hawaiian insurrection, would justify it in an inquiry into the purchase of Louisiana!

The pioneers, in coming to this land, found it as Mexican territory. It was at a time when the United States were at war with Mexico and a battalion of the people of whom they were an advance guard was enlisted for United States service in that war. They ran up the United States flag and honored it as American citizens. Not long after, this region was ceded to the United States by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and subsequently the Territory of Utah was organized.

Now what parallel is there between that transaction and the insurrection in Hawaii? Minister Stevens was at Honolulu representing the United States in the court of Liliuokalani—a friendly ruler at peace with all the world. Some of the white people desired to overturn her government and had no chance to succeed without the aid of the United States minister and forces. They gained his support to their plot. The evidence is conclusive that they had planned this for months and Stevens was in it. To overthrow the Queen and her cabinet, the naval forces of the United States were taken ashore and placed where they would be seen by the royalists, while the demand was made upon her to abdicate. She did so in fear of the United States, under protest and until her case could be heard at Washington.

The provisional government was set up as a temporary concern to take charge of affairs pending action of the United States as to annexation. To call it a republic, when it is admitted that the people to be governed had no voice in its establishment, is a travesty upon words and upon republican institutions. It was a few white men, ambitions and grasping, who took advantage of the disinclination of the native population to resist a great power, and forced upon them the temporary government set up by the few, and drove out by force and fraud the government upheld by the many.

To liken the inhabitants of the Sandwich Islands, with their recognized monarchical form of government, a nation holding friendly and civilized relations with the great nations of the world, to the wild, wandering tribes of the west in their savagery and scattered homelessness, is the very acme of extreme absurdity. And yet that is called "good law and good logic" by the Salt Lake Tribune.

THE DUTY AS TO THE TARIFF.

The Queen of Hawaii and her supporters have pleaded their cause before the government of the United States. The annexationists have presented their views and overtures. Annexation has failed. The provisional government was recognized as a temporary expedient until annexation should be decided upon. That disposes of Jeff Chandler's little point. It has been made to appear that the government of the Queen was deposed by a display of force under the flag and authority of the United States, illegitimately exercised. What is there so dreadful in the investigation of this matter, in which the honor of the United States and the question of a neighboring friendly state are at stake? To compare that to an investigation of the Louisiana purchase, about which there is no dispute and which has been a settled matter for so many years, is equal to the attempt to draw a parallel between the uprising in Honolulu and the settlement of the Salt Lake valley. What could be more astonishingly ridiculous?

The haters of Grover Cleveland are in a bad box. They started in to abuse him for trying to "set up a monarchy," even at the risk of the lives and property of American citizens in Honolulu. And now that only pacific news comes of the action taken by the American minister, they are in anger because the Queen has not been forcibly reinstated and blood has not been shed, so that they might be able to growl some more.

But what business have "American citizens in Honolulu" overturning the legitimate government of the Islands? And what business had the American minister joining in the plot, and using United States armaments to depose a friendly power? If the government of the United States had not inquired into the charges preferred by the royalists, it would have been shamefully derelict in its duty and dishonorable in its treatment of a small but friendly and peaceful power.

We believe now as we have believed from the beginning of the noise over the course of the administration, that President Cleveland had gone to the bottom of this affair before he determined upon the steps that should be taken. He is honest in mind and firm in character. He makes sure he is right according to the best light he can obtain and then he goes ahead and is fearless of opposition and regardless of calumny. It is easy for the smallest minds to peck at him, but he will come out of the dust they have raised on the Hawaiian question calm and serene and with full vindication of his policy and purpose.

THE DAVIS MYSTERY.

The following communication has been received, and as The Herald desires that full justice shall be done and no improper reflections shall fall by its aid upon any person or institution it is printed entire: Salt Lake City, Nov. 20, 1893. Editor Herald.

In your issue of today appears an article headed "A Territorial Affair." It is an account of the arrival at Logan of the body of one Albert Davis—sent there for interment from the insane asylum at Blackfoot, Idaho, and stating that the appearance of the remains was such as to cause a suspicion of foul play. The article also reflects somewhat disparagingly upon the management of the asylum, etc.

Having just returned from there, where myself and men have been engaged during the last few or six weeks in installing an electric light plant, I am prepared to defend the management of that institution against all charges of cruelty and mismanagement whatever, and to take pleasure in endorsing the administration of affairs at that institution as the most admirable of any institution of the kind in the country. The treatment accorded the patients is of the most gentle and humane character. During the wiring of the buildings, our employees were at work in every department of the asylum and they unhesitatingly assert that during the whole time they were there they did not hear of unkind or cross words spoken. Nor did they hear of or witness any punishment whatever, having been indicted upon any of the inmates.

The superintendent, Dr. John W. Givens is eminently fitted in every respect for the position he occupies. He has been wonderfully successful in his treatment of the insane, and he commands the respect and esteem of all who know him. In conversation with him a number of times upon the subject of the treatment of the insane, he has always advocated kindness, persuasion and entire abolition of corporal punishment, claiming that any departure from these rules always aggravated, but never cured the disease.

If Davis received ill treatment it was of a doubtful self-inflicted and no one at the asylum should be blamed therefor. If there is an investigation ordered, I believe it will result in vindicating Dr. Givens and the attaches of the asylum and exonerating them from all blame. By giving the above space in your valuable paper you will be doing justice to Dr. Givens and the worthy institution he represents.—Yours truly, S. F. FENTON.

and the Logan Journal says, "The man's head was terribly battered, his chin mashed and his body badly bruised." Our correspondent says if he was injured at the asylum his injuries must have been self-inflicted. But how does that agree with the statement that his body was "sent to Logan from the state asylum at Blackfoot where it is said he died from natural causes?" If he died from self-inflicted injuries that should have been reported when his body was sent to Logan.

It is said there will be a full investigation of the affair when all the facts so far as known will be brought out. It is to be hoped that no one at the asylum is responsible for what is believed to have been a murder, and from what is testified to in the foregoing communication, which is corroborated by a number of reliable persons, it is probable that the institution will be cleared of all suspicion, and we have no doubt the gentleman at its head who has received so strong an endorsement will then be fully vindicated.

THE DUTY AS TO THE TARIFF.

The tariff reform message of President Cleveland before the expiration of his first term lost him his election for a second term. He was strongly advised against issuing it by leading men of the Democratic party. But he knew he was right and cared more for that than to be President. Time vindicated him. The cause of his defeat in 1888 was largely the means of his election in 1892. The principles he expounded and the policy he advocated are now recognized as sound by hundreds of thousands who rejected them when first enunciated.

The Democratic party did not dispute the truth of his utterances nor the force of his reasonings. It was only on a question of expediency that they doubted the wisdom or "good politics" of then proclaiming them. But it is now admitted that he was right, and he is admired for the force of character he displayed in sending that message to Congress and the country.

The duty of the Democratic party is now plain and beyond all reasonable question. It is to proceed without hesitation to carry out its doctrines as to the tariff, regardless of the opposition of the Republicans and the halting and selfish objections of a few weak Democrats. We have no doubt that duty will be performed and that it will in good time bring forth good things for the nation and redound to the advancement of the Democratic party.

To show the views of the press on this matter we clip the following as a few comments on the need of tariff revision: The necessity of tariff reform and reduction are as fully understood as ever before.—Ogden Courier (Dem.)

Let tariff reform go on as demanded by the best interests of the country.—Lynchburg, Va., News (Dem.)

Let the Democratic party apply itself to the tasks it has promised to discharge—above all to the work of tariff reform.—New Orleans Picayune (Dem.)

The tariff will be taken in hand promptly, handled with expedition, and reformed thoroughly, prudently, justly.—Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser (Dem.)

There is danger in every step that leads away from the platform, and safety in every effort that we make to carry it into effect.—Atlanta Constitution (Dem.)

Obstruction of the tariff bill, like opposition to the repeal of the Sherman act, will but delay the revival of business in the country ardently desired.—Baltimore Sun (Dem.)

The duty of the hour for the Democratic Congress is the revision of the tariff. It was to this which the party was pledged. Upon this pledge it is now pledged to power.—Kansas City Times (Dem.)

Tariff reform must be pushed with all possible expedition. Such a course is demanded alike by the interests of the country and by considerations of party expediency.—Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.)

It is scarcely reasonable to suppose that President Cleveland will accept the vote of the 7th as a revision of party judgment upon the questions of tariff reform and silver coinage.—Chicago Record (Ind.)

It is important that tariff reform be enacted as speedily as possible in order that the people may discover by their own experience that it is not the fearful thing of their imaginations.—Eureka Gazette (Dem.)

The Democrats should as speedily as possible give the country the law which it is their intention to enact, so that any element of doubt may be removed from the situation.—Ogden Rapid, Ia., Gazette (Ind. Rep.)

The lesson to the Democratic party of the election is that the pledges of the platform upon which it was entrusted with power must be kept, and that tariff revision must be effected as speedily as possible.—Bridgeport Farmer (Dem.)

Congress should pass the tariff bill at the earliest moment, and it should go into operation speedily after its passage, so that the people will learn something of its working before the election next fall.—Raleigh, N. C., News (Dem.)

Prompt, decisive action by Congress on the tariff question is imperatively demanded; not only for the best interests of the country, but for the good of the Democratic party.—Newport Herald (Dem.)

It behooves the Democratic majority to proceed with all possible expedition to put upon the statute-books its policy of tariff reform, so that industry may know what to expect.—Springfield Republican.

The extra session of Congress has cleared the way, by the repeal of the silver-purchase law, for the other and more important work of tariff reform. In regard to operation, there must be no hesitation, no delay.—Grand Rapids, Mich., (Dem.)

The Democratic party is bound to carry out the commission which the country gave it. Foolish conservatism and unworthy compromises are sure to be fatal. The party is pledged to the doctrine of tariff for revenue only. The people have declared in favor of that doctrine.—Indianapolis News (Ind.)

The people voted for tariff reform. They desire nothing radical or unreasonable. They do not wish manufacturers ruined or western farmers driven to the woods. Reform, moderate, just to all, they are going to have.—Providence Telegram (Dem.)

Congress would be especially derelict if it failed in this [revision of the tariff], for no Congress was ever elected with clearer instructions, repeated after two years of deliberation and discussion.—Philadelphia Times (Ind. Dem.)

Armed with the mandate of the whole people, the Congress will press on to the accomplishment of the work

of tariff reform, paying little heed to the confused and inarticulate utterance of the ballot in an election in which national issues were but indirectly and remotely concerned.—Philadelphia Record (Ind.)

The men in Congress are there because they promised to reform the tariff, and Grover Cleveland is there because he promised to use his influence to have the tariff reformed. "Cheaper living" is the demand of the people and it will be the Democratic party war-cry.—Richmond State (Dem.)

The time is most opportune for this tariff reform ordered last year. The winter weather has been blown and squeezed out of speculative ventures. Almost all business is down to solid bedrock, and the readjustments of old business can be easily made that new trade can go forward under new conditions.—Rome, N. Y., Sentinel (Dem.)

Let the Democratic Congress revise the tariff in a spirit of fairness and adjust the duties on imports so as to produce the necessary revenue for the support of the government, and at the same time conserve the interests of the laboring masses as well as the people who have the most heavily invested in the great productive industries of the country.—Augusta, Ga., Chronicle (Dem.)

Let us hope that no Democratic member of the Ways and Means Committee will lose his head or his courage when he reads the returns of Tuesday's elections. Reform must not be slackened or modified. The people cannot be so easily deceived and a measure which has not yet seen the light. They have rather condemned the Democrats for being so dilatory.—Chicago Herald (Dem.)

If the Democratic party is not prepared to abandon all hope of future success, it will at once proceed with the work of tariff reform, and will do that work with a thoroughness, perhaps even better than it had previously contemplated. This is no time for the Democratic party to temporize on the tariff question. Much of its defeat is due to a delay that was equivalent to temporizing.—Boston Herald (Ind.)

It is an easy task to provide for all the revenue required by this government without preserving a single shred of protection tariff; and if the Democrats fail to take that course, after the canvass of 1892, it will be simply because their leaders do not believe a single word of their own teaching in "the campaign of education," and actually consider protection not only constitutional and honest, but also the best policy.—Rochester Post-Express (Ind.)

The Deseret Evening News reached yesterday its twenty-sixth birthday. The Herald extends cordial congratulations to its able contemporary, hopes it will live and flourish as long as its promoters desire, and trusts it will always continue to maintain its time-honored motto—"Truth and Liberty."

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Territory of Utah, County of Salt Lake, ss: I, Samuel Vagner, being duly sworn, depose and say that I am temporarily residing in North Adams, Utah, and I am fifty-seven years old; that I have been in the Territory of Utah for thirty-five years; that I am a carriage manufacturer, vice-president and a director of the Utah Carriage and Harness Company in Salt Lake and Montana; that I have had catarrh of the nose, head and bronchitis for many years; that I was afflicted with a hacking cough and a rumbling sound in the lungs for twenty years; that I had rheumatism so badly that many times I could scarcely turn over in bed; my appetite was very bad, I relished nothing I ate, could smell nothing and my system was so wrecked and nerves so unsteady that I could neither be still or in motion with any comfort. I was traveling for my health and on coming to Salt Lake City I saw the advertisement of the Edinburgh Institute, whereupon I agreed to cure myself; I came and did not ask pay till a cure was made. I went to the Institute and after examination I was told that a cure could be made in my case. I was skeptical, having tried so many so-called "cures," so I again went and consulted a prominent physician; that physician, like others have done, told me I could not be cured. However, after four days' deliberation, on the 3d of July, 1893, I went to the Institute and accepted its offer. Its method of cure I believe would take my case for a certain sum stated, guarantees a cure, and not any pay till I was perfectly satisfied that I was well. After I had taken four treatments I became convinced that my whole system was undergoing a change. I began to eat better, sleep better and feel more strong and buoyant and at the end of twenty-two days I believed myself cured of all my complaints. My catarrh in the nose, head and in the bronchitis, the rheumatism and the cough and lung troubles were all cured. I am now and there is now no indication of my old troubles. I have paid the Institute the sum agreed. I am feeling better than at any time for twenty years; am entirely well and would not be put back into the condition I was for any amount of money. I make this affidavit of my own free will and in the hope that it may bring to the notice of persons afflicted as I was, this Institute and its wonderful treatment. SAMUEL VAGNER. Subscribed and sworn before me this 7th day of August, 1893. A. F. LAWSON, Notary Public.

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