

THE DAILY HERALD.

THE HERALD PUBLISHING CO.

N. C. Chambers, President. James J. Grant, Vice-President. Richard W. Young, Manager.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. DAILY, PER MONTH, 50 CENTS. Daily, per year, \$5.00. Weekly, per year, \$2.50. Single copies, 5 cents.

THE HERALD, Salt Lake City, Utah. Subscribers remitting from one place to another, and desiring papers changed, should give former as well as present address.

SILVER-57. LEAD-Brokers' quotations, \$3; exchange quotations, \$1.15.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET

GENERAL ELECTION, NOV. 6, 1894.

FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS: JOSEPH L. RAWLINS.

For Commissioners to Locate University Lands:

Thomas Griffin, Cache County, Israel Evans, Utah County, Peter Greaves, Sr., Wasatch County.

First Precinct-Delegates to the Constitutional Convention-Le Grand Young, C. W. Fenrose, E. W. Wilson, A. T. Schroeder.

Justice of the Peace-W. W. Gee, Constable-William Bingley.

Second Precinct-Delegates to the Constitutional Convention-R. T. Burton, Sr., J. A. Williams, W. C. Hall, R. K. Thomas, Frank Harrison, A. G. Glasgow.

Justice of the Peace-John F. Howell, Constable-Benjamin Geivier.

Third Precinct-Delegates to the Constitutional Convention-A. W. McKune, W. B. Preston, Andrew Kimball, A. L. Raleigh, H. A. Smith, Justice of the Peace-Aurelius Miller.

Constable-Oliver Ostler.

Fourth Precinct-Delegates to the Constitutional Convention-H. P. Henderson, F. S. Richards, O. F. Whitney.

Justice of the Peace-S. W. Stewart, Constable-Thomas Allen.

Fifth Precinct-Delegates to the Constitutional Convention-John A. Marshall, Heber J. Grant and Thomas Marshall.

Justice of the Peace-Alex. McBlister, Constable-Louis Hook.

For Selectmen-James Jensen, of Sandy, Herman Bamberger, of Salt Lake, B. B. Quinn, of Brigham.

For Sheriff-Thomas P. Lewis. For Assessor-Frank Y. Taylor. For Collector-Andrew C. Bixen.

For Recorder-Gideon A. Gibbs. For Clerk-H. Y. Baker. For Treasurer-Cyrus L. Hawley. For Attorney-John M. Cannon. For Surveyor-Charles S. Wilkes. For Coroner-C. A. Carlquist.

Constitutional Delegates for district in Salt Lake County outside of Salt Lake City: J. S. Rawlins, Heber Bennion, A. N. Cherry, Charles Humphrey, John C. Mackay, N. H. Hallstrom, D. O. Rideout, Jr., B. E. Miller.

This Democratic party is always and at all times the friend of the people. The Republican party is the friend of the people when there is something in it for the Republican party.

The voters of the Third precinct should remember that W. L. Dykes, nominee for delegate to the constitutional convention on the Republican ticket, is an Amorite. He is unfit to be in the convention.

In California they are going to begin the cultivation of the canagiro root on an extensive scale. They are going to do it because they believe there is money in it, and they are going to do it without a bounty.

The people of the territory should bear in mind that the men whom they elect to the constitutional convention will frame the fundamental law of the state, the law that will shape its political destiny. Let none but the best be chosen.

That little Republican game to make the voters believe that the Democratic candidate for sheriff is an Amorite went woefully awry. The trouble with it was that it was absolutely untrue, and the candidate said so over his own signature.

McKinley is going around the country exclaiming, "What matters it if goods are cheap and a man has no money to buy?" Had not the Republican party, McKinley's party, demoted silver in 1873 the man would now have the money.

The Rep'licans have gotten out a circular which vainly tries to relieve their party from the guilt of the crime of demoting silver in 1873. It can't be done. The demotion of silver is the mark of Cain upon the Republican party, and it cannot be removed.

The Democrats have in Mr. T. P. Lewis an excellent candidate for sheriff. His opponent on the Republican ticket is an Amorite, and if he could have his way all American Catholics would not only be denied the right to hold any office, but also the right to earn their living. The voters should take note of these facts.

The Republican candidate thus far has expressed neither approval nor disapproval of the Democratic income tax. It is a most important feature in the system of federal taxation, and one on which a congressional candidate should express his views. The people want to know the merits or demerits of the income tax.

A vote for Rawlins is a vote approving of a standstill for Utah, the opening up of the Uintah and Teton ranges, Indian reservations, the enactment of the income tax law and a tariff that relieves the poor of a large portion of the burdens of taxation. A vote for Cannon is a vote for the restoration of McKinleyism, hard times and panic.

HOME INDUSTRY AND PROTECTION.

If there is any one name more indubitably connected with the history of Utah and the shaping of her destinies, that name is Brigham Young. He believed in home industries and he did what lay in his power to encourage them. It has been claimed and is being claimed by the Republicans that he favored their theory of protection, and that his theory of home industry was in reality that and nothing more or less. It is because this claim has been put forth by the Republicans that we publish the following extract from his message of December 2, 1856. "To the Senators and Representatives of the State of Deseret."

"There is no doubt but that the demand and price consequent upon the distance of any successful competition, will prove sufficient inducement for the capitalists to invest their means in whatever will necessarily prove a safe investment and ensure an abundant return; and all kinds of encouragement, by throwing around them an energetic and efficient government, should unquestionably be given. It is wisdom to let capital be associated in infant settlements, because there is a necessity for it, for a time; but to lay the foundation for monied capitalists to monopolize against labor, is no part of my policy, politics, or religion."

IT REFLECTS ON HIMSELF.

In reference to the unprofessional assault of John M. Zane upon Hon. J. L. Rawlins as to his connection with the sequester case in the courts, an anonymous correspondent writes to the Tribune and closes his letter with the query: "Will Mr. Roberts explain?"

The Tribune puts it in its editorial columns. Mr. Roberts has already explained. The full account of Mr. Rawlins' legal action in the sequester case was given in the gentlemen's speech last Wednesday, which appeared complete in Sunday's Herald. There is no need of further explanation. It places Mr. Rawlins right before the public, and exposes the scheme to blacken his character which John M. Zane and other Republicans, some of whom ought to be ashamed of their misrepresentations, as they make them under the cloak of religion, have engaged in for a political purpose. We do not expect John M. Zane to be ashamed of anything.

ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS:

The Utah Commission, referring to President Cleveland's amnesty says: "The President's proclamation of amnesty covers all offenses up to the last named date" (January 4, 1893).

The Salt Lake Tribune says the Commission referred to Harrison's proclamation, and repeats the intentional falsehood every day. Will the Tribune answer these questions?

Does the Harrison proclamation cover all the offenses named in the anti-polygamy acts of Congress?

Does the Harrison proclamation cover any offense but that of unlawful cohabitation?

Does the Harrison proclamation pardon any offense whatever committed since November 1, 1893?

If so how could Harrison's proclamation cover all offenses up to January 4, 1893?

Does not Cleveland's amnesty cover all the offenses named in the proclamation, as omitted under color of polygamous marriages?

Does not Cleveland's amnesty reach to those committed up to January 4, 1893?

Do not these variations in the two proclamations constitute an essential difference, and show the Cleveland amnesty to be broader and more comprehensive than the Harrison piece of pretence?

And if the Harrison proclamation covered but one offense, and reached only to November 1, 1893, is it not certain that the Utah Commission referred to Cleveland's amnesty, when speaking of the President's proclamation as covering all offenses up to the latter date, January 4, 1893?

That being so, is not the Tribune lying daily to make a small partisan point and blind the eyes of unreflecting people to the truth?

THE SUGAR SEXTANT.

It is not very long since the Republicans were telling the country folks that the money paid out of the public treasury to the Lehi Sugar company, by way of bounty, was returned to the people in cheaper sugar. The Salt Lake Tribune told that falsehood, too, and the Herald proved the untruthfulness of the story.

Now comes the Tribune with a terrible tale of woe about the Utah made sugar having to come in competition with the eastern and western sugar markets, and with the alarm that the Lehi sugar works are likely to be either abandoned or "crushed" by the great Sugar Trust. How is this?

In the first place the claim that Utah sugar is sold at a lower rate than the sugar made elsewhere is false. The price of the Lehi article is and has always been the same as that made elsewhere when laid down in this city. It has been regulated by that.

The Utah company has the advantage of the freight rate from the east or west as the case may be.

We have never objected to this; we do not now. If we can get Utah made sugar as cheap as it can be laid down here from other places, we should be satisfied, and should buy and use the home made article in preference to any other, for it is equal in quality to any, and is manufactured at home.

But the argument in favor of the bounty, in which we have referred, falls to the ground by the very statements made in the Salt Lake Tribune, about the Utah company being in trouble over the alleged action of the Sugar Trust. And if the Tribune story is true, whence comes the trouble? Is not the Sugar Trust a creation of Republican protection? Has it not obtained its power to crush individual enterprises from the very system which the Tribune through its Republican organ has advocated and still claims to be the acme of legislative wisdom?

If it had not been for the influence of that powerful corporation, the duty on sugar would have been entirely taken off. But the whole body of Republicans in the Senate, aided by four Democrats, were able to defeat that Democratic measure, and now there is a duty of 40 per cent. on raw sugar and one-eighth differential on the refined article, which may be fairly charged to Republican protection for the Sugar Trust with its monstrous power over all competitors.

But is the Utah Sugar company in any bad straits over prices at present? We think not. Sugar is being sold by the sack at jobbing rates for \$5.75. Can the company furnish it to the wholesale house so as to do that? Certainly. Sugar is sold actually without profit or nearly so as to simply cover expenses of handling. Utah sugar can be bought at Z. C. M. I. and other grocery establishments in this city. No western house, as claimed by the Tribune, is driving out Utah sugar from the market. If the regular price is in advance, the Utah made article commands it; if it declines, the Utah company has to meet it; that is all.

The Republicans told the people that, as soon as the Wilson bill passed the price of sugar would advance. Now they are howling because it has gone down. That is a great disappointment to them, no doubt. Their predictions always fall because their predicate is untrue.

Utah sugar is not much different in price just now from what it was a year or two years ago. If we are not mistaken, and we think it has been sold for less than present figures. It is 50 cents a sack less than a few weeks ago. It may go up again after awhile, and probably will.

If the Utah Sugar company stores up a quantity of sugar in order to wait till the market rises, that will be all right, as business goes. But those who claim that its purpose is to reduce the price to the consumer will have to close their mouths on that proposition, in view of the alleged construction of warehouses to store Utah sugar in order to wait for higher prices.

The Utah sugar works are all right. They turn out an excellent article. It ought to command a high price as sugar from elsewhere can be laid down for in this market. Nobody ought to object to its gaining the full figure.

Utah people should purchase it in preference to the outside brands. And we hope no one or other combine will ever be able to injure the company in any way. If it does, we may thank Republican legislation for it, from whence the greedy monopoly gained its grasping power.

UNDER REPUBLICAN LAWS.

The St. Louis Globe Democrat says: "The Democrats are fond of pointing to the fact that we have prospered under Cleveland's first administration, but they omit to explain, as McKinley says, that we were then living under the laws made by the Republican party."

It is true that the prosperity that the country enjoyed under Mr. Cleveland's first administration was also under Republican made laws. It is also true that to their administration were brought ability and a determined purpose to enforce them honestly and economically. When boasting of the prosperity that resulted from the administration of the Republican made laws during Mr. Cleveland's first term Governor McKinley, and the Globe Democrat and all the Republican papers and speakers forget, or willfully refuse, to

mention the fact that during his first term Mr. Cleveland administered the tariff law of 1855. They forget to tell the people that the Republican party repealed that law in 1890 and enacted the Iniquitous McKinley law. They forget that the Republican party and its system of protection known as McKinleyism were repudiated in 1893. They also forget or ignore the fact that the people emphasized their repudiation of the Republicans and their doctrines of McKinleyism in 1893 by electing in 1892, and demanding the repeal of the McKinley law.

For the first seventeen months of Mr. Cleveland's second term he administered the Republican made McKinley law. His administration brought the same ability and integrity of purpose that had marked his administration of the tariff law of 1853. But notwithstanding all this business depression and panic came under the Republican made McKinley law, and they came because of that law. Not only this, but they began under President Harrison's administration and were inherited and not created by the Democratic administration.

Let the Republicans explain how it is that under Mr. Cleveland's second administration the business depression only seems to have continued so long as he was administering the Republican made McKinley law and that so soon as it was repealed and a Democratic made tariff took its place, there ceased to be any panic and there was a general revival of trade and universal signs of a returning prosperity.

A COLD ROLLED STEEL TRUST.

Last Wednesday there was held a very important meeting in the Holland House, New York. It was a meeting of the manufacturers of cold rolled steel of the United States.

The object of the organization, for which the meeting was called to form, is said to be to maintain prices and increase the profits of the product of the mills belonging to it.

In 1893 and 1894 the profits of the makers of cold rolled steel were much reduced, although it is said none of them lost money. They were not satisfied with the profits made, hence this association.

The new association desires to control the market and to dictate prices. That this may be done there will be no great advance in the price at present; it will only be moderate. The reason for this is the same as that on which all trusts act—the desire to shut out competition.

It is said that if the profits get too big they will be alluring to others, and that the result will be such competition outside of the association that prices will again be broken. This is the true trust method of action: to kill and destroy independence in manufacturing.

If the cold rolled steel manufacturers did not lose money during the panic, their profits in prosperous times must be enormous. It is to again enjoy these enormous profits that the trust is to be formed. It is very evident that the new tariff has no terrors for the makers of cold rolled steel.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Hamilton had no sympathy with democracy whatever, and his whole statesmanship was founded on the domination of a superior class. He hated Jefferson and all his work because he believed in the people and opposed aristocratic rule.—Chicago Herald.

Senator Hill is always at home in New York politics, and he is showing himself more and more in his true colors as the campaign draws near. He is a man of the people, and he is not afraid to rise early in the morning and keep himself up to date.—N. Y. World.

Senator Hill did not meet Mr. Shepard at the Convention, but he is still the champion of the anti-slavery cause. He is a man of the people, and he is not afraid to rise early in the morning and keep himself up to date.—N. Y. World.

Mr. Grant's canvass is well under way. It is gaining votes, some of them from the organizations allied against Tammany, and some from the independent strength of skill of the enemy. Tammany is in the city, and it is accustomed to win, and it is in the city from its rule and its power. It is a great victory for a great army of liberation.—N. Y. Times.

The campaign now at its very height is remarkable in more ways than one. It is a contest of the highest order, and it is a contest of the highest order. It is a contest of the highest order, and it is a contest of the highest order.

Against the concentrated power of Republican boodles and the influence of a select of Republican leaders, William L. Thurston is fighting a noble campaign in the district which is honored by his residence. He is fighting a noble campaign in the district which is honored by his residence. He is fighting a noble campaign in the district which is honored by his residence.

The first important cut in wages occurred during the panic of last year. It was promised that it would only be temporary, but the pledge of restoration was never fulfilled. Ever since that time the tendency of wages has been downward, and the culmination was reached in 1892, in a series of strikes which closed up nearly all the industrial enterprises and resulted in the bloody riot at Homestead. Mr. Reed most certainly be aware of these facts, unless he is entirely oblivious to everything except his own ambition to be president, and his tendency is amazing.—Kansas City Times.

October 6, 1890, the McKinley bill went into effect. The result was a paralysis of many lines of trade and failures followed in the wake of industrial depression such as the country never before experienced. Manufacturers and business men were thrown out of employment to become wanderers over the land, and the result was a general famine. In 1893 the failures reached the stupendous total of \$31,223,663. That is the record of the McKinley bill as shown in the commercial and industrial life of the nation.—Chicago Times.

The report of the court of inquiry on the conduct of the national guard in the latter part of the late war, and the fact that the national guard is now being reorganized, gives official confirmation to the opinions already formed by the public mind, that the McKinley bill was a failure. It was a failure, and it was a failure.

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ought the battle of Antietam and the service of the Union. The government, when before the battle, he reformed the shattered army of the Potomac and reformed the inactive Federal army. Within recent years there have been no military operations of the kind which show how highly the military mind of the period estimated General McClellan's capacity. The one man to be told how much his soldiers thought of him, for no commanding officer from the beginning to the end of the war had such serious, trusting followers as "Little Mac."—Philadelphia Ledger.

PEOPLE OF PROMINENCE.

Miss Grand is said to have received only \$34 for "The Heavenly Twins," "Helen's Babies" were much more profitable.

Sir Arthur Sullivan is said to have developed a taste for music, writing only between midnight and 4 a. m. When the English composer is in London he is in London in a hurry.

Miss Alice English, daughter of the Hon. Thomas Dunn English, has collected and edited some of her father's poems, among the most famous of which are "The Well-known comic opera artist."

Senator Perkins, of California, began at the lowest round of the ladder and had to go to the top of the ladder. He was a father, not a son. It was a rope ladder and he was a cabin boy at the time.

Eugene O'Neil, who was stricken with paralysis in London, while singing at a concert, was cured by a favorite burlesque with the McCull and other well-known comic opera artists.

James Milligan, the United States consul at Santos, was a friend in Lexington, Ky., that Robert Louis Stevenson is a very lively man for one that is supposed to be in bed death. He plays tennis for hours and no one can catch him at a dance. He will put off his writing story at any time to attend a ball.

Archbishop Cleary, Roman Catholic, of Kilmartin, says Dr. A. Macdonell, who has been a resident in the United States for many years, was created a cardinal by Pope Pius VIII. in 1828. He was a Catholic emancipation bill, and Archbishop Cleary was the first to see the Englishman raised to the sacred purple since the reign of Henry VIII.

Oliver Wendell Holmes was not so far from being born a Georgian. His father, Abiel Holmes, preached nearly six years at old Mayday church in Liberty street, Georgia. His six-year-old son, the poet, was born two years after his father's removal to Boston.

More than 250 French cities have resolved to erect statues in honor of the late President Carnot, and it is expected that soon almost every French town will have a Carnot street or square. "Hiberno-Gambetta" has and the few, 50 streets being named after him. "Hiberno-Gambetta" has and the few, 50 streets being named after him.

H. Somerset, a son of Lady Russell, who was a member of the House of Commons, was a member of the House of Commons, and he is a member of the House of Commons.

From Ruwenzori, in Central Africa, Mr. Scott Elliot, who is exploring the country, reports a curious fact in animal history. The caribou having all been eaten up, lions and leopards have taken to man-hunting. Instead of tearing man on the trail, as is their custom, they do not tear him, but they carry him off and two men injured and another carried away, having a yard of him without hearing any noise.

William S. Thomas, colored, has bought a \$250 home in Fort Green place, Brooklyn, a district old and respectable. His prospective neighbors do not like the newcomer, and have told him so, but he has come to stay. He is a man of property and has had considerable success in his role of steward, caterer, and waiter. He is now a member of the New York Bar. His son is an Oberlin graduate, and three daughters are graduates of New York colleges. This man should have some privileges.

The purity and goodness of Dr. Price's Baking Powder are household words.

"OLD IRONSIDES." How Oliver Wendell Holmes' Most Striking Lyric Was Written. [From the Boston Post.]

"Old Ironsides," Dr. Holmes' most stirring lyric and the one which brought him recognition as a poet, was first printed in the Boston Advertiser, in 1830, and has since been in the Constitution, the encircling hero of a new sea fight, lay at Charlestown navy yard, condemned by an unfeeling department to be destroyed as no longer seaworthy. Dr. Holmes was then a youth of 21. He had been graduated from Harvard the year before and had spent some time in the study of law at that moment, however, his legal studies had been abandoned and he was living quietly at home, uncertain of his future occupation.

It was during his desertion of the law and his resolve to study medicine that "Old Ironsides" was written. The young man's mind was filled with enthusiasm by the achievements of our navy, and that its most famous vessel should be chopped up like any unshallow second naturally provoked and galled him. The feelings which the action of the department aroused in him found spontaneous expression in the poem. We say spontaneous advisedly. "There was nothing deliberate about its composition; it was wholly impromptu. To the best of his recollection, he says, he wrote it on a scrap of paper while peeling pencil while standing one day before the fireplace in the old house at Cambridge. And then, without dream of the possibility of its popularity, it would win or how effective its protest would be, he sent it off to the Advertiser, where it appeared in the issue of Thursday, Sept. 15. As it gave eloquent voice to the sentiment of the whole country, its success was both sudden and universal. The poem was copied and printed on paper from paper, while in Washington it was struck off on hand bills and distributed through the city. The grand result was preservation with honor for the Constitution.

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It May Do as Much For You. Mr. Fred Miller, of Irving, Ill., writes that he had a Severe Kidney trouble for many years, with severe pains in his back and that his kidneys were affected. He tried many so called Kidney cures but without any good result. About a year ago he used of Electric Bitters and found relief at once. Electric Bitters is especially adapted to cure all Kidney and Liver troubles and other ailments of the urinary system. One trial will prove our statement. Price only 50c for large bottle. At Z. C. M. I. drug department.

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WHAT TENIERS IS WORTH. [From the Nineteenth Century.] The name of Teniers finds itself attached to some very extraordinary pictures, good, bad, and indifferent. Early last season three large canvases realized the magnificent total of just over 20 guineas! An "interior" with three Boers seated round a table in front of a fire, with one of them in the act of lighting his pipe, and exhibited at Burlington House in 1892, sold in May of that year for 20 guineas. The set of five cuplets of Teniers from Bellini, Paolo Veronese, Palma Giovani, Guido Reni, and Titian, at one time the property of the Hon. Charles Fitzroy, sold in January last, "signed" pictures of the master are very common at 5 guineas each. The two really first-class examples which occurred in the Dudley sale do not, however, come in this category. "Christ Crowned with Thorns," described as "a rich composition of great power of coloring" was knocked down for 70 guineas; forty-eight years ago it realized 150 guineas. The second example, the courtyard of a cottage, a small picture, 14 by 21 inches, was sold for 49 guineas.

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Subject, "Resolved, That it is to the Interest of the Masses that the Democratic Party Succeed."

The small admission fee of 25 cents will be charged for all parts of the house and the entire net proceeds will be divided between the Association Charities and library fund of the Board of Labor Congress, now located at 46 East Second South St. Come and enjoy yourself.

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