

THE DAILY HERALD

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Herald Calendar for August.

Calendar table with columns S, M, T, W, T, F, S and rows of dates from 1 to 31.

EVERY YEAR more and more American girls become Auntie English.

IT HAS become a contest between Democratic brains and Republican barrels.

THE LOCAL Republican leaders are just now engaged in consulting the astrologer.

IT LOOKS very much as if the Tribune will not need that private political cemetery, after all.

WHEN a dental shop is robbed the proprietor is fully justified in demanding a tooth for a tooth.

"THE MORA I think of it the more I think Spain should pay interest on that claim," says Uncle Sam.

WE WANT to say to our Republican friends that if you want a good position in the silver procession right now

MR. SOVEREIGN has declared a boycott against bank notes—in the case of the editor the boycott is self-operative.

THE BICKETS are making such wonderful time that they may be expected to knock the spots off the sun itself.

CAESAR had his Brutus, Charles had his Cromwell and the Republican party of this territory has its Trumbo—sure death.

THIS COMBINATION between Jot Trumbo and Little Crane furnishes, after all, the chief hope of Republican success this fall.

THE PROPOSITION to name Senators in convention is certainly Democratic—whether it is expedient at the present time is another matter.

A SPECTRUM analysis of the situation should be made to see if there is a ray of hope for silver anywhere, anywhere in the Republican party.

A MISSOURI paper states that the Populists are on the "qui-vive" adding for the benefit of the uneducated that these are Spanish words meaning "down grade."

WHEN CHARLEY arranged to supplement his keg with the Colonel's barrel, he displayed a financial ability which may tickle his pride but which will not bring success.

GAR ADDICKS demands of Senator W. D. Washburn the grounds upon which he based his argument that he (Addicks) should be killed. On general principles, of course.

AN INDICATION of the seriousness of the Republican situation in this territory may be found in the fact that Bro. Shomaker is running Scriptural quotations at the head of his editorial columns.

WHAT MAKES the average Republican fairly mad is the fact that Holmes in his killing and burying schemes did not devote his attention to the anti-silver Congressional record of the Republicans.

JAPAN, who seems to establish her right to be considered civilized by getting up a cabinet crisis, spoils the contention by the uncivilized cause for the crisis which was the refusal of ito to accept a marquisate.

WILL SOME of our Republican exchanges kindly take an expectant public into its confidence and let us know what the next Congress should do in the way of tariff tinkering? Now, brethren, don't all speak at once.

AFTER CALIFORNIA, Colorado, Ohio, New York and Bill Glasman get through electing a Senator for Utah the people of this State will take a hand—and heave, not diamonds, as the Colonel believes, will be found to be trumps.

THE PHILADELPHIA Ledger is evidently of the opinion that there is a bug in the meal in the proposition to send the Liberty Bell to the Atlanta exposition, for it says: "The application for an injunction to restrain the authorities from sending the Liberty Bell to Atlanta may slip in the bud, a fine junketing expedition, for which a formidable committee of councils has been appointed. The mere sending away of the bell, under proper precautions for its safety, would not be so objectionable as the making use of such a relic to cover the riotous living, at the expense of the city, of its escort." While the bell is the property of Philadelphia, still the nation itself feels that the bell belongs to the whole people, and this sending it around the country does not meet with popular approval. It is too dear to the hearts of the people to have it put in jeopardy. Keep it in Philadelphia where it belongs.

SILVER'S ONLY HOPE—DEMOCRACY

How stands the silver fight? That is the question of chief interest to the masses of the American people. Gold monometallism, brought about by a Republican Congress and president, has had more than twenty years of uninterrupted sway in the country and what is the result? Pestilence and war, as was predicted by Mr. Carlisle, could scarcely have produced more serious consequences. The multiplication of trusts and trusts, of millionaires and paupers; the destruction of values and the consequent augmentation of indebtedness; the most humiliating spectacle of this the greatest civilized nation on earth being compelled to seek the influence of a syndicate of bankers, on most shameful terms, in order to maintain its credit—these are some of the consequences of a vicious system of currency which has subordinated the interests of the masses to the greed of the moneyed men. Certainly there has been nothing in our recent history that justifies the contention of the goldbugs that safety will be found in gold monometallism alone.

What will the great national parties do, what have they done for silver? There is no Republican so blind to the history and sentiment of his party as to entertain for a moment the hope that silver will be vindicated by that party. Certainly the record of the party justifies no such hope. And with equal certainty it may be put down that there is nothing in the tendencies of that party that will produce such a state of mental indigestion as to cause even an iridescent dream that silver has any hope within the party of Reed, McKinley, Harrison, Sherman, Morton, etc.

In seeking the goal of bimetalism he who strays aside and enters into the gateway of Republicanism certainly leaves all hope behind. And why? The record shows it and reason establishes it. The grand old party, so called, is the party of the classes as against the masses; it has ever opposed the Jeffersonian maxim, "Equal and exact justice to all, special privileges to none," with its tariff and bounty laws, the moving sentiment for which has been, "Take care of the capitalists, let the poor hustle for themselves." This being incontrovertible, it follows as night the day that in a contest between the people, who are for silver, and the banking syndicate, who are for gold, that the old parties will array themselves along their historic lines with Democracy for the people and Republicanism for the favored few. It is because the former party is the historic defender of popular rights that it has lasted from the inception of the government, and it is for this reason that it has buried and will continue to outlive all other parties whose sympathies are less comprehensive than the whole people, or which stand for class rule or class favor as against a stable government founded on the liberties and material interests of the masses of the people. The proposition that any class of the people is entitled to special civil or financial privileges in a free government leads inevitably to an aristocracy of civil powers and of wealth and will not stand the test of time in a popular government even on the specious plea that the public weal is promoted indirectly by such favoritism.

Congressional votes as well as individual opinions indicate that the only hope for silver, so far as the two great national parties are concerned, and there is no other party that has any expectation of succeeding nationally, is found in the Democratic party. The latest indication that this is the case is found in the proceedings of the Democratic silver leaders at Washington. The convention at Memphis, in which Democrats were chiefly prominent, the Illinois state convention, the Texas convention, the Missouri convention and now the Democratic convention at Washington form a series of events, which, considered with the fact that no such movement has anywhere manifested itself in the Republican ranks, proves conclusively that silver's only hope is with the Democratic party.

This convention at Washington is a serious one for gold. Its results will be very closely watched by an eager public—respectively of political preferences. It is certainly the most important movement yet inaugurated for silver. It is not unreasonable to assume in view of the distinguished Democrats who were present that this movement will result in the putting of a free coinage plank in the national platform next year. With such a result accomplished the rehabilitation of silver may be regarded as a probable fact.

WHO WILL WIN IN 1896?

Only a few days ago ex-President Harrison predicted that "the Republicans will win in 1896, and they will stay in power many years." All this is not so certain as General Harrison seems to think. It is doubtful if there is in all the world anything so pleasant and easy as making political predictions. First of all it ministers to one's self conceit, after all the strongest element in human nature, no matter how well concealed, and it always disposes of one's enemies without the trouble of physical contest to dispose of them. Of course, there is the contingency that a prediction may not be fulfilled; then so much the worse for the prediction; that is all. In contrast with the opinion of the ex-president, let us place that of Senator Quay, a shrewd and calculating politician. He says that the Republicans will not have a walk-over in 1896. This lacks the force of prediction, but it has the merit of common sense. It is more than likely that the days of walk-overs for any party are past. It is true that in 1894 the Republicans swept the country almost unprecedentedly, carrying woe and ruin to Republicans and Democrats alike. It is equally true that the Democrats did the same thing in 1892. In that year many Democrats thought the Republican party had been wiped out of existence. Two years later they fully realized that it had not. Many Republicans think that the Democratic party was wiped out of existence in 1894. They, too, will find that they are wrong. Every person will assign as the cause of the defeat of either party the causes he thinks were most potent, but the political experience of the American people teaches that hard times, accompanied by panics, always tend to defeat the party in power. This was what largely caused the defeat of the Republicans in 1892, and it was a continuation of the same condition of affairs that defeated the Democrats in 1894. Hard times do not

come all of a sudden, nor do good times return all of a sudden. But good times are returning and business conditions continue to steadily improve. By the time the time for voting for presidential candidates in 1896 comes around the country will in all likelihood be in its normal condition of prosperity. All this makes Senator Quay's opinion of Republican chances next year more to be relied upon than General Harrison's. If no man can tell what a day will bring forth, how much less can any man tell what a year will bring forth. Every thing tends to encourage the Democrats, nothing to discourage them. A danger that menaces the Republican party is its overwhelming majority in the next congress. Let General Harrison not boast until that majority puts off its armour.

WHERE CHAOS REIGNS.

It scarcely needed the testimony of Chief Devine to confirm in the public mind the idea that the fire department is in a chaotic condition, and there are those who go him one better and assert, with good grounds for proving it, that Chaos has been the presiding genius in the engine room, in the hoist-tower, in the stables, in the hay, in the oats, in the coal bin; yes, even in Frankie's cradle, ever since Mr. Devine was confirmed as chief of the Salt Lake fire department.

Up to date, however, there has been a doubt in the minds of many who have followed the history of the department for a year or more past, as to just who was responsible for the entrance of Chaos. Many who knew Mr. Devine in a political or a business way, were slow to believe that he was responsible for the pitiable condition of affairs.

The exposures of the past two days, however, have shown to all—and even to warmest friends of the chief have been forced to admit—that the chief alone is responsible for the troubles that have gathered so fast and thick about him—that he made his days a burden and his nights one horrid dream.

So far as Mr. Devine personally is concerned, The Herald has nothing to say, although his hit at the fire and police commission was unkind to a degree—considering how gently the members have dealt with him in the past—but we have taken the stand and hold to it, that he is not the man Salt Lake should have at the head of a department so important as the one over which he attempts to preside; that he is not the kind of a man who can govern men; that this is plainly shown by every movement he has made.

He started out to introduce military discipline into his department—instead came Chaos.

We are told that Mr. Devine is a good politician, a first-class carpenter and a shrewd contractor.

No doubt this is all true; but neither of these accomplishments enter into the makeup of the chief of a fire department.

More need not be said.

JUSTICE JACKSON'S SUCCESSOR.

If one knew Mr. Cleveland's intentions regarding the nomination of a successor to the late Justice Jackson, a very (apparently) profound political speculation could be made. This not being known all speculation must be speculation pure and simple.

Various names have been suggested as Justice Jackson's successor, among the latest that of Mr. Frederick R. Couderc. The New York World says it learns upon unquestionable authority that Mr. Couderc has been offered the vacant supreme judgeship. If he has, his reply, if it has been sent, has not been made public. If he accepts and shall be confirmed, this will give the greatest state in the Union a representative on the supreme bench. That it has not one there now is owing entirely to the hostility of Senator Hill to the administration, he having succeeded in defeating the nominations of Hornblower and Peckham. They were Anti-Snappers, but Couderc may almost be termed the very head and front of the Anti-Snapper movement. Will Hill oppose his confirmation if his name is sent to the senate? The strength and genuineness of the reconciliation that took place between Cleveland and Hill last winter, and which was evidenced by the latter's accepting social attentions at the White House, will now be put to a test, if the nomination is made.

If the tender of the judgeship has been made Couderc, its acceptance will involve a very heavy pecuniary sacrifice on his part. His law practice is extensive, and he is also one of the receivers of the Union Pacific, a position itself far more valuable from a monetary point of view than a supreme court judgeship. If he shall be nominated and confirmed, the only regret will be that he is not a younger man.

A MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL.

In his annual report of the condition of the public schools of this city, President J. E. Dooly, of the board of education, makes the following recommendation: "As soon as pecuniary affairs permit, a manual training school should be added to the high school, in order that every young man or woman, whatever his position in life, may be taught a useful calling, from which, if necessary, support may be derived. Such a training, however, should not be permitted to abridge the academic course, so essential to a finished education, and which constitutes the foundation for success."

The suggestion is worthy of serious consideration. A school of manual training is almost essential to a complete public school system, but whether it should be attached to a high school or be independent makes little difference; it is the thing itself that is important. The manual training in a public school will necessarily be subordinate to the intellectual training, for when pupils quit the public schools to enter upon the task of earning a livelihood, which will be the case with the great majority of them, the time and opportunity for intellectual improvement will be largely gone, while it is altogether probable that their manual training, whatever form it may take, will then begin. If an opportunity for a part of this training shall have been given before quitting school, they will be in a better position to go on with such matters af-

terwards. There is also the advantage of having instruction in manual training given while still at school because the mind is more active and will more readily grasp the principles underlying any art or trade. It would never be contended that this school training would do away with that apprenticeship to any trade that it was desirable a pupil should learn. No school education can take the place of the experience that contact with the world alone can give.

As the peculiar circumstances of the people will not permit of the maintaining of a school of manual training at present, the work could be helped forward very materially by setting apart one of the basement rooms in each of the various school buildings and having a portion of one or two days a week set apart for giving manual training to those of the seventh and eighth grades who desire it. This method has been tried with success in some of the public schools of Boston, the expense of tools and materials and hiring of special instructors having been defrayed by the generosity of private citizens. The results have been most gratifying and the dexterity acquired by those pupils availing themselves of the opportunities offered them, quite remarkable. Why cannot this be done in Salt Lake City, thus in part realizing the idea advanced by President Dooly?

HIGH TARIFFS MEAN LOW WOOL.

Wool was higher in price in 1887 under a "free trade tariff" than at any time since then. Under a constantly rising tariff it certainly lowered in price, and this notwithstanding the fact that the wool clip did not increase proportionately as rapidly as the population of the country.

After the enactment of the McKinley bill, the crowning atrocity of Republican tariff legislation, this staple continued on its downward course until it reached the lowest price in the history of the country. During all this time the Democrats were pointing out the fact that the effect of a high tariff was to diminish the demand for and consequently the price of domestic wools by prohibiting or diminishing the importation of foreign wools necessary to the manufacture of finer fabrics.

And now—the tariff is off, factories have started up all over the country, the demand is increased and wools are climbing upward in price. Thus do we find the fulfillment of political prophecy. It will make our Republican friends do considerable scrambling to explain these facts satisfactorily to the wool men and conformably to their own protective theories.

REPUBLICAN DISSOLUTION IMMINENT.

That the free coinage of silver will not come through the action of the Republican party is self evident. The men of the west are all free coinage men. They have no use for a party in which silver has no present standing nor future hope. It may therefore be set down as certain that the Republicans of the west are clinging to the old ship simply because it is not now certain that silver will be remonetized by any other party; that on the declaration of any other great national party for the white metal these Republicans, with the possible exception of Messrs. Goodwin, Crane and E. J. Cannon, will abandon the worthless hull to labor before the mast in the good ship Free Coinage. And then, good by Republicanism—so far as the bimetallic west is concerned. And is it not inevitable?

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

First Boy—You ain't a good 's me, Strubby Doolittle. I wears er different collar ev'ry day.

Second Boy—It's wrong for you ter change er collar ev'ry day, Strubby. Kin I help it? 'e no wonder don't take in washin'—Texas Siftings.

Ten-year darkey boy—Mammy, mammy, I can't reach the roosting nest on my heels.

Mammy Johnnie—Stan on yer heels, chile, ain't yer got no interlectrality?—Boston Standard.

Squidlig—Poor Snaggs has an inexcusable thirst.

McSwilligan—Why doesn't he take the gold cure?

Squidlig—It would do no good in his case. Squidlig's in the hospital, in the Pittsburg Chronicle Telegram.

Mrs. Gadders—Your daughter was miraculously rescued from drowning yesterday.

Mrs. Matchmaker—Yes; Dolly has awful luck.

Mrs. Gadders—Awful luck.

Mrs. Matchmaker—Why, the man who rescued her was married!—Luck.

There are only two important epochs in a woman's life," said the observant bachelor.

"Name them," replied Mrs. Giddy.

"Before she is married and after."—Detroit Free Press.

She had slumped in her chair for a good hour, until she could stand it no longer. Said she, in accents which told how she had suffered, "George, I'm sorry you are not indifferent to me; I will be your wife if you will only ask me; and, if you don't want me so, but there is one thing you must understand once for all. This is not a continuous performance house."—Boston Transcript.

Doctor—What have you been eating lately?

Orzech Patient—Well, yesterday, I ate about three dozen nails, two tin plates, three chair rungs, half a raw potato.

Doctor—That's it; your stomach is too sensitive to stand uncooked vegetables.—Harper's Round Table.

It is your duty as well as privilege to look young as long as you can. One way to do so is by dressing your hair with Ayer's Hair Vigor. It causes the hair to retain its color and fullness to a late period of life, and keeps the scalp in good, healthy condition.

OFFERED TO COUDERT.

The World learns upon unquestionable authority that the vacant supreme judgeship has been offered to Mr. Frederic R. Couderc, who is now in Paris. There could be no fiercer selection, and the public will wait with eagerness to learn whether or not Mr. Couderc will accept the appointment.—New York World.

FITZSIMMONS AS A CUSPIDOR.

Bob Fitzsimmons says that when he gazed into Corbett's eye on Saturday night in Green's Hotel, at Philadelphia, he could see plainly that the champion was afraid of him. This is proved that Fitzzy must have batted his eyes just before his antagonist began to use his face for a cuspidor, otherwise the Australian would not have been able to see at all.—St. Louis Star Skyings.

DANGER OF THE BICYCLE.

The ability of a bicycle rider in rapid motion to do serious damage in a collision with another machine or with a pedestrian is fully appreciated by few wheelmen. A man weighing 150 pounds and moving at the rate of ten feet a second (which is fully seven miles an hour) has a momentum of 1,500 pounds, leaving out of the account the weight of the wheel. This is sufficient to upset any pedestrian with terrific force. It has been suggested that the pneumatic tire forms a sort of tender which would prevent serious concussion in case of a collision. It would undoubtedly have a slight modifying effect, but it would be of little account. A collision between two wheels, each with a 30-pound rider, spinning at the moderate rate of seven miles and hour, would result in a smash-up with a force of 3,000 pounds. In view of these facts, it is no wonder that bicycle accidents have been very serious.—Scientific American.

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PEOPLE OF THE DAY.

In the opinion of Andrew Lang, Horace Howard Furness, of Philadelphia, the Shakespearean scholar, is the greatest American.

During the thirty years Alsworth H. Spofford has been librarian of Congress the number of books in his charge has increased from 20,000 to 700,000.

Miss Ella Ewing, of Price, Mo., is said to be eight feet and two inches in height and weighs 290 pounds. She takes up the collection every Sunday in one of the churches of Price and attracts more attention than the minister.

Among the American students who have distinguished themselves abroad of late is Chester Holmes Aldrich, of Rhode Island, a recent graduate of the Columbia school of mines, who has passed the entrance examination in architecture at the Ecole des Beaux arts in Paris.

One of the two Afro-Americans in this year's Yale graduating class was Ulysses Simpson Grant Bassett, the son of M. E. D. Bassett, of Philadelphia, the first Afro-American minister resident and consular-general to Hayti. He was appointed by President Grant. Young Bassett was born in Hayti.

J. Sterling Morton is the most approachable member of the Cleveland cabinet, just as his predecessor in the agricultural department was the most approachable of his countrymen. Morton likes to talk, and is also a good listener, caring little with whom he carries on a conversation.

A Baltimore traveler in England tried in vain to find the house in Chelsea, formerly occupied by George Eliot. He discovered the neighborhood all right, but nobody knew anything about her, nor had the policeman on duty ever heard of Carlisle, or Leigh Hunt, or Rossetti, who long lived there.

Not long since a beautiful dress with a long train was shown to the emperor of Germany, it being thought that he might purchase it for his coronation. The emperor exclaimed the Kaiser, "the train would set torn to pieces in no time, for my wife always has thirteen or four youngsters clinging to her gowns."

A remarkable change is coming over George Francis Train, the sage of Madison square, New York. His bronzed face and leonine head, with its mass of snow-white hair, may soon be a thing of the past, for youth is upon him again and his locks are turning black. The change began about a month ago, he says, and was noticed first by one of the youngsters who find in him so staunch a friend.

Baron Ferdinand von Mueller, the naturalist and explorer, who is trying to arrange an expedition to the northwest coast of Australia, has been for many years botanist to the British government in Victoria and has done much toward assisting the progress of geography and other sciences in regard to Australia. He is now nearly 70 years of age.

Rabbi Isaac M. Wise says that Jewish Americans have practically a different religion from Jewish Russians, Poles, Roumanians, Lithuanians, etc., just as the Jewish Germans and Englishmen again stand separate. It is the national spirit working in each community and is but another proof of the fallacy of the claim that there is such a thing as a Jewish race.

Ex-Senator William M. Everts, who had become nearly blind, spends most of his time at his summer home in Windsor, Vt. It is difficult for him to either read or write, though he takes great interest in the news of the day. The other day a neighbor asked the ex-senator if he made his farm pay. "Yes," was the reply, "by credit." "How do you do with everything taken off from it and charging nothing put on?" Nevertheless Mr. Everts is considered by his neighbors to be a model farmer.

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