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The Cubans complain that the MILAs of the gods grind slow.

Senator Roger Q. Mills wants to give Spain the horizontal cut.

The tail of the British lion is taking a long and much needed rest.

Tom Reed is beginning to show a pernicious activity in politics.

Morton and Reed may be defeated, but they will never be scalped.

Ambassador Bayard's speech entitled, "Kin beyond seas" was a peas offering.

Reed birds are selling in New York 75c to \$1.25 a dozen. Reed buttons are given away.

And now the state accounts are being "expedited." Who will expert the experts' experting?

The only thing that can measure the force of the congressional debates of today is an anemograph.

With the Rontgen ray it will be as easy to see a man change his mind as to see him change his coat.

The leaves on the trees are beginning to shoot. There is an ordinance against shooting within the city limits.

Some one may grab at the Ohio financial plank, but it will be on the same principle that a drowning man grabs at a straw.

When Spanish soldiers shoot Cubans it is butchery. When Spanish soldiers shoot each other it is a judgment of providence.

An exchange says Hetty Green has contracted the habit of dressing well. It is probably a case of contracting for the habit.

In old time Samuel was Hannah's favorite son, but now William is Hannah's favorite son. And Hannah says, "Get there, Eli."

The latest thing in the way of trusts is the electric heating monopoly. Satan still keeps control of the monopoly of heating by sulphur.

Davis is dead and his resolutions are forgotten. As we are bidden to speak nothing but good of the dead all we can say in this case is, "Good-bye."

Campos called back to Spain and succeeded by Weyler. Weyler resigns and will be succeeded by some one else. And still there is no war in Cuba.

A Washington correspondent says Ben Tillman is crazy to run for president on the Democratic ticket. Tillman must be crazy to think of such a thing.

In Kansas City the other day Mrs. Lease had her baggage seized on attachment for some fifty odd dollars. She got even with the officer by telling him to keep it as it was not worth ten dollars. Mary Yellin is fitted to fight the battle of life.

A bill has been introduced in the Ohio legislature for the establishment of the Torrens system of land transfers. If this system shall be upheld by the courts as constitutional, it is destined to be adopted as universally in the United States as the Australian ballot law.

Ambassador Bayard has made another speech in England in which he said: "Your kindred beyond the seas are as like as two peas to those of Great Britain. The two peas are patriotism and pluck." Now let him be censured and then impeached for saying that any people can have as much patriotism and pluck as we Americans. It detracts from our greatness.

The Denver Republican propounds this question about the Massachusetts platform: "If England proposes a monopoly of wisdom on the college question, why not also on the tariff question? We would like some of our brethren in Massachusetts to answer this query at their earliest convenience." Such questions as that are a pure impertinence because they are so direct that if truly answered they will upset any system of theology.

"It requires considerable gall for Mr. Blackburn's enemies to say that he stood in the way of the election of a Democrat to the senate from Kentucky. As the party nominee he had the only right to be in the race, and the little clique who defeated him have done the cause of Democratic harmony almost irreparable injury in this campaign," says the Houston, Texas, Post. And this little clique that succeeded in defeating Blackburn, and in him the Democratic party, received all its inspiration from Cleveland and Carlisle.

EDWARD N. FULLER.

Edward N. Fuller, now of Tacoma, Wash., and who eighteen years ago was editor-in-chief of The Herald, succeeding the lamented Edward L. Sloan, recently arrived at the 71st milestone in life's journey, and the congratulations received from his brethren of the press in Tacoma tell in eloquent language in what high esteem the veteran is held in the state of Washington, where he has been located for the last fourteen or fifteen years.

A souvenir memento, containing the kind words said of the veteran on his last birthday, has reached The Herald, and it is the pleasure of the writer, who was well acquainted with Mr. Fuller, to say with much feeling that all the compliments showered upon him are well bestowed.

Mr. Fuller has spent fifty years in newspaper work, and he has left a mark of which he may well be proud. In a short time Mr. Fuller will leave Tacoma for a trip to the eastern states and the scenes of his childhood, and he will take with him the files of the papers he has edited in the various cities east and west, with the idea of presenting them to various public libraries of the cities of his youth. When Mr. Fuller was in this city, now nearly eighteen years ago, he had a very valuable collection of newspaper files, a collection that no money would have tempted him to part with, notwithstanding the fact that he was not in what might be called affluent circumstances; and we understand that in the years he has been on the sound he has added to the books which he so jealously guarded. Why he took such care in the preservation of the files which now have so much value, was a secret locked up in his own bosom, and it is now out for the first time.

The congratulations of The Herald are added to those already received, and the hope expressed that the veteran will not slight Salt Lake on his tour to the scenes of his former triumphs.

COMMENDABLE LEGISLATION.

On Saturday the house branch of the legislature, after considerable discussion, passed the senate bill, legitimating the children of polygamous marriages up to the 4th of January, 1896—the date of Utah's admission into the union of states.

The bill was a direct result of the suggestion of Governor Wells, who, when approving the senate bill relative to the heritable rights of the issue of polygamous marriages, up to March 2d, 1888, expressed his willingness to join the legislature in passing a still more liberal law, by extending the time down to October, 1891—a year after the issuance of the church manifesto announcing the cessation of the practice of polygamy—or even to the date of the admission of the state.

The senate, following this suggestion of Governor Wells, passed a bill legitimating polygamous offspring up to that time, January 4th, 1896; and it was this bill that was before the house on Saturday and finally passed by a vote of 22 to 18.

Some members were of opinion that to pass such a bill would cast the shadow of doubt upon the sincerity of the Mormon church in the matter of the manifesto; and we do not question but what they were both earnest and sincere in that statement, and anxious to guard the Mormon church from the suspicion of insincerity. But those gentlemen need have no fear—the Mormon church was honest when issuing that manifesto, and will steadfastly adhere to it; but as stated by Governor Wells, "It signalled the immediate surrender of what had, for a life time, been held as a vital religious sacrament, and some hearts cannot change in a day."

It should be remembered that the polygamous relations sanctioned by the most solemn sacraments of the dominant church in Utah were held to be by the contracting parties as holy as monogamous marriages, and were as sacredly binding on their consciences. To rightly appreciate, therefore, the situation of those who had contracted these relationships, the disinterested morality of our legislators, and those who would criticize the action of the majority, if any such there be, should try to imagine what would be their emotions and probable action if suddenly called upon by authority to abandon actual and tender family relations contracted with the sanction of the church whose origin they regarded as divine, and in harmony with religious ideas imbibed from childhood.

If the question was viewed from that standpoint, the remark of Governor Wells that "some hearts cannot change in a day" will be better appreciated; and some men influenced by sentiments of honor and a sense of individual responsibility, may have thought themselves under obligations to keep inviolate the solemn compact entered into, and throw themselves between the law and even the decree of the church and their loved ones, by refusing to abandon those to whom they were bound by ties to them, at least, sacred; being willing to suffer whatever of punishment might be thought necessary on the part of either ecclesiastical or secular authority. If such cases exist, we are of the opinion that mercy can afford to go its full length in dealing with them, since it can do so without much trespassing upon the domain of justice, or good public policy.

When the great government of the United States began its warfare upon polygamy in Utah, it was mainly anxious to dry up the fountain of the evil, a task it accomplished when it forced the Mormon church in its most authoritative manner to declare the abandonment of its practice; and as for the streams that flowed from that fountain—since the fountain itself was dried up—they were not of so much consequence, and in dealing with them, both the state and the nation could afford to be generous, and so indeed they have been.

We congratulate both the legislature and Governor Wells in this matter, the latter on his recommendation which led to the construction of this legislation, and the former for having the magnanimity and the courage to pass it. No mistake was made, no evil will result from that legislation.

BUMS AND TRAMPS.

Every city of any size has its problem of bums and tramps. New York has been experimenting with a new solution of it. A floating lodging house has been fitted up at the foot of East Twenty-sixth street. When the house

was first thrown open no less than 473 men availed themselves of the bath, bed and breakfast. Two weeks later the "guests" had dwindled to 137 in number.

Speaking of this Commissioner Faure said that "it means that we are now housing only the bona fide and deserving poor. The bums and tramps can't stand our methods of investigation. They don't like our enforced baths. They object to the work we make them do. These fellows used to spend in drink the money they had raised by begging and then come to the lodging house to sleep. Now they hire rooms in the Bowery with their 15 or 20 cents and keep away from us. It is a good riddance."

There is any amount of sympathy wasted on tramps and bums; how their life is the result of conditions for which they are in no way responsible; how they have inherited this, and the other thing, when the truth of the matter is that they are simply lazy and depraved men, responsible for their own failure in life, who hate work and water above all things.

There are far too many deserving and worthy poor, to aid whom is a charity to man and a service to God, but they are not found among the tramps and bums who go around denouncing society and law and order, whose whole system of reform is comprised in the one word plunder. No matter what form they take they are barnacles, and to aid them is to encourage idleness and vice.

TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILROAD.

There came over the wires on Friday the following dispatch:

The Berlin correspondent of the London Standard learns from an excellent source in St. Petersburg that China has granted a concession to Russia to build a railroad from the China, in the Trans-Baltic district of Siberia, through Manchuria to Port Arthur, "the latter port," says the Standard's correspondent, "being ceded to Russia in exchange for certain important concessions. The czar, has, therefore, consented to stop the building of the railway from the China to Vladivostok, in order to proceed with the Manchuria line, which it is hoped will attract an immense trade from China."

This dispatch calls attention to one of the greatest undertakings of the nineteenth century—the construction of the Trans-Siberian railway. The road is being built by the Russian government to connect St. Petersburg and other western centers of population with its far-distant port on the Pacific, Vladivostok. The road, when completed, will be nearly five thousand miles long, and will be accounted one of the great triumphs of engineering skill even in a century famous for its achievements in that line.

By this arrangement with China spoken of in the dispatch quoted above, the completion of the great Siberian line will be hastened and give Russia a better port on the Pacific than Vladivostok, and a much more direct route to it than the original plan afforded. For some time a railroad has been in operation between Vladivostok and Khabarovka, an inland city several hundred miles north on the river Amur, and it was to this latter place that the Trans-Siberian line was projected. But with the grant of Port Arthur and the right of way through the province of Manchuria, both route and port will be more desirable.

Only last January a firm in Philadelphia shipped, for use on this Siberian railroad, a cargo of twenty unusually large locomotives, each weighing, with their tenders, ninety-seven tons; and what is regarded as a rather novel feature is the fact that they were designed to burn petroleum. Another shipment of twenty such locomotives was to take place in February, so that undoubtedly rapid headway is being made in the completion of this road, though it is not expected that it will be altogether finished until 1905, unless the work should be hastened by reason of the growing power of Japan, which, when this great railway scheme was projected, was not regarded as of very much importance.

That this line clear across the empire of Russia will mightily increase the trade and commerce of that country, open up vast regions of rich agricultural lands to its people, together with almost unlimited mining fields—goes without saying. It will increase Russia's wealth, but what perhaps is more dear still to Russia's heart, it will marvellously increase her military prestige and prowess in that with its branch lines it will open up a means for the quick mobilization of her army in any part of her extensive territory, and enable her to operate as well on the distant shores of the Pacific against Japan or China, or with the nations of Europe on the Baltic or the southern seas of western Asia.

Over a year ago now—in fact, nearly two years ago—Professor Herman Schoenfeld stated that among the greatest achievements of this century in the construction of rail and water ways must be counted this vast Russian enterprise. Then he added: "With the accomplishment of this stupendous work Russia will enter among those nations which will give this century its brilliancy and glory for having raised the technical and commercial progress of the human race to an almost incredible standard. Two undertakings of similar dimensions are still left to be accomplished, conducting a railway through the entire length of the western hemisphere, and the completion of the Panama canal."

It may be possible that under the whip and spur of pressing necessity on account of the changed conditions in the far east, and the distinct advantages secured by the reported concessions from China, Russia may conclude to complete the one of three great achievements referred to by the professor, and assigned to her, within the present century, but it is very unlikely that the other two will be completed.

A Richmond dispatch to the Baltimore Sun says there is some talk of a movement to get the Democratic state convention to adopt the unit rule for the Chicago delegation. If this is done, it will be a great innovation in Democratic politics of Virginia. The movement would be in the interest of the free silver element. It is very likely that the friends and enemies of silver in the various Democratic state conventions will favor or oppose the unit rule as it will further their interests. At any rate it is bound to play an important part in this year's conventions.

THREE REPUBLICAN FINANCIAL PLANKS.

The people of the west will be glad to have free silver from any source and will look upon the source from which it may come as blessed. Will that source be Republican?

The Republicans have held conventions in three important states within the past fortnight and have made declarations on the money question. These states are Texas, New York and Massachusetts. It is well for the people of the west to consider these declarations in juxtaposition. The Republicans of Texas put forth this plank:

We reaffirm the historic adherence of the Republican party to sound finance. We demand for honest dollar of greatest purchasing power for every class alike; the largest issue of gold, silver and paper compatible with security and the requirements of trade, all of equal value, interchangeable one for the other, every dollar resting on gold as money of final redemption. The Republicans of Texas declare this to be the only deliverable judgment, the only basis for a large and liberal circulation of money and for the maintenance of universal confidence.

Succeeding the Texas convention came that of the Republicans of New York. Their declaration is still more pronounced for the gold standard. It is in these words:

The agitation for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 seriously injures all industrial interests and calls for a clear statement of the Republican party's attitude upon this question, to the end that the trade of this country, at home and abroad, may again be placed upon a sound and stable foundation.

We recognize in the movement for the free coinage of silver an attempt to degrade the long-established standard of our monetary system, and hence a blow to public and private credit, at once costly to the national government and harmful to our domestic and foreign commerce. Until there is a prospect of international agreement as to silver coinage, and while gold remains the standard of the United States and of the great majority of the Republics of the world, New York declares itself in favor of the firm and honorable maintenance of that standard.

Only last Friday the Republicans of Massachusetts assembled in convention and formulated a platform of principles. The financial plank was even stronger for the gold standard than the New York plank, if such a thing were possible:

We regard the silver agitation as hurtful to business and destructive to confidence, and has, recently, been shown hostile to all tariff legislation designed to give protection to our industries and revenue to our treasury.

We are entirely opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver; and to any change in the existing gold standard except by international agreement; each dollar must be kept as good as every other dollar. The credit of the United States must be maintained at the highest point, so that it cannot be questioned anywhere, either at home or abroad. Every promise must be rigidly kept and every obligation redeemable in coin must be paid in gold.

That plank is wholly without pretense. The Republicans of Massachusetts formally declare that "every obligation redeemable in coin must be paid in gold."

All these declarations do not indicate that the blessings of free silver will issue forth from the Republican party.

Commenting on the platform adopted by the Republicans of Massachusetts, the Denver Republican says:

The money plank of the platform adopted at Boston yesterday reminds us forcibly of Whittier's cutting lines regarding the attitude of similar influences in Massachusetts during the anti-slavery agitation preceding the war: "Massachusetts, God forgive her, She's a kneeling with the rest."

The lines quoted are not Whittier's but Lowell's and are from the Bigelow Papers. The full stanza runs: "Massachusetts, God forgive her, She kneels with the rest, She that ought to ha' clung forever In her grand old cap and crest; She that ought to stand so fearless While the wracks are round her hurled, Holdin' up a beacon peerless To the oppressed of all the world!"

The Fostick hat bids fair to become as popular in Ohio as McKinley himself.

Senator Mills of Texas, goes to the radical extreme of proposing the seizure of Cuba by this government, but even that proposition is not altogether more manly and creditable than the cowardly and deceitful policy of evasion and delay with which the fandanglo senators are treating the Cuban situation—Mail and Express.

In "trying the fat" no discrimination is practiced as to the kind of money. Anything goes that, in the language of McKinley, is "a currency of gold, silver and paper with which to measure our exchanges, that shall be as sound as the government and as untarnished as its honor."—Lewiston Sun.

If the great man of Canton still favors a "Chinese wall" it may be due to his environment.—Chicago Record.

The mild way in which the Platt convention boomed Morton was not the best policy for an easy boss who is determined to be placated on the best terms. But perhaps Mr. Platt has decided to postpone his ambition to be secretary of the treasury until his next avatar—which, according to Buddhist authorities, is not over 250,000 years off.—New York World.

Senator Mills yesterday, in the course of his speech urging immediate interference in Cuba, read a letter addressed to him by "a disgusted Democrat," in which it was said "another fool has turned jingo; who not only has listened to Lodge and Chandler." This was the choicest morsel of the Texas senator's oration, marking forcibly the feeling of thousands of the senator's former admirers. While congressmen are silent about their own defects, they are vociferous about the alleged shortcomings of foreign countries. They would be better employed in reducing the expenses of the government, scanning the pension list, reforming our banking and currency laws and other like practical matters.—Baltimore Sun.

The Massachusetts Republicans came out flatly against the free coinage of silver and for the maintenance of "the existing gold standard." However, the declaration that it is dishonorable in its servility to the gold plutocracy is that "every obligation redeemable in coin must be paid in gold."—Denver News.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Award.

TALES OF THE DAY. Obeyed Butler's Orders.

General Butler received word during a sharp engagement in front of Petersburg that his favorite horse, Almond Eye, had fallen in a race and had been killed. The general ordered an Irish attendant to go and skin the animal. "What is Almond Eye dead?" asked Pat. "What's that to you? Do as I bid you, and ask no questions." "But it was about his business, and in an hour or two returned. "Well, Pat where have you been all this time?" sternly demanded the general. "Skinning the horse, yer honor." "Does it take nearly two hours to perform such a simple operation?" "No, yer honor; but then, you see, it

took 'bout half an hour to catch him," replied Pat. General Butler cast upon his servant such a ferocious look that Pat thought he meditated skinning an Irishman in revenge for the death of his horse.—Boston World.

A Too Learned Young Lawyer. Chief Justice Mercer Beasley of New Jersey, now an octogenarian, has sat on the bench for nearly forty years. "Despite this advanced age," says the Philadelphia Record, "his intellect is as bright as ever, and his sense of humor as keen as it was 50 years ago. His associates on the supreme bench tell an anecdote which occurred during the last term of court."

"A certain young lawyer, whose idea of forensic strength consisted in the use of extraordinary legal terms, without regard to fitness, handed the chief justice a copy of his brief. After glancing at it the judge interrupted the pleading by remarking: 'Mr. Blank, what particular meaning did you attach to this sentence when you wrote it?' The young lawyer attempted to explain, and was finally forced to admit that he had forgotten the significance of that particular sentence. Thereupon the old chief dryly remarked: 'You remind me of a philosopher, who, years after having written a certain book, was asked to explain a passage. After studying awhile he said: 'Young man, when that passage was written, just two know its meaning. One was Almighty God.'"

HUMOR OF THE HOUR. "My son," said the aged man, "as you are now about to enter the great world, this little bit of advice may be of great use to you: claim a dollar down carelessly on the counter in payment. In this way you may acquire a reputation for being a wholesale fellow to whom money is as naught as a mighty small expense."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Conductor—"Softly, softly, Herr Muller! You are not expected to play first fiddle with your big drum."—Fliegende Blatter.

Jimson—"Brownkins has bought a bicycle." Simpkins—"Ah, that's why he is coming to the office nowadays in a hack."—Puck.

"I never destroy a receipted bill, do you?" said Bunting to Gley. "I don't think I ever saw one," replied Gley.—Amusing Journal.

Encouraging—"I feel rather sad when I think of refusing him." "Never mind, my dear, I felt the same way when I first refused your father."—Life.

Not a Free Moral Agent—"Did Gamsby bury his wife with her diamonds on, as she requested?" "He couldn't; he was buying them on the installment plan."—Chicago Record.

A Great Change Necessary—"Do you think we shall know each other in heaven?" "Him. Most of the people I know, if they ever get to heaven, will have become unrecognizable."—Indianapolis Journal.

Reading to Mabel. "Oh, skip the politics," she said. Her face a mass of frowns, "And read this article instead." On Mrs. Dimmick's gowns.

"Yes, skip the theater," she cried; "Don't waste the time on elvians; Too fondly all my fancy files To Mrs. Dimmick's gowns."

"No, don't read foreign news," she pleads; "Who cares for old-world towns? Pick out the themes that woman needs, Like Mrs. Dimmick's gowns."

I read and read and read— Fatigue my utterance down— But Mabel bids me still proceed With Mrs. Dimmick's gowns. —Chicago Record.

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With us. We intend to make this week even greater. It is a great pleasure to sell shoes when you can see such satisfaction written on the face of a purchaser, and that is what you always see in this great store.

The ladies were delighted with the new styles in this famous shoe. Nothing in former seasons has ever been so elegant in style. The new Tokin last is going to prove one of the most striking things of the season.

What a hit we made with the men, with our new spring styles in Banister, Johnston & Murphy and Hannan's Shoes—didn't think men would respond so readily to an advertisement, but they did. We venture to say that all the up-to-date men in the city will be wearing a pair of our shoes this season.

We would like to fit you this week.

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