

THE SALT LAKE HERALD

Published Every Day in the Year.

BY THE HERALD COMPANY.

Terms of Subscription. DAILY AND SUNDAY—One month, \$1.00; three months, \$2.50; one year, \$10.00.

Eastern office: 139 Nassau street, New York, N. Y. Telephone 370-11.

Subscribers wishing address of paper changed must give former as well as present address.

All papers are continued until explicit order is received to discontinue.

The Herald can be obtained at these places: New York—Waldorf-Astoria; Imperial.

Chicago—The Auditorium; Palmer House.

San Francisco—Palace Hotel; Hamilton & Kendrick; Pratt Book Store.

Portland, Ore.—Portland Hotel. Los Angeles—Oliver & Haines.

St. Louis—The Planters. The Southern.

COCKRAN ON INSURANCE. The statement by Bourke Cockran in the house Friday that within his memory the "big three" companies in the life insurance field had amassed a billion and a quarter of dollars, and that it would be a generation, at the present rate, before they accumulated five billions more, is striking, but not unreasonable.

The power accompanying such an aggregation of capital would be tremendous, there is no way of accurately measuring its extent.

It might be gotten at approximately by measuring the present power of the companies and multiplying the result by six, which would be sufficient to demonstrate to all of us that the power would be too great for a few men to wield. If any guarantee could be given that the policy-holders would have a voice in the distribution of the profits, if they could say what disposition should be made of the money, their money, or might look with composure upon the possibility of the prodigious accumulation suggested by Mr. Cockran.

The testimony before the insurance investigation committee shows, however, that the few men in charge have not treated the funds as trust funds. While it has not been demonstrated that larceny has been committed in the sense that the insurance companies have taken money from their companies' treasuries and put it into their own pockets, it has been shown that they have been guilty of grave breaches of ethics. We instance the purchase of securities from a company on one day and the selling of the same securities back to the same company at an increase price the next day, or the next day but one.

The law, unfortunately, does not regard such a proceeding as larceny, but in the opinion of honest men it very closely approaches that offense. How can we put an end to such proceedings? Mr. Cockran points out that the method of reorganizing the companies, insofar as reorganization has been accomplished, may prove to be a leap from the frying pan into the thick of the red-hot coals. The New York congressman expressed the belief that congress would be compelled to enact legislation placing insurance under federal supervision.

WOMAN WAS WISE. The names of the couple are lacking. The man's name is unimportant, but the name of the woman should be made known, because she was equal to an apparent emergency. It happened, according to a story that is going the rounds in Mecklenburg, Germany. To the registrar in a small town there came one day a man and a woman who declared their desire to be made one in the bonds of matrimony. The registrar, proceeding with the ceremony, asked the man if he would take the woman for better and for worse.

Great was his astonishment when the man requested time to think the matter over. The fellow retired to a private room and, it is presumed, thought he thought for about an hour. When he came back he answered the question in the affirmative. Then came the turn of the bride. Her answer was:

"No, I can't accept such a weather-cock, weak-willed individual as husband." The ceremony was thereupon declared off and the chances are that it will never be performed for this couple.

Don't you think the woman was right? The man might have changed his mind again an hour after the ceremony. There could be no happiness for her in such a union, even though the husband remained steadfast, for she would always be haunted by the fear that he would not change, after living with him for a year or so.

YOUNG JOHN'S PESSIMISM. For a young man of so much prominence in church work, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is singularly pessimistic. He told the other day in a talk to his Sunday school class: "I suppose that if every two men who go into politics, one goes out for what he can do for his fellow man, but for what he can get out of politics. Yes, I should say that four out of every five, perhaps nine out of every ten, go into politics for what money they can get out of it for themselves."

Young Mr. Rockefeller should know what he is talking about, for there is no greater corrupting influence in this country today than the Standard Oil company, of which he is father in the public life who were elected to do his bidding, and who do it. He has men who think very much more of obeying the commands of Rockefeller than they think of doing their duty to the public.

It is not for young Rockefeller to talk about men going into politics for what they can get out of the game. If the majority of them are dishonest, as he would have us believe, there has been no greater contributing factor to state, municipal and national dishonesty than the Standard Oil company and the corporations with which it is allied.

We decline to believe, however, that

nine out of ten of our officials, or even a majority of them, are dishonest. Plenty of men make an honest living out of political office-holding. Plenty of them go into office in the hope of bettering themselves financially, because they seek it better than they are earning in private life. This does not prevent them from making first-class officers, or from looking zealously after the welfare of the people.

The fact that a man is in politics is by no means prima facie evidence that he is dishonest. One can be just as straightforward in politics as in business. We are not so pessimistic as to believe that the percentage of dishonesty in politics is a bit higher than the percentage of dishonesty in private life.

The difference is that more fuss is made over the case of the man who robs a city or a state than over a man who robs widows and orphans. If there is degree in such crimes the latter is the more culpable.

LANE NOT A DEMOCRAT. Some opposition has been developed in the senate to confirming the nomination of Franklin Lane of California to a place on the interstate commerce commission. The objection is based on the ground that Mr. Lane is a Democrat. Now it is a generally recognized understanding, and it may be a part of the law under which the interstate commerce commission was created, that there shall be Democratic representation on the board.

However, the Democratic members of the senate would have ample grounds for objecting to Lane if he is appointed as a Democrat. It was stated some time ago, and not denied, that Lane voted for Roosevelt in 1904. The language used was: "Mr. Lane, though a Democrat, voted for President Roosevelt."

If that is true, Mr. Lane is about as good a Democrat as William Jennings Bryan is a Republican. Where is the line of demarcation between the parties to be drawn?

Can a Democrat vote for a Republican candidate for the presidency of the United States and remain a Democrat? To answer in the affirmative would seem to make the one giving the answer guilty of an absurdity. If there is ever a time when a man, voting for a candidate who represents the opposite of the principles for which he has been voting, may be said to leave his party, that time arrives when he votes for the opposing candidate for the presidency. There is no getting away from the fact that a man, temporarily, at least, abandons his party when he takes such a step.

We can understand how, in a purely local election, a Republican can vote the Democratic ticket, and vote it straight without, nationally speaking, losing his party standing. Many thousands of Republicans voted against the regular nominees of their party in Philadelphia last month, but nobody will argue that thereby they ceased to be Republicans. At least we do not as yet hope that Pennsylvania will go Democratic in the next presidential election.

Certainly, though, no man who voted for Mr. Roosevelt for president has a right to be appointed by Mr. Roosevelt to the Democratic ticket, and vote it as a Democrat at all, but a Republican, if he had not endorsed Republican principles he would not have voted for Roosevelt.

GREAT BRITAIN'S CAMPAIGN. The announcement that Lord Curzon will stand for a conservative constituency in London is one of the most significant things in recent British politics. Lord Curzon was one of the most brilliant administrators as viceroy of India the empire has ever known. A conservative, he was invited by the Balfour ministry to extend his term of service in India after he wished to retire, but in a conflict with Lord Kitchener, as to the centralization of army control, the cabinet forced Curzon's resignation by upholding Kitchener. It may be taken for granted, therefore, that although Lord Curzon is a conservative, he will not be in favor with the Balfour wing of the party.

Confirmation of this conclusion may be found in the stress laid upon the fact that the former viceroy is a free trader, while the drift of the Balfour conservatism is toward some form of retaliatory protective tariff scheme along the general lines suggested by Joseph Chamberlain, though probably less radical.

In the event of a sharp line of demarcation on the tariff question, Curzon would inevitably find himself aligned with the liberals, though it is not to be supposed he would make an alliance with them on such matters as home rule, foreign policy or other distinctive party questions.

All the indications point to a hard battle in the campaign which will open next week, and the battle will emphasize the fact that the fiscal question must ultimately result in a new alignment of political forces in the empire, since neither the conservative nor liberal organizations are wholly harmonious on this question, and both are harried by factions which have no hope of carrying the country of themselves.

Abel Hummel, the celebrated divorce lawyer, who is on trial for conspiracy in the Dodge-Morse case, once wrote some reminiscences. Mr. Jerome, who is conducting the case against Hummel, is furnishing some additional chapters that Hummel would just as soon leave out of his next edition.

Those Democratic senators who have some queer notions about public officials, they are actually insisting on employees of the Panama commission earning their salaries and have even gone so far as to ask what the salaries are.

Those gentlemen who contemplate the establishment of iron works in Utah might use "Fus," Jimmy's nerve for raw material until iron mines can be opened up.

A DISAPPROBATION. (Washington Star.) "A reformer has many difficulties to face," answered Senator Borah. "As soon as the public discovers a reformer it makes as much of him, that his reforming quality is a danger of being developed until it destroys his usefulness."

Attracted by Chorus Girl.

The Old Story of Rapidly Acquired Wealth, Glamour of Green Room and Desertion.

Chicago—W. Ellis Corey, the official of the steel trust, has publicly announced after pressure that he is waiting for his wife to obtain a divorce in order to give him freedom to marry the actress, Mabelle Gillman. The glided domestic tragedy of the last few years which provoked this criticism has been a succession of life stories of the sort Corey is seeking to make for himself. The poor man becomes rich, the beautiful wife of poverty becomes a drag, the glamour of a stage setting surrounds some actress with allurements, there is an effort to resist, and the thing is gone.

The name of Andrew Carnegie is linked with the sordid story of W. Ellis Corey's domestic tragedy. It was linked even more closely with the most spectacular of the scandals of millionaires when the freedom which Lawrence Phipps bought from his wife at a cost of \$5,000,000. When Andrew Carnegie decided to make millions out of the mining men he had been his clerk, one of the men he chose was Lawrence W. Phipps. As a protégé of Andrew Carnegie the rise of Phipps was rapid. Phipps was a widower, the father of two children, when he married Genevieve Chandler, ten years ago. At that time, and for years after she became his wife, she was a woman of unapproachable beauty.

Among the closest friends of the Phipps were Hart McKee, Hugh Tevis and the woman he married, the beautiful Cornelia Baxter. In Phipps' social circle, Hart McKee, the richest and most popular man in Pittsburgh, was one of the men named in his petition. The domestic tragedy which followed was of a different kind. Hugh Tevis died six months after starting on his honeymoon, leaving his wife with many millions in her own right.

From the death of Tevis dates the entanglement of the lives of his beautiful widow, Lawrence W. Phipps, and the beautiful Lydia Sutton, the Pittsburgh girl. The subsequent events in this drama of millions may be summarized as follows:

Summary of Phipps Affairs. May, 1904—Lawrence Phipps and his wife separated, preliminary to getting a divorce. June 3, 1904—Lawrence W. Phipps of Pittsburgh kidnapped his two children, who were in the keeping of his wife in New York.

June 7, 1904—Phipps' divorce petition filed. September 11, 1904—Phipps' divorce granted in Denver. One of the conditions of the divorce was that Phipps put in escrow for his wife \$5,000,000 in government bonds, necessary to secure an annuity of \$500,000 a year for Mrs. Phipps. The custody of the children was awarded to the mother for the first six months of the year, and to the father for the second six months.

October 1, 1904—Jimmie linked the names of Mrs. Phipps and A. Hart McKee. It was said that Mrs. Phipps sailed for Europe and married McKee there.

October 11, 1904—Mrs. Hugh Tevis's name reported engagement with the Earl of Rosslyn to be "off."

October 4, 1904—McKee and Mrs. Hugh Tevis sailed for Europe on the same steamer, occasion reports that McKee had transferred his affections to Tevis.

October 23, 1904—Mrs. Tevis in Paris admitted her engagement to McKee.

January 11, 1905—McKee divorced by Mrs. Tevis.

January 11, 1905—Mrs. Tevis and A. Hart McKee married.

Aian W. Wood's Escapades. Just a little more than a year ago a chorus girl in the second or third row of a Weber & Fields show, Mrs. Alma W. Wood, widow of the late Pittsburgh steel magnate, whose estate was estimated at \$5,000,000, suddenly changed a footfall wedding made in the career of Goldie Wood, whose ambition was to marry money the first time she got the chance.

Like so many other easy-baked millionaires, Wood made his money out of time. He was old, twice married and twice widowed when he first saw Goldie Mohr in the chorus at Weber & Fields. At that time eight children, one his first wife, and seven by his second, counted on an even distribution between them of his millions.

Three days before the \$5,000,000 divorce suit in which a rubber chest could not be touched, the contest started by the children has not yet been settled by the courts.

Thaw's Case in Point. The case of Harry Thaw, the young Pittsburgh millionaire and Evelyn Nesbit, the actress, is a model, almost Baboona in three words, of a man who had a blow to several families, possessed of great wealth and much distinction. The two finally were married after a courtship of three years, in Washington, Paris and London.

Thaw's mother and other Pittsburg relatives opposed the marriage so strenuously that it is said Miss Nesbit agreed to release all claims on Thaw for \$250,000 cash. It is claimed that she rated herself worth one-fourth of the \$1,000,000 claimed to have been paid by the Thaw family to the Rev. W. J. Jackson, Commercial Photographer, 311 So. Main. Phones: Bell, 352-K; Ind., 114.

SOME CURIOS AND ODDITIES

(New York Press.) "Physicians" said one of them, "are not mercenary. They could make oceans of money if they cared to stoop a little, but they remain upright. Look at the case of the barking cat."

"The barking cat?" "Yes, Delarmel's barking cat. You know Delarmel, the French laryngologist, who has cured thousands of hoarse voices."

"Well, Delarmel, to prove a certain claim of his, operated on a cat's vocal cords and larynx in such a way as to cause the animal to bark like a dog. The singular freak attracted no great attention among scientists, but shown from all parts of the world because Delarmel bestowed him to make barking cats for them."

"A cat furiously and hoarsely barking, and a dog, attracted a splendid and one that would give a splendid drawing card for showmen. These men accordingly offered Delarmel sums from \$100 to \$1,000 for such a specimen. He could have sold undoubtedly 1,000 of them at \$200 apiece. For the rest of his life he could have kept profitably employed in the work of buying ordinary cats for a dime or so and turning them out barking as valuable as horses."

Delarmel, though, would not stoop. He only made one barking cat, and that has been dead now for two years."

"I have taken part as a representative of the insurance underwriters in the investigation of 409 shipwrecks, most of them run down into the hold, and if the cargo shifts all the pipes automatically pour more cargo into the space that has been made vacant."

The most dangerous waters lie off the east coast of England, Cape Ushant and Cape Finisterre. "In the past the shifting of the cargo caused a good many wrecks, but the adoption of the riveted hulls, and all that, has made it safe to shift cargo. The cargo is liable to shift consent of wheat, iron, coal and so on. Great feed pipes, filled with part of such cargo, may run down into the hold, and if the cargo shifts all the pipes automatically pour more cargo into the space that has been made vacant."

Among the many who have strayed from the sweethearts of their youth because of the charms of footlight favorites is Charles S. Carstairs, millionaire, social favorite, and holder of the best clubs of New York and Philadelphia. Carstairs' first wife obtained a divorce because of the stories of her husband's profligacy, and he has since married a member of Mrs. Carter's "Zaza" cast, who is playing. He, it is said, was not allowed to see his wife for a few months, and on April 30 of this year, he married the actress. The present Mrs. Carstairs met her future husband en route from New York to London, where she was to appear as one of the stars in "Zaza."

Carstairs a Victim, Too. One day a few years later Mrs. Carstairs, who was in London, went over to Paris and found her husband. As a result she got a divorce and in 1902 she married the wife of Felix H. Tuckerman of New York. After this Mr. Carstairs met Miss Belknap again and this time she was not hindered by marital ties from pressing his suit. The young woman capitulated, and the couple are now in Europe on the honeymoon.

William B. Leeds, the king, railway magnate and multi-millionaire, divorced his wife in Chicago several years ago and was married, two days later, to Mrs. Mary Stewart of Cleveland. The first Mrs. Leeds asked separation on the grounds of desertion. Her husband throughout denied the charge, but offered no witnesses in support of the denial. They married in 1883 and lived together until 1888. As balm, it is claimed, Mr. Leeds paid his wife \$1,000,000 for a divorce. To Mrs. Leeds were given jewels valued at \$1,000,000, a New York residence and a yacht which represented another million.

An Intermountain Fair. (Baker City (Ore.) Democrat.) Salt Lake City is preparing to hold in 1907 a great intermountain fair and exposition and the proposition has aroused a great deal of interest.

It is proposed to invite the states of California, Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho, Colorado and Wyoming to take part in the movement. It is hoped and believed that all of the states named will make liberal appropriations for the fair, and that the unity to advertise their resources in one they cannot very well afford to overlook.

It is certain that thousands of visitors who will come to Salt Lake for the fair will be interested in the displays from other states, so interested, indeed, that they will not be satisfied to look to their homes without visiting these states, in order to see for themselves whether or not the advertisements are justified. Salt Lake will be the hub of a great wheel, the spokes of which will be streams of tourists, bringing to the intermountain empire an added measure of prosperity.

ALL ABOARD FOR SALT LAKE. (San Bernardino Sun.) Salt Lake City has laid claim to the fall of 1907 for a big exposition to be held at the Mormon capital, in which all the intermountain and Pacific coast states shall participate. The fair is not planned on any extravagant scale, as preliminary outlines indicate, and is to continue only for two months—August and September. But with an attendance of 100,000, even that will be long enough to show some hundreds of thousands of people the wealth of Deseret.

DON'T USE POOR OIL. For use on sewing machines, bicycles and all purposes requiring a fine lubricant, the best is cheapest in the end. Genuine Singer oil can only be obtained at Singer Sewing Machine Co., 100 South Main street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

ONLY \$22.50. Denver and Return. Via Oregon Short Line. Tickets on sale December 22 and 23d, good for return to January 16th, 1906. See agents for further particulars. City Ticket Office, 231 Main St.

Sixty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the best of the best. It is the favorite of physicians and nurses in the United States and has been used for sixty years. It relieves the child from pain, cures diarrhea, getting in the child's wind and colic. It is the best of the best. It costs the mother. Price 75 cents a bottle.

HOLIDAY RATES TO DENVER. Via D. & R. G. R. R. On December 22d-23d, the D. & R. G. R. R. will sell tickets to Denver and return, limited to January 16th, 1906, good for stop-overs in both directions, at rate of \$22.50.

I GO ANYWHERE. To photograph anything. Harry Shuman, Commercial Photographer, 311 So. Main. Phones: Bell, 352-K; Ind., 114.

SIoux ARE CHRISTIANS.

Tribe of Indians, Once Warlike, Now Workers in the Churches.

(New York Sun.) At least this much progress toward civilization has been made by the erstwhile warlike Sioux Indians, nearly half of them are communicants of Christian churches. And so enthusiastic are they in their religion that in far-off China and Africa missionaries supported by money contributed by these supposed savages are teaching the gospel to heathens. From such subjects of missionary work, they are joining in the task of Christianizing the world.

Sioux Indians are divided among the leading Christian denominations as follows: Catholics 7,400 Episcopalians 2,200 Presbyterians 1,800 Congregational 1,022

Total 12,422 Indians in other denominations will bring the total to more than 17,000, which, considering the fact that the Sioux number about 25,000, is a remarkable showing.

Former not unlike that with which they engaged in the fanciful and war dances pervades their adherence to the Christian religion. The Episcopal, Presbyterian and Congregational Indian churches have annual conventions, and Indians sell their property that they may buy ponies to carry them to these meetings, or they travel as far as 200 miles on foot to take part in the gatherings.

The Indian is a born debater. In arguing questions of importance to the church chiefs distinguished in years past upon fields of battle rise with dignity and deliver impassioned orations. In the past two years the Episcopal, Presbyterian and Congregational Indian churches have discussed such questions as the following: How may our Sabbath schools be improved? Is the custom of making presents to the dead a good one? What can be done to prevent church members from backsliding at Fourth of July celebrations? Should one be engaged in heathen and Christian practices at the same time? How may politics and religion help each other? When is the keeping of money a good or an evil thing? The evils of dancing.

It is strange to see Sioux Indians, who are surrounded on their reservations by many adhering strictly to the immemorial tribal customs, rise in these conventions and with an impassioned speech denounce the dances which their forefathers taught them, and denounce the burial of horses with blankets and guns and favorite horses a custom followed for untold generations, and even denounce the giving of money to the Indians because it corrupts them.

Not only are the Sioux earnest Christians in their meetings, but the records also show that they give to the cause of religion far more in proportion to their incomes than their white brethren. The records of the congregational and Presbyterian churches show that since the establishment of the churches in 1873 the Indians have given a total of \$3,500,000. Of this more than \$2,000,000 came from the squaw societies. Squaws who are compelled to live in poverty throughout the year on account of the failure of the government to supply work for the bucks sell their beads and baskets, not for food or clothing, but for church contributions, denying themselves and their families the necessities of life. The squaw communicant has given an average of \$1 annually to the church since the missions were first opened to the Indians of the Episcopal and Catholic churches have given even more liberally, for churches of these denominations are older and better established. Catholic churches should have the largest membership among the Indians. The real man is ever lover of show and display. The rituals of the Catholic and Episcopal churches appeal to him.

SECRET TELEPHONE NUMBERS. People Seek Protection From Intrusion by Wire. (New York Sun.) "Yes, they call me Sapphira," cheerfully admitted the operator of the telephone switchboard in a large business house. "It's because I'm such an accomplished liar, you know."

"But, then, that is one of the things I'm paid for; so it really isn't my fault and I don't let it worry me. Perhaps the most frequent lie I have to tell is when I am asked about a dozen times a day if the president has a private telephone call—one not in the regular telephone directory, you know."

"Of course he has, but he is in the insane asylum if he hadn't; but he doesn't want everybody to know it. The telephone was getting such a lot of notice in business men that a lot of them have had to do this."

"Now, when a man's private telephone rings he knows it really is a peep-hole, and I'm sure he'll have his number. It is a direct call from 'central' and does not come over the regular office switchboard at all."

"Every operator of a private switchboard, and, of course, every central, is charged with keeping these private telephone numbers strictly out of circulation. People try lots of different ways to verify this information out of us but they don't succeed."

"It saves my trouble wonderfully—the 'having a private call,' said a lawyer. "I really think this plan saved me from a nervous breakdown last year."

"My private secretary has a copy of the telephone directory in the unattended to be the only one by which I can be reached personally. Nine times out of ten the question of his being referred to referring to me. Occasionally, of course, I have to speak to the person myself."

"But when was a time a few years ago when I could not dictate so much as a note to my stenographer without being interrupted a half dozen times? That, comparing little things, being the death knell to many a finely phrased letter. As for important documents, when dictating anything that required serious thought I was obliged to have an entirely separate room where I was as absolutely 'out' as though in my home office."

"While, of course, I do not pretend to speak to every person who called for me on the telephone, still I was called very often. It was so, so persons know my private call, and sometimes my telephone does not ring more than once or twice a day."

"The telephone is a mighty good servant, but with one's name in the public telephone directory it soon becomes a hard master."

"Yes, our house number is private," said a woman who has many social duties, "and we guard it as we do the family jewels. Only our own direct circle of friends are able to reach us by telephone."

"As some one said to me the other day, quite the best of modern inventions is reached in the interchange of private telephone numbers. And it is true."

"You would be surprised to know the lengths some people will go to discover the number of a private viceroy. Why, would you believe it, our stable is often called up all the time. Only our own direct circle of friends are able to reach us by telephone."

"Yes, our telephone is now just what it originally was and just what it should be—a convenience and not a nuisance."

Ask your grocer for Vienna bakery bread.

EXTRAORDINARY PIANO SALE. \$190.00 buys a first-class piano with scarf and stool for Xmas delivery. Terms: \$10 cash, \$19 monthly. Pianos left at Vauxhall & Chamberlain's, 51-53 Main St.

Cherry will loan you Christmas money on your salary. 407 D. F. Walker Bldg.

All first-class restaurants and hence have a Vienna bakery bread.

WILSON! That's All! NEW GRAND THEATRE TONIGHT HER MARRIAGE VOW

YON YONSON..... A PLAY THAT WILL LIVE FOREVER. 15-SUCCESSFUL SEASONS-15

NEW GRAND THEATRE TONIGHT HER MARRIAGE VOW

LOUIS JAMES SUPPORTED BY NORMAN HACKETT

SCHIRMANN'S Where the Cars Stop. The Great Prescription Drug Store.

LYRIC THEATRE TONIGHT AND ALL WEEK. MATINEE WEDNESDAY.

LONDON GAIETY GIRLS

FIRE SALE AT THE Carstensen & Anson Co.

Most Any Kind of a Dealer

XMAS Presents for Everybody at the HALLIDAY DRUG CO.

MORRISON, MERRILL & CO. 28 Main Street

LEYSON'S. The largest open-price jewelry house in the intermountain west.

SURE CURE CHILBLAIN REMEDY

LEYSON'S JEWELERS 236 MAIN ST. BALT LAKE CITY.