DESERET EVENING NEWS SATURDAY JULY 31 1909

THE BREAD BASKET OF ASIA

(Special Correspondence.) UKDEN, Manchuria, 1909 .---Within two miles of this city, surrounded by lands as rich as the Rea River valley, amid

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farming methods as old as those of the delta of Egopt, a modern agricultural academy, has been started by the government officials of this backwoods of China. They have appropriated \$150,000 a year for its support. and have a live experimental farm of 300 acres connected with it.

priated \$150,000 a year for its support, and have a live experimental farm of 300 acres connected with it. This agricultural station was founded by Tank Shao Yi, the former governor of Mukden, who recently went to America to thank us for the return of the Boxer Indemnity. I understand that a part of his mission was to look up educational talent for his agricul-tural academy, and that he will bring a dozen or so young Americans back with him. He has already induced two of our well known agricultural experts to come here. These are Mr. E. C. Parker and Mr. W. H. Tomhave, who have both been connected with the University of Minnesota. Both have performed good experimental farm work in the United States. Frof. Parker has written several books, and has also done excellent work for the government at Washington. These young men are now on the fround. They arrived some months ago, and since then have been travel-sing over Manchuria on horseback and An cars, studying the country and its agricultural possibilities. They have covered a large part of southern Man-churia and have gone through some of the sparsely settled northern portions, which they tell me promise to become one of the great bread-baskets of Asia and possibly its meat-basket as well. Indeed, this new agricultural move-ment is one of the awakening of Asia, and that it should be so far advanced in Manchuria, beyond the frontier of China, is remarkable. It is also to be noted that the movement has its origin in America, and that it is being backed with the American education of Chi-nese brains. His excellency Tang Shao Yi, who is the prime mover and head, is a graduate of Yale University, and M. T. Liang, who is the chief coun-selor of the viceroy, and also Tang Shao YI's assistant, was educated at the same school. The new agricul-tural academy has as its director Mr. C. S. Chan a young Chinese graduate of this newspaper, and the text books he uses are based upon the work of our agricultural department at Washof this newspaper, and the text books he uses are based upon the work of our agricultural department at Washington.

ON THE WAY TO THE FARM.

It was through the kindness of M. T. Liang, whom I had previously met at the viceroy's yamen, that Director Chan called upon me at my inn and arranged for me to visit the farm and school. Messrs. Parker and Tomhave went with us, and it was in two old Itussian droschkles which were strand-ed here by the war that we galloped through the wide streets of Mukden and out into the country. On our way we passed much farm produce coming into the city. There were great loads of sorghum seed hauled in Chinese carts by rough Manchurian ponles and carts piled high with bags of soy beans. Now and then we passed a grain shop where millet and sorghum seed were set out for sale in round basket bins the size of a hogshead, and again went by men and animals bringing bean stalks and sorghum cane into the city for fuel. As we did so Prof. Parker re-marked: It was through the kindness of M. T marked:

"That is one of the curses of Man- time churian farming. These people skin out,

the land of its natural fertilizers. Every corn-stalk, every bean-vine and every weed is sayed for fuel. Even the stubble of the sorghum is pulled up by the roots by the poor people, who are allowed to go over the fields after the crop is harvested. They pull every stalk, leaving Mother Earth naked and the land as bare as your hand. This has been done from generation to gen-eration, and notwithstanding all this the soil is still rich."

AMONG THE FARMS.

AMONG THEE FARMS. We drove about a mile from the ho-tel before we reached the city wall. This is 30 feet high. It has a great gate on the side of the town near which the farm lies. We wound our way out through this, and then went perhaps two miles further, passing many low tiled houses, until we reach-ed the mud wall which incloses the suburbs. We were soon in the coun-try and in the mildst of such farming as is common in central Manchuria. as is common in central Manchuria. The fields have no fences, and their boundaries are marked only by stones. The roads which cut their way right through the farms look more like ditches than roads, and turn this way and that acroads country. Now our ditches than roads; and turn this way and that across country. Now our droschky was tilted at an angle of 45 degrees, and now we bounced high as we went over the drains crossing the roadway. We frequently passed be-tween great ditches, and I was told that the farmers dug them to keep the traffic from cutting out into the fields and destroying their crops. I asked where were the houses and barns, and was pointed to a farm vil-lage which stood on a little hill off by itself. The Manchus do not live on

itself. The Manchus do not live on their farms. They herd together in vil-lages of mud houses, and go out to the fields. There are no barns, in our sense of the morth and the sense fields. There are no barns, in our sense of the word; and neither hay nor straw stacks. About some of the set-tlements one sees ricks of sorghum cane and piles of bean stalks. Such stuff is often corded up on the roofs and some-times against the walls. This stuff is not intended for food. It is the wood and coal of the farmer. All the heating of the home is done by the kang, a sort of a ledge two feet

All the heating of the home is done by the kang, a sort of a ledge two feet high which fills one part of a room, and which has a series of flues beneath it. These flues are heated by the kitchen fire. A little bundle of straw or corn stalks will send the flames running through the flues, and make the brick, ledge quite hot. It is upon this ledge that the farmer's family sit during the daytime, and there, sprawled out side by side, they sleep at night. The houses are almost all small, but many have outbuildings which are used for the donkeys and ponies. donkeys and ponies.

THE ORCHIDS OF MANCHURIA.

Among the villages, rising high over The houses, are many ragged trees filled with great bunches of what I at first thought were crows' nests. Every tree we saw was full of such nests; and I asked Director Chan as to the birds which made them. He replied: "Those are not nests; they are

"Those are not nests; they are bunches of mistletoe, an air plant which grows all over Manchuria. You will find thousands of such bunches in every part of the country. They are very de-structive, and are even worse for the trees than are the orchids of tropical climes. Indeed, they are the orchids of Manchuria."

Manchuria." Coming closer, I had a chance to ex-amine these trees. The mistletoe bunches are scattered all over them, and their yellow and red berries may be seen shining out of the green. No rosy-cheeked American belle would dare to wander about in Manchuria. She would be under the mistatee half the would be under the mistletoe half the time, and her lips would surely wear



Photographed for the "News" by Fra nk G. Carpenter.

At another place we stopped at a grain stack to watch the farmers thresh out the sorghum seed. They took the cances from the stack and cut off the heads and laid them on a threshing floor. A stone roller, hauled by a mule, was then driven round and round over the seeds until they were crushed off the stalks. The refuse was then winnowed in the wind and the stalks were plled up for fuel. Before the seed is ready for food it must be again ground to get 'off the hulls. Sorghum grain is the staple diet of the Manchu. It is the rice, wheat, corn and meat of the people. The grain grows everywhere, and that on stalks twice as high as a man. Indian corn grows equally well. At another place we stopped at a

equally well. MANCHURIA'S NEW FARM SCHOOL.

BARCHORL SCHOOL Passing onward through scenes like these, we at last reached the school. It consists of a number of one-story brick buildings surrounding a large court, in which is a beautiful garden. The buildings are devoted to the class-rooms, laboratories and dormitories of the students. They are well built, and indeed would be quite respectable in any of the better class agricultural schools of America. There are rooms for bacteriological work and plant breeding; and the lecture halls are equipped with maps and diagrams such as are used in the United States. At present one-half of the instructors are Chinese, some of whom have been edu-cated in America. The other half are Japanese, the latter having been chos-en through the pressure exerted by the Japanese conductated are the surface. TARTAR BOYS LEARNING FARM-

TARTAR BOYS LEARNING FARM-ING.

(Continued from page thir

After a cup of tea, Director Chan called in the commandant in charge of the school, and asked him to put the boys through their drill in our honor. He did so. There were altogether 150, ranging in age from 16 to 20. The older

having a preparatory course of two years, after which comes a three-year course in the academy proper. They are not charged for tuition or board. and the matter of entrance is largely by the favor of the officals. Their edu-cation is patterned after the short-course schools of America, with the idea that the institution will soon be advanced to the grade of a first-class agricultural college, in which instruction will be given by American professors THE MUKDEN EXPERIMENTAL they can set up or take down as they FARM. they can set up of the cattle are ready for the market, they drive them to the Russian or Manchurian cities for sale. Leaving the school, we took a stroll over the farm. This comprises about

300 acres of as good soil as any in southern Ohio. It has upon it mul-

berry plantations to raise leaves for

to breed better horses, and to improve the native hog. Mr. Parker tells me that the chief cattle in this part of the world now come from Mongolia. The natives usc the wild prairie sandy uplands as grazthe wild prairie sandy uplands as graz-ing grounds, and also the low alluvial soils farther down. They breed their cattle in central places where the bulls are kept, and when they have a goodly flock, drive them from place to place to find pasture. During this time their homes are round tents of hide, which they can set up or take down as they

or farming. At the command of their leader they went through a series of gymfiastic exercises with as much skill as I have seen in the Japanese schools, and in their marching they exhibited the goose step after the most improved manner of the German infantry. I understand that a military drill is now taught in all the modern schools about Mukden, so that the educated Man-chus will be a nation of well trained polders. The Mukden authorities are attempt-ing the breeding of fine stock. They have several Ayrshire, and Shorthorn cows and bulls, and are crossing them with the native cattle. They will try Director Chan tells me that the boys are greatly interested in their work They enter the college for five years to breed better horses, and to improve

they came forth, dressed in their uniforms, they looked strong clough to cope with almost any problem, military or farming. At the command of their The farm is experimenting on wheat, tobacco and cotton, as well as on other vegetables and grains. It is raising sugar beets which are 18 per cent sugar. This is 3 or 4 per cent more than Germany's crop, and it is thought that the Manchurian market may be eventually supplied by the home-grown material.

The difficulty is that the people prefer a cane sugar, and that unrefined,

STOCK BREEDING.

sound. All seemed to thrive.

old Texas lenghorns. They have large | but not heavy frames, and on that acbut not heavy frames, and on that ac-count they would form an ideal cattle to cross with our Herefords. He says their meat is excellent, resembling the compact flesh of the grass-fed cattle of Montans, but not at all like the corn-fed bullocks of Iowa. The best markets today are those of Russian Siberia. Vladivostock takes considerable meat. and there is a nacking plant there with and there is a packing plant there with ammonia-coolers and concrete floors. About 5,000 cattle are consumed a month at Harbin, and droves are sent overland to Blagovestchensk on the Amoor, and also to other Russian sta-tions with lafter military forces

HOW THE GRAIN FIELDS OF MAN-CHURIA ARE TO BE OPENED UP

BY AMERICAN EDUCATORS.

tions with large military forces.

MANCHURIAN HOGS.

MANCHURIAN HOGS. As to the pork of Manchuria, no foreigner eats that if he can possibly help it. The hogs are the scavengers. They are seldom fed and they root about through the mud and filth. eat-ing all sorts of vile stuff. As a result, they are blackbristled, blg-stomach-ed, small-hammed, hungry-looking animals. They are much like our razor backs, but their flesh is by no means so good. They are very prolific, hav-ing from twelve to fourteen pigs at a litter, and by cross breeding might be turned into excellent stock.

THE BREAD BASKET OF ASIA.

the United States.

WHERE THE WHEAT IS HOED.

AN AGRICULTURAL EMPIRE. Few people have any idea of the ex-tent of these rich lands of Manchuria. The country is enormous, and at pres-ent not one-fifth of it is under cultiva-tion, and that fifth is not half farmed. Manchuria, all told, covers more area than 10 states the size of Indiana. It has more ground than Germany and France, and you could put the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland into one-half of it, and there would do lots of room around the edges. It is bigger than all New England, Delaware, Virginia, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and South Carolina combined. It is more than twice as big as Japan, and bigger than the states of Ohio, Indiana, lowa, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota Jowa, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota and south. This enormous territory has rivers running north and south. It has a stream as big as the Mississiph, and on the whole it is fairly well. THE BREAD BASKET OF ASIA. As the result of long conversations with Messrs, Parker and Tomhave, and from my own travels over Man-churia. I am forced to the conclusion that one of the greatest and most valuable sections of undeveloped farm lands of the world lies right here. The whole of Manchuria has a climate and soil fitted for good cultivation, and it will raise inconceivable sup-plies of wheat, corn and all sorts of hardy grains, The soil of the greater part of the province is just like the prarices of the wheat belt of Canada, and not a little in its fertili-ty will surpass that of the Red River valley. The country has some moun-tanous regions, but there are wide valleys and rolling plains, so rich that they need to be only tickled with the plow to laught with the harvest. The southern half of Manchuria is now fairly well settled. Above, Muk-den the farms are widely scattered and which the authorities are thinking of throwing open to immi-grants. The two American agricultural experts tell me that they have travel-ed for days over land as rich as that of any part of America, which is now practically waste. They say the farm-ing methods are so crude that if em-ployed in the United States they would produce practically nothing. Nevertheless, the Manchurian land yields from thirty to fifty bushels of sorghum seed per acre, and twenty bushels of oron, and with improv-ed seed and cultivation similar to ours it would probably yield as much maize on the average as the corn belt of the United States. WHERE THE WHEAT IS HOED. has a stream as big as the Mississippi, and, on the whole, it is fairly well wa-tered. Prof. Parker tells me that the

tered. Prof. Parker tells me that the grain area is probably as large as Iowa. Minnesota and the two Dakotas, and that crops will grow much farther north here than in the United States. Wheat sown in April matures six weeks sooner than that sown in the like lati-tudes at home. It is the same with Undian corn, which is ripe by the 1st of Indian corn, which is ripe by the 1st of September, or about two weeks earlier than in the United States. The soy bean does not grow at its best in our country above the cotton belt. Here in Manchuria it thrives in such latitudes as St. Paul and Winni-peg, and it is raised in great quanti-They are producing tobacco here as far north as Canada, and the experts of

places the grain is kept weeded, and in not a few places wheat and millet are hoed as we hoe cotton. A curious feature of the farming is that the rows are never plowed straight. They wind their way over the fields with all the irregularity of the undula-tions of a marcel wave. They are per-fectly parallel and beautifully winding, but never straight. Upon my asking a Tartar farmer why this was he repiled that one could get more grain from a field of crooked rows than from one of straight ones.

AN AGRICULTURAL EMPIRE.

far north as Canada, and the experts of the Amelean Tobacco company say that if it were properly grown the tobacco would be as good as that of Virginia. It is believed that the southern part of Manchuria will produce cotton, so that altogether this is potentially one of the richest lands upon earth. That it is not so today is largely due to bad gov-ernment, bad transportation, and ig-norant farming, all of which evils will probably be remedied in the not distant future. FRANK G. CARPENTER.

A GOLDEN WEDDING. means that man and wife have lived to a good old age and consequently have kept healthy. The best way to keep healthy is to see that your liv-er does it's duty 365 days out of 35. The only way to do this is to keep Hal-lard's Herbine in the house and take it when ever your liver gets inactive. 59 cents per bottle. Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Store, 112 and 114 South Main St., Salt Lake City.

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Via Oregon Short Line R. R. \$39.00 from Sait Lake to Seattle and return; on sale daily commencing June lst. Ask agents for further particulars.

Phone 328. Have your plane tuned, Daynes-Beebe Music Co.



students are big, burly fellows, and as MIGHTY STRUGGLE IN VANDERBILT DETERMINED TO RECONCILE THEM GERMAN PRINCIPALITY

berry plantations to raise leaves for the silk worms of a department to be started next year. The trees are grow-ing well, and, as wild silk is already produced in southern Manchuria, Di-rector Chan thinks that an industry furnishing good silk may be founded. In another part of the farm I was shown orchards of native fruit trees, together with several hundreds of ap-ples, pears, peaches and other trees from the United States. There were walnuts from California and grape-vines from a nursery on Long Island

At the present time there is no great demand for meat in this part of the world. The Chinese live upon grain, vegetables and fish, with a bit of native pork now and then. The Buddhists

All crops here are planted in rows, just as we plant corn or potatoes. The rows are about eighteen inches apart and the land is thrown up in furrows each year. In the spring the grain is sown with the hand in the old fur-plow is then run along the sides to prow is then run along the sides to cover it. It is tramped down by the feet of the farmers, and is "plowed again and again throughout the sum-mer. In this way the grain has to start from the hard ground, which its roots cannot easily penetrate. Never-theless, the crops are good. In most



Admission tickets and numbered reserved seats will be on sale show day in the store of THE SMITH DRUG CO., at exactly the same price charged in the regular ticket wagons on the show grounds.

duchess squanders money is little Lord Ivor, her second son. She thinks noth-ing of ordering a special train to take ing of ordering a special train to take him studenly out of London if his health needs it; or she will pay for a country house for three months and perhaps find out that the air does not suit him or that he dislikes the sur-roundings and after a day or two will fly off somewhere else more congenial to the child. When he has been ill she has commoned specialists from anythe child. When he has been in side has summoned specialists from any-where, told them to name their own fees and take special trains. A year ago last June Lord Ivor was taken ill just as the duchess had planned a most brilliant and elaborate series of hospitalities at Sunderland House. She particular and elaborate series of instantly

cancelled everything and took him off to Switzerland with a doc-tor and two nurses in attendance, never appearing again in London during that season BRILLIANT BOYS.

At present the duchess pays for the At present the duchess pays for the education of both her sons and seems to have the arrangement of all their future. They will go to Oxford in due course and the elder, the Marquis of Blandford, will enter the army. Lord Ivor has a fancy for the church, but whether he will be strong enough to purgue it remains to be seen. Both whether he will be strong enough to pursue it remains to be seen. Both already show the Spencer Churchill love of polities which they discuss with amazing intelligence for their ages. Since they were infants they have played at "House of Commons" and "House of Lords," they have been "peers" and labor members, prime ministers and suffragists. If they grow up as they promise it is thought they

"peers" and labor members, prime ministers and suffragists. If they grow up as they promise it is thought they should be more brilliant even than their forebears, a possibility which is attributed to their mixture of English and American blood. The Duke of Marlborough would not be a Spencer Churchill if he did not take a big interest in public affairs. Though not so keen a politician as his late uncle, Lord Randolph Churchill, or his cousin Winston, he is still deep-ly concerned over the future of Eng-land. Moreover, he is a Conservative to the backbone and it is second nature to him to strike at Radicalism and Liberalism. Although he and Winston Churchill are the best of friends he has been known to say that Winston is "a disgrace to the family because of his political outlook." The duke has called his cousin a "turncoat" and a "renegade," but Winston, who has an imperturbable temper, merely laughs. This political interest is an addi-tional reason why the duke and duchers are likely to be reconciled. Under the late Conservative govern-ment, his grace had a position as under secretary of state for the colonles that Under the late Conservative govern-ment, his grace had a position as under secretary of state for the colonles that gave him a good deal of satisfaction. He worked really hard, and with a genuine enthusiasm, and took a lot of pride in being a real political per-sonage. When the Conservative gov-ernment gets back into power, as it is likely to do before long, he would prob-ably have another billet if all were well with him matrimonially. But it wouldn't be thought safe to offer a conspicuous post to a man who was conspicuous post to a man who was under boycott by the royal family be-cause he and his wife couldn't live under the same roof. MARY HARFORD.

A MILLIONAIRE'S BABY.

iniversity who having studied Alexan der Pope's dictum that "Great events from little causes spring," feared that the horse struggle would spread to other German states and involve the whole empire in a second thirty years' war. He wrote to the president of the ministry urging that the landlag should be asked to yote for the horse should be asked to vote for the horse on condition that the duke paid the \$80. The apostles of thrift, he point-ed out, would thus be appeased, and in return would probably abandon their attack upon mounted gendarmes as Praetorian guards of despotic Caes-outer

arism. PATRIOTISM VICTORIOUS.

At first both parties rejected this beneficent plan. But things were bebeneficent plan. But things were be-coming too serious. The mechanism of government had come to a stand-still. The budget was not voted; the Second battalion of the Ninety-fifth (Sixth of Thuringia). Infantry regiment lacked its annual 300 conscripts; and two broken windows in the Clinic of Neustad, windows in the Clinic of two broken windows in the Clinic of Neustadt remained unrepaired. A majority of wise men consented to sacrifice their personal predilections for the good of the state. If the duke agreed to pay, the opposition would suffer Coburg to be overawed by a gendarme-ridden, fire-breathing steed. Patriotism had conquered, and faction fied in defeat and in dismay. * But the seriousness of the struggle which had been raging for months was shown once more when the compro-

shown once more when the compro-mise arrived at between leaders of parties came up for confirmation be-fore the extraordinary landtag. Less than half the anti-horseites would aceept the arrangement. Crying angrily "We are betrayed," the remainder pre-pared to die in the last ditch in the pared to die in the last ditch in the cause of horseless gendarmerie. Not until the debate had raged for three days and nights was further talk rul-ed out of order by a despotic speaker, and the greatest problem that has ever rent in two a German parliament brought to a final vote. After a few minutes of breathless delay the vote was finally announced. The pro-horse-ites had won. But they had won only by a single vote; and the anti-horseltes' first act was to send off an angry telegram accusing of treachery angry telegram accusing of treachery one of their members who had pleaded toothache as a cause for absenting himself from the last momentous debate

bate. Next morning a smart-looking bay of Irish origin, good value for the \$80 it cost, was despatched to Kallen-berg's ducal castle amid the mingled joy and exceration of the populace. Then the majestic gendarme, his face wreathed in indescribable smiles of triumph learned into the sadde and riumph, leaped into the saddle and galloped into Coburg to currycomb the Wachtmeister's horse. ROBERT CROZIER LONG.

HOLME LACY, HISTORIC ENGLISH MANSION FOR SALE

(Special Correspondence.) ONDON, July 22 .- If there is any American millionaire who wants to become the possessor

of one of the most beautiful and historic homes of England he will have

A MILLIONAIRE'S BABY. attended by the highest priced baby specialist could not be cured of stom-ach or bowel trouble any quicker or suffer than your baby if you give it McGee's Baby Elixir. Cures diarthesa, dysentary and all derangements of the stomach or bowels. Price 25 cents and 12 and 14 South Main St., Sait Lake Clips-R his chance on July 29 next, when

sides numberless pheasants, partrid-ges, rabbits, and other small game. The lucky purchaser will also secure the right to appoint two parsons of the Church of England, and various other manorial rights in the manor of Holme Lacy and Ballingham of which he will become the lord. This estate has been in the same

family since the Norman Conquest, Waiter de Lacy was one of the dorgh-tiest warriors who followed William the Norman to England and after the submission of the country was com-plete he settled in Herefordshire where Holme Lacy was the most important Holme Lacy was the most important of the 65 lordships conferred on him by his grateful master. In the time of Edward III. Chlarice

de Lacy married a member of the Scudamore family and Holme Lacy was her portion. The daughter of John, the second Viscount Scuda-John, the second Viscount Scuda-more, died in 1820 without issue and the estate passed to Sir Edwin Francis Stanhope, grandfather of the present Lord Chesterfield. It therefore became the property of the Earls of Chester-field a century after the time of the great Lord Chesterfield whose letters have become one of the English clas sics.

HE NEEDS THE MONEY.

The present Earl is celling because he needs the money-Times are hard in England for the owners of great estates, what with the new death duties, new land taxes, and other im-posts which the members of the old aristocracy find too heavy to bear. Even at that, Holme Lacy returns a net income to the owner of about net income to the owner of about \$35,000 a year. The house itself was built in the

time of Henry VIII, and was largely rebuilt about a century and a half later. It is a massive structure of red sandstone and stands in the an red sandstone and stands in the an-cient deer park the entrance to which is through the old world village of Holme Lacy. It is surrounded by 23 acres of gardens which are famed throughout England for their unique beauty. A feature which cannot be matched anywhere is the hedges of ancient year trees from which were ancient yew trees, from which were taken the good yew bows with which the men of Hereford fought at Aginthe men of Hereford lought at Agin-court. The mansion contains 40 bed-rooms, and a suit of reception rooms, with superb carving by Grinling Gib-bons, and painting by Holbein, Van-dyck, Lely, and other masters. Holme Lacy is not wanting in liter-ary associations. Pope, Gay, and other famous writers spent much time in the beautiful cardens and it was at Holme

beautiful gardens and it was at Holme Lacy that Pope met John Kyrle, the philanthropist whom he immortalized afterwards as the "Man of Ross," The gardens include an Italian garden, a wild garden, a walled kitchen garden, a flower garden, an orangery, and two ose gardens surrounded by ancient ews. In the deer park is the "monarch

oak," believed to be one of the oldes trees in England. Its girth at a height of six feet is over 21 feet. Nine miles of salmon fishing on the River Wye are included in the estate.

A CONTENTED WOMAN.

A CONTENTED WOMAN. is always found in the same house with Ballard's Snow Liniment. It keeps every member of the family free from aches and pains, it heals cuts, burns and scalds and cures rheumatism, neuralgia, humbago and all muscular soreness and stiffness. 25c, 50c and 11.00 a bottle, Soid by Z. C. M. I, Drug Dept., 112 and 114 South Main Street, Salt Lake City. B

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.

Via Denver & Rio Grande R. R. To Provo canyon, 7:50 a. m., 8:10 a. \$1.25.

To Ogden, 10:25 a. m., 1:35 p, m., \$1.00 To Pharaoh's Gien, 8:20 a. m., 50c. Return on any train. Special leaves



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