

DESERET EVENING NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING
(Sunday Excepted).
Corner of South Temple and East Temple
Streets Salt Lake City, Utah.
Horace G. Whitney - Business Manager
SUBSCRIPTION PRICES:
(In Advance)
One Year \$3.00
Six Months \$1.75
Three Months \$1.00
One Month \$0.35
Saturday Edition, per year \$2.00
Semi-Weekly per year \$1.00
Correspondence and other reading matter
for publication should be addressed to
the EDITOR.

All business communications
and all remittances
THE DESERET NEWS
Salt Lake City, Utah

Entered as the postoffice of Salt Lake
City, as second class matter, according
to Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

SALT LAKE CITY, - FEB. 19, 1909.

ARE THEY PLEDGED?

The report now is that ten, or perhaps twelve, senators are pledged to vote against prohibition, and that the saloon advocates are confident they will do so, no matter what the wishes of their constituents, or the majority of the party, may be. It is rumored that they are held so firmly in the grasp of the liquor interests that they cannot budge an inch in the service of the people that elected them. Further developments must be awaited, to confirm or refute such rumors.

It seems to be true, however, judging from the reports that have come to us concerning the caucus held in the Mayor's office on Thursday, that a number of Senators believe that a local option bill with the county as a unit, and the strictest possible regulation, would serve the purpose as well as the wishes of the people just as well as the bill passed by the House. But this is a mistake. Local option is only a preliminary step toward prohibition. It is a good beginning where the people are not prepared for the latter. But Utah is well prepared, as is evidenced by the almost unanimous demand for it. The teachings of the Church ever since the beginning have prepared the people to take a place in the front ranks of temperance workers and advocates. Local option is, therefore, not satisfactory to Utah. It is like putting a Senior student in the Junior class.

But aside from any such considerations, saloons cannot be regulated. And the Senators know this. They know that we have regulation now, and that every rule regarding closing, gambling, the presence of minors and women, music in the barroom, etc., is being violated daily. They know that no rule can be framed that the saloons, with few exceptions, will not evade, or break. They may not know that "clubs," so-called, are being formed in different parts of this City for the purpose of selling intoxicants on Sundays and to avoid the regular license. But they know that the very strictest "regulation" is useless as a check upon the saloon evil. When, therefore, they hold out "strict regulation" as a substitute for prohibition, they offer the people to whom they are indebted for their election what all know to be worthless. If a majority of Senators will take the risk of tendering the people a gold brick, they, of course, are in a position to do so. But, surely, they cannot hope to escape the responsibility for whatever the consequences their action may engender.

A COMING STRUGGLE.

Admiral Evans, popularly known as "Fighting Bob," in an interview recently expressed the opinion that there is no fear of a war between this country and Japan. The United States, he said, is one of the bankers of Japan, Great Britain being the other; and no country will make war upon the nations that supply it with money. This view seems to be entirely sound. Japan cannot afford to waste her resources upon a war for empty honor as one with the United States would be.

But, although there is no danger of a war between Japan and this country, in the opinion of Admiral Evans, the most terrible world war of history is yet to be fought. He thinks war is sure to break out between Japan and China on one side and Russia, Germany, France, Italy and Austria on the other. He calls attention to the fact that Russia, a few days ago, floated a loan of \$250,000,000, which was subscribed thirty times over, and says that was Russia's notice to Japan "to get ready for war and stay ready, for I'm going to lick you!" And what is more, he adds, Japan itself recognizes and realizes the position in which it is placed. The handwriting is plain. Japan can read.

This may be considered an extraordinary prediction by a naval officer of the experience of Admiral Evans. But it is probable that Russia is still looking toward Asia for room to expand, and that the war that ended in the Portsmouth treaty will be fought over again. The Admiral is rather of the opinion that Japan will be worsted in the coming struggle. He says her resources are limited. She cannot go on spending money at the present rate. On the other hand, the resources of Russia are, he says, practically limitless. And the floating of an enormous loan was Russia's plainly spoken notice to Japan of what the latter must expect.

The contemplation of a general war between the armies of Europe and Asia is really appalling. There are about four hundred million inhabitants in Europe and nine hundred millions in Asia. From both continents vast armies would be poured into the battle fields. It would be a terrible conflict. Admiral Evans leaves the United States out of the fray, but, as a result of it he believes that this country will be one of four ruling world-powers. He says:

"The day is coming when the richest nations of the earth will wield the power. These nations are the United States, England, Russia and France. Germany, despite efforts of the German emperor, is dropping to the rear. Italy has not the wealth. These four nations will rule the sea. Their supremacy will be unquestioned."

DIPHTHERIA.

The lawmakers should increase the efficiency and authority of the city and county official health departments. The mandatory duties of these officers should be made to include the immediate bacteriological investigation of every suspicious case of sore throat, with a view to determining whether or not the bacilli of diphtheria are present in the membrane.

The new anti-toxin for diphtheria is made the subject of an extended article in a recent issue of the Saturday Evening Post.

The conclusions arrived at are that there is no longer any doubt as to the efficacy of the serum discovered and perfected by the joint and successive labors of Pasteur, Koch, and Roux. In this great discovery, the French scientists have borne the leading part, ably seconded by the German Robert Koch and the Russian Haffkine.

The history of the treatment by which the dreaded diphtheria has been robbed of most of its terrors is very instructive. In Paris in 1894, where two hospitals for the new method to be tried were first established, 448 patients were treated in six months.

According to one more system worked out by Roux, each child was given, hypodermically, an amount of serum equal to the one one-thousandth part of the weight of the child. In the majority of cases at least two injections took place, one following the other after lapse of twenty-four hours. Twenty cubic centimeters was the standard dose; in some cases more than 125 cubic centimeters were given in all. As the cubic centimeter of liquid approximates a teaspoonful it will be seen that the injections were in no way homeopathic.

Many of the children brought to the hospitals were already in the last stages, and their treatment was little more than a sad matter of form. Many children, too, had diphtheria complicated with other troubles and not merely the familiar measles and scarlatina, but erysipelas, abscesses of the throat, bronchial pneumonia, and tuberculosis. In the case of tuberculosis the serum treatment was found to be not merely negative in results, but undoubtedly harmful; and for such patients it was later to be wholly abandoned. The results in these complicated cases were that out of 120 cases treated in six months 316 died, showing a mortality of 60 per cent. The treatment was improved by Roux till there occurred only 109 deaths out of 448 cases, reducing the mortality to about 24 per cent.

Similar results were obtained in Russia. Prior to the discovery of the serum, very slight hope was entertained of saving any young child stricken with diphtheria. But whenever, under the new system, the patient came under treatment early enough, the necessity of an operation was almost always obviated. Again and again the suffocating "false membranes," and with them the bacilli they protected, began to come away thirty-six hours after the first injection; in few examples did they persist after the third day. Some temporary eruptions alone resulted from the great quantities of serum absorbed by the system. The general period of convalescence was more than cut in two, and the danger of all after-troubles wonderfully lessened. Certain of the cures effected, too, seemed almost miraculous.

The total percentage of losses had been 24½ per cent. But one of the immediate results of that first serum test has been a great reformation in the infectious wards of all sick children's hospitals; and as the treatment has become better understood, the average of losses has been rapidly reduced to between 12 per cent, and 15 per cent. For Paris this has meant a saving of more than 1,500 children annually. It has meant almost as much for New York. It has meant still more for St. Petersburg and Moscow. In Russia the disease for some reason has always been more virulent than in other parts of Europe.

PROHIBITION IN SWEDEN.

There are in Sweden eight temperance organizations with a total membership of half a million, and these have now, it is learned from a bulletin sent out by the Scientific Temperance Federation, Boston, united for political action. They have not formed a new political party, but they have voted for total abstinence in every party, in preference to drinking candidates. The result for the last election was that the Social Democrats sent 13 abstainers to parliament, the Liberals sent 20, the Conservatives 43, making 76 in all, out of a total of 297 candidates elected. The total membership of the Swedish lower house is about 230, of which 86 are abstainers and 100 belong to what is called the "temperance group." The abstainers are not well represented in the upper house, where there are only 2 to 150 members.

It is a question of only a few years, Prof. Bergman thinks, when the Social Democrats and the Liberals will decide upon the total prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic drinks. In the choice of a political candidate, the fact as to whether he is an organized abstainer or not plays a large part. In many districts a non-abstainer cannot become a candidate.

FOR THE CURE OF CANCER.

A little over two months ago Dr. Laurent, professor at the University of Brussels, communicated to the Paris Academy of Medicine the results of what he claimed to be a successful treatment of cancer by his method of drying up, or ossifying, the growth. According to a statement made by Dr. Laurent to the Continental Review of Jan. 30, the system which he works upon is that of the destruction of the cancer by the injection of formal, and impregnating the whole of the affected region by this powerful antiseptic. The amount of the injection may reach 20, 40, and even 50 grammes of pure formal, of which the strength is three times that of sublimate, which is used in certain cases of illness in maximum doses of a few milligrammes. By this treatment, it is claimed, the growth

becomes flaccid and gradually dries and detaches itself from the living organism. In Dr. Laurent's study may be seen various samples of growths which are said to have fallen off after being treated in this way for a fortnight. The treatment is naturally more simple for external cancer, but cases of internal cancer have been cured by the same method. The effect of the formal is preventive as well as curative.

Dr. Laurent, our correspondent informs us, intends visiting America and will then be at the disposal of medical men who may care to investigate the treatment for themselves.

Fride and a stumble go before a fall.

Any kind of a word isn't a kind word.

Heil hath no fury like a British snafegate.

No one ever heard of a woman being self-made.

A hit bird doesn't flutter if it is hit hard enough.

In its own way a barn raising is an uplift of farm life.

A man would rather see his salary than his town boosted.

A cement combine should be able to hold together if anything can.

The actions that speak louder than words are mostly of the military kind.

Columbia is the gem of the ocean but that Atlantic fleet is a close second.

The name of the Nauvoo Legion is no longer legion; and the more's the pity.

People don't have to use a magnifying glass to magnify their troubles.

The Calhoun trial seems to be chiefly a trial of the tempers of opposing counsel.

If Uncle Sam is going in for a big navy, let us have the biggest warships and the biggest guns.

As the official head of the "American" party, does not Mayor Bransford represent its policies?

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature requiring surveyors to take out a license. High or poetic?

Whoever becomes president of the University of Michigan will have to follow in an Angel's footsteps, a pretty hard thing to do in this case.

The "stunt patters" are asking, "Why not let well enough alone?" The trouble here is in so many other cases is to agree on what really is "well enough."

A \$50,000 rug has been presented to the White House. Should this be taken to indicate that members of Congress are to be brought upon the carpet?

President Roosevelt is still urging the preservation of the country's natural resources. And here he is preparing to go and destroy some of Africa's!

Offering to reduce the price of a bribe from \$5,000 to \$3,000, as some Idaho contractors charge that some Idaho officials did, is a reductio ad absurdum.

Presumably the advance copy of President-elect Taft's inaugural address was submitted to and approved by President Roosevelt had a "caution" saying it must be held for release, "which will probably be March 4."

GOOD BUSINESS PROPOSITION.

Boston Herald.
Well, why shouldn't the life insurance companies take the advice of Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale and enter upon an active campaign of education to improve hygienic conditions throughout the country? It would surely cut down their financial obligations sufficiently to make it a profitable proposition.

NEW TERROR IN LIFE.

Philadelphia Record.
The Maxim device which dissipates and destroys noise occasioned by the firing of a gun, without decreasing the speed or otherwise affecting the flight of the bullet, adds a new terror to the use of firearms. It will make stealthy gunpowder crime much less liable to detection when a man may load his weapon with smokeless powder and discharge it without telltale noise.

HOME LOVE THE BEST CHARITY

Baltimore Sun.
We have come to realize that a child needs something more than clothes and food to develop the best; it needs the love that can only be found in a home. The success of the whole depends entirely upon the success of the unit, and this can only be achieved by recognizing each unit, though it be merely a puny little child of want or crime, as an individual, with individual characteristics and an individual yearning for love.

GOOD DAY FOR GOOD DEED.

Philadelphia Press.
The Maine was sunk in Havana harbor at 9:30 in the evening of February 15, 1898, eleven years ago next Monday. Surely that anniversary date should not be permitted to pass by without some substantial action being taken in Congress for raising the wrecked hull of the old American battleship from a foreign harbor and giving the bodies of the American sailors imprisoned in the wreck an honorable burial.

HEROISM COMMON.

New York Post.
Heroes nowadays must be almost as common as "professors" and not quite so common as "money-kings." The daily press scrapes the country clean for their doings; the Carnegie Fund gives them official recognition. It is a pity, then, that the world refuses to show the same consideration for the hero that it does for the members of any other recognized occupation, such as brick-laying or stock-selling. If heroism is common, why go hysterical over it? If heroism is uncommon why mob the hero?

JUST FOR FUN.

JUST FOR FUN
"Suppose women went to Congress, what do you suppose would happen?"
"They would simply go along doing nothing."
"How would that be?"
"Every woman who went to Congress would want to be speaker of the house."
—Baltimore American.

"Your husband plays poker a great deal, doesn't he?"
"No," answered young Mrs. Torkins. "he doesn't play much."
"What prevents him?"
"The fact that if he does not come often, he will not."

Mistress—What did you tell those ladies who just called?
Servant—Oh, I told 'em you was out, mum.
Mistress—And what did they say?
Servant—"How fortunate!" mum—Puck.

Teacher—Tommy, what is a trout buster?
Tommy—Pa is.
Teacher—Well, ma told him when he went to the club last night that she'd trust him to come home sober, and he didn't.—Los Angeles Express.

"She is very up-to-date, isn't she?"
"Indeed she is! Did you see her ad in Sunday's paper?"
"No, what was it?"
"Just 'G. D. Q.' with her address—Houston Post.

"What started the riot at the performance of 'Hamlet' last night?"
"Why, Hamlet held the skull and said: 'Alas! poor Yorick! You are not the only deadhead in the house.'"
—St. Louis Times.

Orlando Spoonamore bent over the fair hand and respectfully kissed it.
"Young man," sneezed the parrot in the cage overhead, "is there anything the matter with my lips?"—Chicago Tribune.

"Does your wife ever take your advice about anything?" asked the impatient relative.
"Certainly," answered Mr. Meeton. "She frequently consults me as to whether her hat is on straight."
—Washington Star.

"Have you ever seen the prisoner at the bar?"
"Yes, judge, and he can drink like a fish."
—Harper's Weekly.

"Is Mrs. Brown at home?" inquired the caller.
"No, ma'am, she isn't," replied the maid. "Then it was you who was singing so dreadfully out of tune when I turned the corner," said the caller. "No, indeed, ma'am," cried the servant, "that was missus!"
—Cleveland Leader.

The reporter was interviewing the poet. "Do you ever find that your powers of invention are exhausted, and that you have no ideas left?" he asked. "Do you ever feel pumped dry, as it were?"
"Yes," answered the weary bard, pointedly, "I feel that way right now."
—Cleveland Leader.

"I suppose there is a great deal of mental strain involved in the conduct of immense interests like yours?"
"I should say so," answered Mr. Dustin Stix. "It's mighty hard to go on the witness stand and remember the list of things your lawyer told you to forget."
—Washington Star.

Joshua (to newly wedded neighbor)—"I wish you long, happy lives; and I see no reason since you have had experience, why you and Mariah cannot pull together as steady and happy and successfully as a team of horses."
Obadiah—"No doubt we could, if there was only one tongue between us."
—Judge.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

In the Atlantic Monthly for February the first installment of the Diary of Gideon Welles, Lincoln's Secretary of the Navy, gives the reader a striking picture of the President's serenity amidst the constant bickerings of his Cabinet, and tells the facts of the Cabinet intrigues headed by Chase and Stanton for the ousting of McClellan from the command of the Army of the Potomac. A paper by J. O. Pagan, deals with the necessity of educating the labor unions in the knowledge of their employers' business. W. Cameron Forbes, Vice-Governor of the Philippines, reviews a decade of American rule in the islands, giving facts and figures for the consideration of Anti-Imperialists. "An Experiment in Population," by Walter Woyl, shows the French argument for investing in babies rather than in babies, while the subject of education is represented by an article on the impracticability of a "practical" education by Dean Birge of the University of Wisconsin, and by delightful memories of Agassiz's teaching by the late Professor Shaler. Redfern Mason contributes an article on "Musical Suggestion." Mrs. Meynell's paper, "The History of Toland Sponser and William Garrott Brown's 'The Beaten Track,' will prove among the alluring articles of the month."
—Park St. Boston.

The February number of Recreation, which contains many notable articles of interest to all outdoor enthusiasts, is now for sale by all newsdealers. One need not be a specialist in any branch of sport to enjoy and profit by the seasonable articles and stories in this issue, but February Recreation takes care of all classes of sportsmen. Every one of its many photographs is unusual, different, and all of them were taken by people who have "been there."

A partial list of the good things which appear in Recreation for February is as follows: "Photographing Big Game as a Recreation," by Charles M. Whitney; "Recreation's Point of View" (Editorial); "Motoring by Searchlight," by Harry Wilkin Perry; "The River of Feathers," by Charles Frederick Holders; "When to Go to Hunt in Florida," by C. M. Sandusky; "Hunting the King of Cloudland," by G. M. Richards; "Pictorial Cross-Sections of Life in a Minnesota Logging Camp," by H. A. Miller; "The Recreation Houseboat," by H. D. Henshaw; "Through Grand Canyon in a Sixteen-Foot Boat," by Day Allen Wiley; "Give Me a Book of Summer Time" (verse), by E. E. Miller; "International Lawn Tennis," by A. Francis Walker; "Exploring the Jungles of Nicaragua," by George M. Smith; "Why Not be Independent?" by Raymond S. Spears; "24 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York."

The danger which menaces our economic future is graphically described in "The Giant Trust of the Future," an illustrated article by Earl Mayo which is offered to the readers of the February Metropolitan Magazine. "A Pivot of Imperials," by E. L. Harlan, tells in a definite manner of Malta, England's key to the Suez canal and the far east. The presence of the North Atlantic Squadron in the Mediterranean Sea this month makes this article all the more timely. Those who have followed the fortunes of our ships and sailors, "The Inspiration of Japan," by Herbert G. Ponting, is a fully illustrated study of the military and naval traditions of the island Empire. The last "Love Letters" of George Sand and Alfred de Musset appear in this number.—3 West, 29th St., New York.

Never before has the span of a single month included a trio of such re-

markable disasters as were the Italian earthquake, the Chicago crib fire and the wreck of the steamship Republic. In each instance there were features which no other era in the world's history could possibly have given a precedent, because these features depended on mechanical development. In treating the three events it is this phase that the March number of Popular Mechanics brings out, and one reading the articles and viewing the illustrations obtains vivid mental pictures of warships succeeding on errands of mercy, as H. H. Winslow points out in one of his editorials; of reconstruction work begun by the United States and other nations had recovered entirely from the stupefaction following calamity. In the crib disaster, comment is of a different character, for the incongruity of an engineering feat involving features that have attracted world-wide interest and the deplorable lack of protection for the working engaged thereon cannot but force itself upon the mind. And when before has an ocean collision thrilled the world and aroused breathless interest—not because lives were lost—but because a mysterious voice called "warning telegraph" spoke through space in an unearthly tone, and lives were saved?

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Nottingham Curtains, regular \$1.25 a pair, for 90c	White and Arabian Novelty Curtains, regular \$2.50 a pair, for \$2.75
Nottingham Curtains, regular \$1.50 a pair, for \$1.00	White and Arabian Novelty Curtains, regular \$2.50 a pair, for \$3.00
Nottingham Curtains, regular \$1.50 a pair, for \$1.17 1/2	White and Arabian Novelty Curtains, regular \$2.50 a pair, for \$3.75
Nottingham Curtains, regular \$1.50 a pair, for \$1.50	White and Arabian Novelty Curtains, regular \$2.50 a pair, for \$5.25
Nottingham Curtains, regular \$2.25 a pair, for \$1.70	White and Arabian Novelty Curtains, regular \$2.50 a pair, for \$6.00
Nottingham Curtains, regular \$2.25 a pair, for \$2.00	White and Arabian Novelty Curtains, regular \$2.50 a pair, for \$7.00
Nottingham Curtains, regular \$3.75 a pair, for \$2.85	White and Arabian Novelty Curtains, regular \$2.50 a pair, for \$4.00
Irish Point Curtains, regular \$2.50 a pair, for \$2.50	White and Arabian Novelty Curtains, regular \$2.50 a pair, for \$4.50
Irish Point Curtains, regular \$4.25 a pair, for \$3.00	White and Arabian Novelty Curtains, regular \$2.50 a pair, for \$4.75
Irish Point Curtains, regular \$4.75 a pair, for \$3.50	White and Arabian Novelty Curtains, regular \$2.50 a pair, for \$5.25
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