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SALT LAKE CITY, - APRIL 13, 1906

GO ON WITH THE WORK!

It is gratifying to know that negotiations will probably be entered into shortly with the owners of water rights in Mill Creek and Big Cottonwood, who have not yet disposed of them to the city, and that they will probably be conducted on the basis of the arrangements already made with other farmers. Also that there is a disposition on the part of the mill-owners whose water rights are liable to be condemned by legal process, to enter into a reasonable compromise, so that litigation may be avoided and the city may have a clear course for the water upon which the people will have to depend for a full supply for all necessary purposes.

That looks like business. It is far better for the present municipal administration to go ahead and perfect plans that have been made and partly carried out than to engage in criticism of that which has been accomplished, and thereby hinder the completion of the great project, the contemplation of which has given so much satisfaction. These negotiations were intended by the former city authorities and were understood to be a necessary feature in the perfection of the scheme.

The present city administration cannot do anything that will recommend it so much to the confidence and approval of the great body of our citizens, as to take up the work of bringing in the Cottonwood waters, where it was left by the outgoing authorities and push it to completion. Any imperfections that have been or may be discovered, either in the plans or in the work performed, should of course be remedied. Needless improvements upon them will also be in order, but the general scope and purpose of the project have been approved by the people, and they look for as speedy a consummation of them as is practicable.

It is desirable that there shall be no lavish expenditures to involve the city in further liabilities, but that the funds provided by the issue of water and sewer bonds shall cover, as nearly as possible, the legitimate costs as at first computed. In the conduct of great and important works of any kind, the expenses commonly exceed the original calculation. Difficulties arise and expenses are incurred that were not foreseen at the start, and these have to be met, or success cannot be achieved. Anything of that kind will no doubt be carefully acquiesced in, when it is seen that there is no intent to do anything but what is right and necessary.

Every movement made by the new city officials that is in the public interest and conducive to the public welfare should receive support, even from their political opponents. The public welfare is far above mere party interest. We want good city government; public improvements that will add to the beauty, strength, wealth and progress of the body politic; practical measures, put into active operation, which will aid in bringing up our growing city to its proper proportions, and its high destiny. All that tends to this should be encouraged and applauded, and the completion of the Cottonwood project is certainly on this line, and the whole municipality will rejoice when it becomes an accomplished fact. Go on with the good work!

THE PAVING QUESTION.

The discussion of the question as to the relative claims of asphalt and macadam for street paving, seems to be greatly in favor of the latter. The smaller cost of macadam is a big factor in the calculations, and is likely to work strongly towards its adoption outside of the business center of the city. If there had not been great improvements in the methods of roadmaking during the past few years, asphalt would loom up mightily as the better material in spite of the cost. But brains and experience have shown that while the old way of traveling was a failure, the newer schemes have put the ancient ones in the shade. A solid substratum, to prevent the sinking of the broken stones and gravel and the rising of the lower mud, is the one thing needed in making a macadamized road, and when that is formed and properly covered and turned, good streets may be made which will be both cleanly and durable. The whole may be done at a far less expense than attends asphaltum paving, and it will be found suitable for all our roadways outside of the business thoroughfares. Let the debate go on and all the facts and figures be brought out, and then let the better way be adopted. We want good roads at the least practicable expense.

DOWIE AND THE "MORMONS."

It appears that some attempt has been made to mix up the "Mormons" with the affairs of Dowie, the deposed ruler of the community near Chicago, that until recently regarded him as a reincarnated Elijah. That, no doubt, has been done to still further prejudice the public against the adventurer whose career seems to be rapidly approaching its end. He has promptly denied the report that he endeavored to sell out his Zion to the "Mormons," and the story is so silly that no one acquainted

with "Mormon" affairs would give it the slightest credence. But there are so many people who are utterly uninformed on the subject, and who have heard such sensational tales relating to it, that Dowie should not be blamed for entering his denial although it was scarcely worthy of notice.

We mention the matter because at our late General Conference some reference was made to a visit paid to "Zion City" by some of our missionaries, who were summarily ejected from the place. Elder German E. Ellsworth, President of the Northern States mission, in the course of his report, incidentally mentioned that, about a year ago, Elders of our Church who were distributing tracts at that place, were turned out of the hotels there when it was learned who they were. However, further endeavors would be made to acquaint the Dowieites with "Mormon" principles, notwithstanding the opposition manifested. Dowie's declaration is thus corroborated, though it does not speak much for the freedom or toleration of the sect he has formed, or rather of its leading spirits.

There is not the slightest affiliation between "Mormonism" and Dowieism, although the alleged "Elijah" obtained many ideas as to the founding and conduct of his city from "Mormon" colonization, and the organization of a church from the system which he endeavored to a certain extent to duplicate. We do not believe in the reappearance of ancient prophets in mortal bodies, nor in the domination that forms the chief feature of the one-man rule in the city near Lake Michigan. The two systems are opposite in doctrine and in spirit, and while some of the disciples of Dowie may be left from their errors to the better way, there could not be any association of the twain either in theory or practice or in any manner whatever. Dowieism is dying, whatever may be the result of the present disputes and contentions.

UNLIMITED RESOURCES.

A contributor to the current number of the North American Review claims that the resources of agriculture are practically unlimited, and that every country in the world could sustain many times its present population. He contends that "not only could England support with ease her own population on her own soil, but not only could Belgium do it, but any most crowded portion of the world could do it, and do it once again, and yet once again, and do it with two or three hours of work a day by a small portion of its population!" England, he continues, "could now support, not merely her thirty-three million inhabitants, but seventy-five and perhaps a hundred million!" The United States could now support a billion and a quarter of people, or just about the entire population of this planet! And this could be done year after year, and entirely without any possibility of the exhaustion of the soil! And all this not by any theory of a closet speculator or a Utopian dreamer, but by methods that are used year after year by thousands and tens of thousands of men who are making fortunes by it in all portions of the world—in the market-garden of Paris and London, of Belgium, Holland and the island of Jersey, the truck-farms of Florida and Minnesota, and of Norfolk, Virginia!"

If this is true, how foolish to worry about a time when the earth cannot sustain her population! How unnecessary to worry about the influx of desirable immigrants! A little more time spent on the agricultural problems of the world would pay better than the worry about exclusion laws.

THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

It is announced from St. Petersburg that the czar will not honor the newly elected parliament, when it meets, with his presence, but that he will summon the delegates to one of the palaces and there address them. The Russian ruler is evidently not pleased with the outcome of the elections.

This is not strange. For, notwithstanding the efforts put forth by the government to secure a loyal representation, its defeat at the polls is simply overwhelming. Of the electors chosen, the great majority consists of constitutional democrats. A great many voters refused to take any part in the election, because of intimidation. At Odessa some liberal delegates were thrown into prison, as a warning to others, and thousands of political arrests have been made in Russia. But in spite of such outrages, the government stands defeated. It was not able to secure a single representative at St. Petersburg, where it is strongest. The fact cannot be pleasant to the czar to contemplate.

The assembly will, no doubt, meet and formulate a constitution, and make other suggestions relative to the immediate needs of the empire. It will then be seen whether the czar will be willing to confirm the decisions of the people, or whether he will simply dissolve the assembly, as he has reserved for himself the right to do. In the latter case, it is predicted that a sanguinary revolution will be precipitated, in which autocracy will eventually be swept away.

The Russians have had a long and hard struggle for what little liberty they have been promised. The revolutionary movement became noticeable to the world at large, when Plehve, Bogoyevov, Silyagin, and several other slaves of autocracy were assassinated in 1904. The government commenced to weaken, when the students and laborers all over the country loudly clamored for reform, but the counsels of Pobledonostsev prevailed, and reforms were not forthcoming. The petitions of the zemstvos of Chernigov, Yaroslavl, Poltava, Vyatka, Moscow, Orel, and Kaluga, asking the czar for such reforms as would re-establish confidence, proved a notable step by the people. At the same time the soldiers of the army reserves were mutinous and looted the government stores in many places.

In December, 1904, a great banquet of engineers was held in St. Petersburg. A resolution was adopted by them, asking for a constitution. This was sup-

ported by no less than fifteen generals of the army. Jan. 23, the following year, the demonstration led by Father Gapon took place, which ended in the massacre of so many peaceful citizens, who merely wanted to see the "little father" and tell him their grievances. This lamentable occurrence was followed by a movement among all classes of workmen for armed defense. Schools were closed down. Professors resigned. Students bought arms, and lawyers demanded the release of certain prisoners. Men of science, in congress assembled, declared their inability to work for the country, unless reform was given. Workmen, students, scientists, lawyers, soldiers, all were united in demanding a constitution. Strikes and riots occurred in many places. Farmers combined in unions, and last August they were in a position to hold a congress in which twenty-eight provinces were represented. They asked for constitutional government. And so the struggle went on, until the czar, finally, promised to call a parliament.

Those who have followed the development of events in Russia cannot wonder at the result of the elections. They are not surprised that the government was defeated. The people have unanimously spoken for a constitution. They have spoken privately and publicly, and emphasized the argument with assassinations. Nor would they be greatly surprised, if the further disregard of their reasonable demands were followed by a fearful revolution.

Is it to go to the lowest or the favorite bidder?

Wool prices now are "all wool and a yard wide."

As yet nobody has mastered Esperanto, the universal language.

Towns around Vesuvius are fast being reduced to "ashes of empire."

It begins to look as though the flat, Delenda est Niagara, had gone forth.

If the cigarette habit is bad why isn't a smoking jacket also bad? It, too, is a habit.

Really it looks as though Mitchell and Baer were engaged in devising schemes how not to do it, and they seem to be successful.

It is positively denied by those who should know that there is a "watch trust." Probably nothing more than a "gentlemen's agreement."

The war department is learning so many lessons from the Japanese-Russian war that it might be well for it to get some Japanese treaties on the art of war.

Senator Aldrich thinks he can see the end of the debate on the railroad rate bill. This once again is vindicated the old saying, "It's a long lane that has no turning."

Castro of Venezuela has retired temporarily. The quicker he makes it permanent the better it will be for all concerned; and everybody is concerned in Venezuela.

The California supreme court has decided that the full-weight butter law is unconstitutional. And now rascally butter-makers will rise up and call the members of the court blessed.

Officers and soldiers alike in the Philippines are complaining that General Wood is working them too hard. Having been a doctor he knows what is good for them better than they do themselves.

"Coming to think of it, however, there is one thing that happened in the year 1877 which I greatly regret, and that is that the Lord gave to me a son, whom I named Gladstone Dowie," says "Elijah" Dowie. And the son, what has he to say?

"A bright Back Bay woman says 'white waists with short sleeves and black gloves are a Boston fad,' and she counted no less than four of the maple combinations in the same row at the theater the other night!" says the Boston Herald. No fad, simply culture.

It has been very truly said that every family is better off for owning a home, and the community of home-owners is also much better off than those communities that consist mostly of renters. Home-building promotes stability, and comfort. It is the best safeguard of law-abiding, conservative citizenship.

A story of multi-marriage comes from Detroit. There a woman not yet 40 years old is suing for a divorce from her sixth husband and mourning the untimely demise of one who would have been No. 7 had not death intervened to save him from this fate. Six marriages, two divorces and one divorce suit pending! And the heroine of this romance is not yet forty!

Federal Judge Maxey of El Paso, Texas, holds that the secretary of the department of commerce and labor has no authority to order the deportation of a Chinaman who has once gained admission to the United States, but that the Chinaman must have a court trial. This is a very strange decision, holding that a Chinaman is a human being and has some rights. What are we coming to?

Occasionally fear is expressed that the coal supply of the world will give out. According to a German authority, that fear is groundless. The German deposits contain, we are told, 250,000,000 tons, which at the present rate of consumption will last about 2,600 years, and which at an increasing rate ought to hold out until the year 2090. Great Britain, it says, has 192,000,000 tons; North America about 61,000,000 tons; and one province in China, that of Shanxi, fully 1,200,000,000 tons. With such vast deposits, the price of coal ought to be considerably lower than it is.

THE SCHOOLS OF TODAY.

Charles C. Johnson in St. Nicholas.

How queer it would have seemed to the sturdy children who kicked with bare feet against the rude benches of the district school a century ago to have been told they were to learn to cook to make dresses, to trim hats, to be boy carpenters, etc. But that was long left behind the old world, commenced to send its hundreds of thousands of the children of those who came to America from other countries who make the public schools of New York City the greatest in the size and most important in the world. In order to make these young people as useful as possible, there has been established in the public schools of many of our large cities a course of work that seems to have little to do with gaining a school education as our parents used to think of it.

VON BUELOW'S OVERWORK.

Boston Herald.

The fainting fit which prostrated Chancellor von Buelow in the Reichstag was not, according to the latest advices, of so serious a nature as was at first feared. But a man of the prince's age and physique, who has been in the United States, unless he is nervous or vital forces have been unduly taxed. Such appears to have been the case with the German chancellor. He has been deeply interested in the proceedings of the Moroccan conference. "Owing to the difference in time," says the account of the breakdown, "the dispatches covering each day's proceedings arrived late, and the chancellor often had to go to the palace at a late hour. He had been working from 8 in the morning to midnight for three months past." Explanation enough. It is simply another illustration of the truth too often observed, that examples do not teach nor warnings warn, in this matter.

HIGHEST RAILWAY BRIDGE.

Harper's Weekly.

A notable engineering work is now being executed in France and involves the construction of a viaduct crossing a ravine near Vaudan. This structure, known as the Fades viaduct, when completed, will be the highest railway bridge in the world, the level of the rails being 434 feet 7 inches above the sea level. There are two granite masonry tower piers which are founded on solid rock and rise to a height of 303 feet. These piers standing alone have the appearance of large chimneys, but in fact are to support the three steel spans, which have the unusual length of 472 feet 5 inches for the center span and 278 feet for each of the flanking spans. The latter connect with masonry approach spans formed by circular arches. This bridge differs from other structures in the use of masonry instead of steel for the center towers and function of lattice girder-deck spans instead of the arch construction of either masonry or steel, a favorite method of crossing such a valley.

JUST FOR FUN.

One on Mrs. J.

In her daily altercation with the leaman over the short measure he delivered, Mrs. Jones one morning rallied him, in half-sarcastic good nature: "I don't see what makes you so stingy with your feet! You know you can't take any of it to the next world!" The man paused with his hand on the doorknob. "Yes, Mrs. Jones," he said, "but you must remember that if you was to see me coming with a block of ice to you in the next world, you'd be so glad to get it that you wouldn't have a word to say about short weight."—Lippincott's.

Every Englishman's House.

Tourists (visiting an ancient castle)—Are there any legends connected with this old castle?
Guide—Oh, yes. It is said that in ancient times a stranger once visited this castle and gave no tip to the guide. Thereupon the latter threw the visitor over into the moat. But don't be frightened. Of course, it's only an idle legend.—London Tit-Bits.

Proof Positive.

Daughter—But, papa, what have you against Serge? Won't he make me a good husband?
Father—He's a fool—and, anyhow, he's only after your money.
"Oh, papa, I know he would marry me without my money."
"There, you see! He's a bigger fool even than I thought."—Translated for Tales from Strekoza.

Old Yarns Made New.

Mrs. Bacon—Where's your husband?
Mrs. Egbert—In the other room under the sofa.
"What in the world is he doing under the sofa?"
"Why, he's going to get an automobile next week, and he wants to get used to it before it comes."—Yonkers Statesman.

"The Spring Running."

Spring has come round again.
Works her wonders curing:
So mint juleps, sap and ink
All have started running.
—Puck.

The Difference.

Through all the bygone springs
These drear facts I've collected:
Spring bonnets are accepted,
Spring poems are rejected.
—Judge.

Throwing Dust.

There's all hope that the operators
and the miners may effect a coalition.
—Boston Herald.

Future of Mankind.

Will the man of the future marry?
Or, if you want something easier, will
the girl of the future roll her own cigarettes?—Puck.

Nor in Nu Awleens.

They have no use for the new spelling
in Joria and Loosyanna.—From the
New York Commercial.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Health Culture for April has interesting papers on "Drug Medication," "Strengthening the Back," "Sleeping Outdoors," "Muscles and Their Uses," "Te Sugar Injuries," "Why do We Wear Glasses?" and many other subjects.—151 West, Twenty-third Street, New York.

The April Arena contains a very interesting paper on the "Single Tax" by Mr. John Z. White, and also a full page half-ton portrait of Mr. White. An extended editorial addressed by Mayor Johnson to the Cleveland clergymen in response to their criticism of him. The book-study of the month is an extended review of "The Menace of Privilege" by Henry George, Jr. Among other features of this number is a paper on the insurance situation as it exists today. It is written by the well known New York journalist, Harry A. Pillsbury. Other articles of interest are: "College Co-operative Stores in America," by Ira Cross; "Regulation of Railroad Rates," by Frank Parsons; "America in the Philippines," by Helen M. Grogan; and "Judge Lindsey a Typical Builder of a Nobler State," (with portrait of Judge Lindsey) by B. O. Flower;

"Main Currents of Thought in the Nineteenth Century," by Prof. Robert K. Kerlin, A. M.; "W. A. Rogers: the Cartoonist of Civic Integrity," (with portrait and 11 illustrations); "The Color-Line in New Jersey," by Linton Satterthwaite; and "Divorce and Remarriage," by Henry B. Harris—Broad Street, Trenton, N. J.

The North American Review for April contains a number of strikingly good articles. "A Jeffersonian Democrat" advocates the nomination of Woodrow Wilson for president. Paul Morton, president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and Darwin P. Kingsley, vice president of the New York Life Insurance company, point out what is to be sought and what avoided in "Life-Insurance Legislation." Senator A. O. Bacon defines what he believes to be "The Senate's Share in Treaty-Making." Principal Booker T. Washington contributes "Tuesdays: a Retrospect and a Prospect." Vernon Lee suggests the study "Tolstoy as Prophet." Henry James gives his impressions of Philadelphia. Edward Porritt describes "Canada's Tariff Mood toward the United States." Louise Collier Wilcox examines "Recent Speculations upon Immortality." Upton Sinclair, arguing from a socialistic point of view, finds a connection between "Markets and Misery." Ida Husted Harper writes of "Susan B. Anthony: the Woman and her Work." The department of World Politics contains communications from London, St. Petersburg, Vienna and Washington.—New York.

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