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SALT LAKE CITY. - SEPT. 11, 1900

CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The seventieth semi-annual conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will commence on Friday, October 5, at 10 a. m. in the Tabernacle in this city.

LORENZO SNOW, GEORGE Q. CANNON, JOSEPH F. SMITH. First Presidency.

DIRECT POPULAR LEGISLATION.

Mercur, Utah, Sept. 8, 1900. Editor Deseret News:

Editor Deseret News: In your able article of ard inst. "Im-portant Propositions," you seem to me to overlook one important point, viz: the acknowledged venality of the aver-age legislator. This is the only reason that is compelling hundreds of work-ing met like myself to meddle at all in the matter of legislation; give us a guaranty that no legislator can be hought, or that when a legislature has a guaranty that no legislator can be hought, or that when a legislature has passed a measure in the interest of the moneyed classes the governor will be noble enough to veto that measure, and J. for one, will let all such matters severely alone. Can you point to any people on the footstool today who are so conservative in regard to legislation of the Swise people, although they

so conservative in regard to legislation as the Swiss people, although they have the initiative and referendum? Call this Populism or what you will, but having tried for half a century to pray canestly Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven. I should be sadly wanting now if I were not ready to lift a finger to help bring in the kingdom or tripticuumess. E n the kingdom of righteousness. E.

In the article referred to by our correspondent, we were discussing the propositions to amend our State Constitution. The subjects treated must, therefore, he considered in their relation to Utah alone. We do not admit. for a moment, that the "venality of the average legislator," mentioned by "E," applies to the "average legislator" elected by the people in this locality. a rellable evidence that th members of our law-making body are open to bribes, or that they pass laws in the special "interest of the moneyed classes." Indeed our statutes give proof to the contrary. And the very fact that the proposal to establish the "Initiative and Referendum" is submitted to the votes of the people by act of the Legislature, is evidence in support of our statement. The course of the Governor, too, shows that the Executive veto has been employed in favor of the people, and not in the special interest of corporate capital. We do not care for the name of any association or party, that favors the movement to change one of the fundamental institutions of our system of government. That does not matter. There are three branches or departments of that system-the legislative, the executive and the judicial, and they are, in our opinion, all and each escential to its integrity and equilibrium. To place directly in the hands of the populace, the power to veto the laws enacted by the people's own representatives, chosen because of their supposed wisdom and ability to enact measures for the public good, and to give to the untrained masses authority to pass laws independently, and thus render the Legislature an emasculated body, and at the same time infringe upon the right of the Executive in whom a restricted veto power is vested, appears to us revolutionary and dangerous, and also unnecessary, taking even

the legislative feature of that syden uld, we believe, prove a serious als We have therefore cautiond he conservative people of Utah as to the tendency of the movement change the method of legislation and dyised them not to support it. noosing good men and wise mes to make the laws, the people have I in heir power to control the work as fully is is predful, for the welfare of our

GOSSIP IS NOT A GOOD GUIDE.

The Orden Standard recently nated that money would be need in this year's campaign, to debauch the aters and legislators of this stale. the Deseret News called for a bil of articulars, and asked for somehing tednite wherewith to warn the people back with a partial relteration of its lars on which to base the charge thus

overtly presented. ponds in this way:

We do not believe the editor of the News' is as blind to what is occurring a the State as he pretends to be From nd of the State to the lk of money to come from this source

in the campaign is heard Salt City is a hotbed of gossip stallthe plans of campaign of calthy men who aspire to high posi-on, whose only recommendation is beir dollars.

We care very little what the Standard selleves as to our blindness or pavers f vision. But we say, most emphatis ally, that we do not know of anything which warrants the charge that bribe Lah In 1900,

There are perhaps "hotbeds of gamp this city, and Ogden may not is alogether free from them. But the are

of usually very reliable source of lard is a little mixed as to its metaphors, as it evidently is in its atompts t reasoning when it is asked for facts. Sharpness of sight does at ime ply abnormal powers of hearing and is we have not dropped into those hots of their echoes, the question as 10

sure in the contention. The Standard mentions a rumer that,

editor of the Standard by igainst the the Salt Lakers at the Provo tion was that if he were nominaid not rie of men of wealth pay, built were defeated, a golden stream so pour down from the hills and el where and Hanna's barrel would be elselowed to roll over the State, sufferto the extreme southern portion of Utah."

The Standard then asks, "Dil the talk ?" We answer "Yes," if the fact that we did not hear it can be dassed as a failure. But does the Ogdespaper mean to assert, that the danger of the improper use of money in the campalgn in Utah, is in the party which it

scene of destruction to one of looting. for each person, this covering every One would think that the mighty voice expense of the establishment. It has of nature when pronouncing judgment been running for a couple of months in the roar of the elements, would be now, and it seems to give satisfaction. so awo-inspiring as to strike puny man The experiment, we believe, has been with reverence. But the "human tried several times with more or less success. It will have to be tried reheast" seems incapable of comprehend. ing the divine voice, no matter how peatedly before its merits or demerits onveyed. The determination of the can be fully known. But it is more authorities to protect property should than likely that in co-operation. be as stern as possible. It is hard to whenever the correct principles thereconceive of a too severe punishment, of shall have been fully revealed to within the reach of law, for those who man, will be found a great remedy for will rob and steal on such an occasion, when every generous impulse will prompt fellow beings to give liberally of their substance for the alleviation of suffering, and to reduce the heavy

losses sustained. But it is always so. When communitics are stricken and the administration of law is supposed to be for the d Utab, that they might know there time being relaxed, there are always the danger lay. The Standard comes these who think they can benefit by the occusion, just as a pack of hungry vague instructions, but gives no parties weives is said to turn against a wounded comrade to devour him. The com-

parison is humiliating, but only too To the request of the "News' for true. On such occasions it is best seen pecific information the Standard for how little civilization has penetrated a the hearts of some human beings

having had, presumably, all the advantages of civilization and modern religion combined.

THE TROUBLED SKY OF ASIA.

But little information as to what is going on in the interior of Russia is ever permitted to reach the world, except so far as it does not relate to government affairs, but the London Stand-

ard has learned that feverish activity prevails on the Siberian railroad. This Ine of communication is said to be entirely taken up with the conveyance of troops and stores for the Chinese fronery is likely to stain the fair fime of ther. No goods whatever are accepted

from private consignors, and several passenger trains are closed to the pubic, who can only, with great difficulty, find a place even on such trains as are iominally still open to all, while men rustworthy information. The Stan- have been drafted from all the lines of European Russia at double wages and a daily bonus to work on the Siberian

One effect of this military activity, by which private consignments of freight are refused transportation is that in beds of gossip," or been within arshot Irkutak, as, indeed, all along the railway, the prices of all kinds of food supwhether we are "blind" or not GU no piles have risen to famine rates, and hay and oats have more than doubled in price in the last week or so. About if its editor should be defeated a the the real state of affairs beyond Lake nomination of his party for Cohgess. Baikal, says the Standard, no Informa-

"One of the potent argument used tion is procurable except the scanty outlines of official reports. It is yet too early for letters to reach Moscow, while telegrams to private persons, although treble rates have been paid on them as "urgent," do not come to hand. In spite of a circular from the department of posts and telegraphs offering the explanation for delay that frequent storms have damaged the wires, and

that repairs in summer are not easily or speedily done on account of the state ditor of the News fail to hear dithat of the roads, it is beginning to be suspected that a strict censorship of the wires has been enforced.

This military activity on the part of itussia is difficult to harmonize with the protestations of the government, that it is desirous of maintaining the in4,000 men are being sent to Pao Ting southwest of Tien Tein.

many of the difficulties with which soclety now grapples. It stands to reason, for instance, that if the burden of housework is too heavy for our refined age. It can be made easier by many hands joining in carrying it for the benefit of all. And the same rule applies to many other burdens.

BOER TACTICS.

The South African dispatches continue to tell about the retreat of the Boers before the advancing troops under the British commanders. The anticlpated stand of the Burghers in the Lydenburg district has not materialized. Their power of resistance seems to be entirely broken, and complete collapse of the war can be only a question of a

brief moment.

The present situation renders an artizle in Collier's Weekly on the Boer war of peculiar interest. It is written by a colonel in the Irish Boer brigade, and gives a view of the Boer army and methods entirely different from that which has obtained generally. According to him the Boers never submitted to discipline. They fought when they felt inclined to do so, and left the ranks when that suited them bettter. Their generals exhorted, begged and threatened but all to no purpose, except for a small percentage of the total number, which remained faithfully devoted to the cause, in adversity as well as

Their tactics were always the same. When the British advanced they would bring their artillery to play upon them, but as soon as the enemy were within the range of their rifles, the artillery was hurried off, while the advancing olumns were checked by a murderous rifle fire. The Boers would remain until the English prepared for the final charge; then they would retire, setting fire to the dry grass of the yeldt, to cover their movements.

Looking over the South African war, this picture of the Boer tactics appears to be a true representation of It. And If so, the continued retreats before the British, even when the world had been promised the spectacle of another Thermopyle, are perfectly clear. The writer in Collier's Weekly draws the conclusion that sharp shooting with long range rifles and smokeless powder is the most baffling mode of warfare known to man. The Boers in the beginning of the campaign made the most possible out of their superiority as sharp shooters, and their marvelous successes showed what small numbers can do, thus equipped. But the Boers are no soldiers, and their skill with the rifle was no compensation for their lack of discipline.

It is said that the French government has decided to send officers to study more closely the Boer factics. There is then a possibility that these, at some time, will be made use of by a trained army. The results should be different from those achieved by the farmers of South Africa.

Fu, in the hope of relleving foreigners said to be there. It is rumored that these already have been put to death by the Chinese mob, but it is not certain that they are not yet holding out, hence the effort to rescue the survivors. Pao Ting Fu is a large Chinese city about seventy-five miles from Pekin, to the south, and about ninety miles ARTHUR SEWALL. Kansas City Star.

Arthur Sewall, who died at his home in Bath, Me, this morning, was an excellent example of a successful man of affairs. He was a husing room rather than a statesman. His cona 1896, when he was President at Chicago.

Bryan, It was an unexpected honor, ind Mr. Sewall was surprised to tearn if the action of the convention while he was riding on an Illinois Central rain on his way down town. The amily of Mr. Sewall has been prominent for many years, on both sides of the Atlantic. The firm with which he was connected owns a fleet of the larg-st shilling merchant vessels affoat. Mr. Sewall was a staunch and loyal American. He was an expansionist and carnestly favored the policy of making the United States a notion with a world wide influence. Worcester Spy.

Nothing that Mr. Sewall did during in any wise he campaign refle non him, and no disc galust him. H even suggester e candidacy od the ordeal of blic office with the utmost credit to uself, and in the four years of private s which have follo ued along the qub path of indusd so successfully al effort which he raued before. lenth is not. thic loss as would be that of a man ling a high and responsible official but it removes a man who had adeared himself to his fellow-citizens. CO-OPERATION IN ENGLAND.

London Daily News. Christian socialists have never, so far s we are aware, preached doctrines accompatible with public morality or he order of the State. They did not ways show a compotent knowledge f political economy, and for this om n they were most severely critics William Rathbons Greg. But peration is a harmless, as well as eneficent, movemen London Echo. It was almost a necessity that a man ke Maurice should be misunderstood d that his schemes of educati social reform should be looked cance, because the average man, 1 r and clerical, found it hard to m t exactly what he was driving ut Maurice was a great and a great what what what

ork in education and co-operation. Belfast Northern Whig.

acked in definiteness of thought on the excellence and permanence of

Up till comparatively recently, an ven now only in certain branches idustry, it was the very product is of co-operation to which the o bition is devoted which seemed ye fallen short of such genero pes. Co-operative distribution of lly too often adulterated with trable elements, had made consid s headway. Co-operative prod i lagged behind. If, however, als of those who sympathize w views of the labor association h been fully realized, if the industri-iennium, the era of the brotherh-capital and labor, is still in the e, it would be idle to deny i by has been done, that the princiable elements, had made consi

much has been done, that the princ of the ownership of capital and sharing of risks and profits by



the reason assumed for it by "E." It would hinder the operation of needful legislation, open the way for cranky notions, cause continual agitation and strife, multiply elections, increase public expenses, and lead perhaps to interference with the judicial part of the public service, as it would undoubtedly with the executive and legislative branches.

ment that when the kingdom comes, In answer to prayer, the laws will emanate from the masses? Will not the will of God be paramount? Will not heaven?" whole earth be "Thy will, O God, be watermark. The rise of white this which makes them look upon house be divine, the voluntary obedience

At present this nation is under a reprinciple that underlies it is democratic as the best methods known to experirested, without destroying or impairing consts. the authority and perpetuity of either.

igorously advocates and vidends? y of the Chinese empire and de We fear that disappointed amblus has mand no indemnity in territory. It made its editor reckless as well a anrather looks as if the Czar's governgry. However, he adds: ment were preparing for a serious cam-"Our criticism applies alike to bemo. maign in eastern Asia,

crats and Republicans." The announced intention of the Unit-

ed States to withdraw her troops is Well, if it only amounts to the spetition of hot gossip, it will not hav very also eminous of war. This country has great weight among the supporters of so far exercised its influence for peace ither party. That money is need, for in the Chinese complications. It has perfectly legitimate purposes in a insisted on a correct course in the great political fight is understad by most critical situations. When this invery citizen with a brain. But abody mence is no longer felt, except as far needs "warning' against that. It is as negotiations and diplomatic notes go, the unlawful and corrupt use of money there is danger that the European powthat demoralizes and injures both the ers, bent upon annexation of territory, giver and the receiver, and we as ready may come to blows. Undoubtedly the o join the Standard and any other Czar's advisers are aware of the possipaper or person, on either side of the bilities of the Chinese embroglio, and colitical battleground, that will point are making such preparations as are full results you had hoped for are not out the source of danger and apose deemed necessary in order not to be taken unawares. On the whole, the he briber and the bribed.

We have faith in the political parity present outlook in China is not so of the people of Utah, and until wlearn bright as it was supposed to be a few of something that tarnishes it or slike- days ago. y to blemish its hitherto spotles char-The wisdom of the American position

eter and reputation, we shall sall becannot be doubted. This country has lieve in its integrity, and don't the ample room to grow by the development rumors that come from hotbeds of gosof its own resources. It has no present sip and are repeated by the vice of schemes and complications, whatever

THE DOMESTIC PROBLEM.

In England, as in this country, the

much as the world's work has to be

done, when old lines can no longer be

Among the suggestions for the solu-

cisiva in its favor. About fifty neigh-

their meals together on the co-opera-

LOOTERS AT GALVESTON. American interests in China, that need protection, will not be denied. Nor Further details of the disaster that should it be forgotten that this great country death and desolation to a Republic has responsibilities among the arge part of the State of Texis show families of nations, proportionate to that the first reports, unfortunately, the light and power it has received. where not exaggerated. The total nam-How to best guard those interests and bur of deaths will perhaps forer be discharge those responsibilities is the great problem that now confronts the

fully known, but a review of the scene liscioses the fact that the descution crought was appalling. Galveston is situated on a lot, elon ated island, separated from the mainhand by the Bay of Galveston. It is about 540 miles west of the mouth of

scandal and of suspicion.

domestic service problem is said to he South Pass of the Mississipid river. be quite annoying. Servants are be-"E" says he has been praying for a The surrounding country is by and coming as scarce in London, as they long time, "Thy kingdom come." Very sandy and lies quite level. The island are in some of the cities of the United good. But does he suppose for a mo- ligelf runs parallel with the shore for States. a distance of 28 miles, and its average The reason for this is in all probawidth is only about two miles. bility the general prosperity among the classes from which the ranks of the Generally the tide rises only about one foot, but the spring tides day hired girls used to be recruited. Parents that be done "on earth as it is in much as three feet above and fail as find themselves in a position to be able Will not the cry of the low as two feet below the man low to give the young ladies an education

done?" The consent of the governed time was due to the heavy wini storm, work as something below their stawill be thu, expressed. The rule will under the influence of which the wa- tion. They seek places which, though ters of the bay and the gulf met, covamong mankind will be complete and ering the island to a depth of from six to twelve feet. At the same line the uation is guite natural. It is new and wind continued to rage, sweeping away must be met with new methods. Inaspublican form of government. The homes and wrecking public and private

-the will of the people, But the neces. For years plans have been hid to followed, new paths must be made. buildings. sity of a stable form of that govern- make Galveston the main shipping point ment is recognized, and therefore inst for the great West. Its natural ad. tion of the domestic problem is that stend of the populace framing laws and vantages are many, and it has been of common housekeeping. The experiadministering them directly, which thought that by deepening the harbor, ment is now being made in Portage would be combersome, confusing, and the aim in view might be reached, Un- Wis, with a success regarded as de In its indency anarchical, we have the doubtedly the present disaster will three departments already mentioned, prove a serious check to the further bors have a dining room and kitchen development of the place, but Amerience and adapted to our conditions in can invention and enterprise may overthis country, established in such way come the natural disadvantages, as the that any abuses in each can be cure Hollanders have done along their low

One of the most saddening features For our commonwealth, the system of the disaster is the greed with which the bill of fare is the same for all. It is and has been eminently suitable and the criminal element is said to have beneficial. To break down, or weaken, seized the opportunity of turning the and the cost is about 10 cents per meal another relief expedition. This time

The one thing needful-the new railroad

The easy part of life is to tell somebody else how to gain success.

Grade contractors had better be looking up their mules and their tools.

There was a "great cry but little there the slightest reason to supp that the success of co-operation in wool" gathered in the raid on the "Sheep Ranche." irtificial or exceptional conditions.

Do the best you can toward carrying would be possible, of course, to exag gerate the significance of the progres out a good thought, and you have made a distinct gain, even though the attained.

People learn from what others do, not necessarily by being imitators, but by getting ideas from acts that are witnessed, and then working them out in one's own way.

The international soldiers at Pekin are said to be in perfect harmony. Like need of entering the field of European | the chords of a stringed instrument. their harmony or discord depends on the future may bring. That there are the playing of the hand that controls them,

Chinese promises to be good are likely to be kept while the powers have armies at hand to punish a violation But European chancellories do not take much stock in the Chinaman's word when he doesn't have to make it good.

France has formally agreed to the Russian proposal to withdraw from Pekin. That was to be expected. This now leaves Britain and Germany determined on an opposite course, with Japan likely to go with them. Of course the United States will withdraw to avoid being involved in a clash among the powers.

Arizona stockmen do not feel half to had as they did a month ago. The recent copious rains in that Territory have brought up the grass and provided plenty of water, so that the talk of selling all their stock is done away. and they are figuring on the prospect of a prosperous year in the stock industry.

English shipbuilders and owners are ow puzzling their heads as to how paying less, give more liberty than is they can "beat the Dutch." By the accorded to a domestic girl. The sitaid of the government, the German shipowners have placed in service the fastest ships afloat, and the Deutschland's recent performance shows the Britisher that he has considerable advance to make to get alongside his German competitor.

The disaster along the Texas coast grows more appalling as further dealls are learned. At first it was hoped that accounts had been exaggerated. ut later figures do not indicate this at a central point, and they now take have been the case. The generosity f Americans now has ample scope in live plain. Each family furnishes its telieving the distressed who have esown table, chairs, tableware and linen. caped with their lives, but have been leprived of their present means of susand consequently each has its own place in the common dining room. But enance.

Another allied army in China is on is the ladies that manage the affair.

portant factor in industrial life

ranches of Industry represent

Crystal palace was achieved un

lowly though surely made. We agre-hat co-operation proceeds on wiser an

etter lines than Christian socialism

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

aster of Canadian fiction. Charles). Roberts. The same number has leturesque Chinese article illustrat

by several genuine photographs of Chinese women. The number has, be sides, numerous sketches of present day styles. For thirty years it has

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