### **GREAT MIRACLE** OF IRRIGATION

Senator Smoot Tells in Forcible Language How it was Given to The World in Utah,

#### CAME HERE WITH PIONEERS.

And Soon it Transformed a Mighty Wilderness Into a Veritable Eden In the Desert.

'Among the speeches that were prepared for the Irrigation congress, but which were ordered into the record without delivery on account of the press of time, towards the close of the session, was the following address by United States Senator Reed Smoot from Utah: The hirthplace of irrigation in Utah, and the entire west-speaking of irrigation as it now exists, and as springing from Anglo-Saxon civilization-was the valley of the Great Salt Lake; the time of its nativity, July,1847. That was nearly 15 years before I was born. To speak, therefore, of the earliest attempts at reclaiming this once desert land by means of the socalled "miracle of irrigation," except from the standpoint of a student of hisis manifestly beyond my power. tory, is manifestly beyond my power. My father was among those who par-ticipated, if not in the initial act, at least in the initial acts of the process, but my own arrival upon the scene pressed by the feet of the hardy plo-neers and first settlers of these moun-rate values was by a later and a some tain valleys, was by a later and a some what different immigration. I cam soon enough, however, to see some of the early efforts towards redeeming the waste places where now shine the most populous cities and bloom the most productive orchards and vineyards of this favored region. I know what it is this favored region. I know what it is to be called up at day-break to "water the lot," hoe in hand, during the hours assigned by the local watermaster for that purpose, and could relate many incidents, if time allowed, concerning the growth and development of the beneficent system which has done so much and is destined to do for, more much, and is destined to do far more. for the reclamation of arid America.

#### CAME WITH THE PIONEERS.

Irrigation in these parts had its in ception with the advent of the Pio-neers, who with their associates laid the foundations of this inter-mountain empire. The census of the pioneer camp, as taken at the Missouri river at the outset of the westward journey, was as follows: 143 men, three women and two children; with 72 wagons, 93 horses, 52 mules, 66 oxen, 19 cows, and a few dogs and chickens. A year's provisions, some plows, harrows and other implements, with a liberal supply other implements, with a Boeral supply of farm and garden seeds, were includ-ed in the equipment. The journey across the great plains began in April and ended late in July. The historian of Utah, in his pen pictures of the ar-rival of these state builders upon the desolate shores of America's Dead Sea, Bays:

#### A DESOLATE PICTURE.

"It was no garden of the Hesperides upon which the Pioneers gazed that memorable July morning. Aside from

ONE STEP MORE Will be fatal to the sleep-walker. Will he draw back or will he take the final, fatal step? A great many people are in peril like the sleep-walker. They are diseased. The disease is progressing day by day. The time comes when one more step away from health is fatal The man who has suffered from indi gestion or gastric trouble goes some night to a dinner and returns home to find he has taken that last step from health

which can never be taken back. To neglect the cure of indigestion or some other form of stomach trouble is dangerous. is also inexcusable. Dr Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It purifies the blood, stimulates the iver, cures biliousness,

and eliminates bilious poisons from the sys-

The praise I would like the give your Golden Medical Discovery 'I cannot utter in words or describe with pen," writes Jas B. Ambrose. Keq. of 1205 'S. Mifflip St., Huntingdon, Pa. "I was taken the order of the source of the so know nothing.

You can get the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, 1008 pages, pa-per covers, free by sending 21 one-cent stamps, to pay expense of mailing only Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y

#### here we will build a city and a tem-ple to our God."

#### THE ENSIGN RAISED.

It has often been said, and with truth It has often been said, and with truth enough to substantiate it almost lit-erally, that the first act of the Mormon colonizers in the valley of the Great Sait Lake, was to plant the Stars and Stripes on Ensign peak. In reality, their first act was to plant potatoes on the banks of City creek, and irrigate them with the waters of that stream. It was late in July, remember, when the ploneers reached this point; the planting season was virtually past, and the pionters reached this point, and there was no time to lose if they hoped for even a meager harvest in the au-tumn. They were a thousand miles from civilization, with no base of sup-plies nearer than St. Louis or San plies nearer than St. Louis of San Francisco, with no railroads or tele-graphs as means of communication, and the seeds brought with them in their wagons from the far off fron-tler, with the scant stors of provisions still on hand, were their sole depend-ence and only bulwark, barring God's miraculars providence in the face of intraculous providence, in the face of impending starvation. That was no time for planting flags on mountain peaks—such things could wait but the planting of their crops could n't-if was measure of imminent necessity, and had to be done at once. It was not a question of potatoes versus patriotism. question of potatoes versus patriolism. The patriotism was there just the same: "Old Glory" was lifted in due season, and the nation's birthday, with the birthday of Utah and of irri-gation, celebrated again and again un-der its broad protecting folds. But never at any time did the founders of Utah, however sentimental, allow the wild steers of enthusiasm to stampede

wild steers of enthusiasm to stampede with the waron of common sense. They on sense. The first raised, or prepared to raise a crop. and raised the good old flag afterwards FIRST IRRIGATION DITCH. According to the historian aiready quoted, the first two of the pioneers to quoted, the first two of the pioneers to enter the Salt Lake valley were Orson Pratt and Erastus Snow. This was on the 21st day of July. The next day George A. Smith and others followed them, and on the morning of the 23rd, at their camp on the south branch of City Creek, near the present city and county building, a meeting was called, various committees appointed, and preparations made for putting in crops, The land having been dedicated to the Lord, ground was broken a short distance from camp, now in the very busi-ness heart of Salt Lake City, and three plows were kept going during the remainder of the day. George W. Brown William Carter and Shadrach Roundy are said to have turned the first fur-rows. Owing to the extreme dryness of the earth, plowing was at first very difficult, and more than one plowshare was broken in the hard, sun-baked, alwas broken in the hard, sun-baked, al-kaline soll-almost impenetrable, in places, as imestone. It was not until a dam had been placed in the creek, and the surrounding soil well flooded, that the work of plowing could proceed to advantage. Planting began on the morning of the 24th. Having seeded a few acces, the farmers turned the mountain waters upon their little field, and gave the ground a thorough soak-ing. And this was the beginning-the very beginning of irrigation in Utah.

semblage. On Monday morning the enders explored the valley, west and south, and during their absence those south, and during their absence those in camp planted three more acres with potatoes, and geveral acres with corn, peas and beans. These crops, put in so late, were not destined to mature, though a few small tubers, from the dize of a pea upwards, were obtained is seed for another season's use, made possible only by the use of water and tarked the first results of the modern ystem of irrigation. At the expiration of a week the following summary was reported of labor done: Three lots of land, aggregating 53 acres, had been plowed and planted with potatoes, peas, begans, corn, oats, buckwheat, and other seeds: and about three acres of corn. seeds: and about three acres of corn, with some beans and potatoes, were be-ginning to sprout. Thirteen plows and three harrows had been worked during the week, and various repairs made to broken implements. The surrounding canyons had been visited and a road made to the timber. Plowing and plant-ing were kent un until \$2 acres had ing were kept up until 83 acres had been brought under cultivation, when work of that kind was suspended for a

THE LOG FORT.

It was now decided to build a los fort, as a protection against prowling wild beasts and thieving Indians. This being done, within the rude enclosure, whose walls were a succession of con whose walls were a succession of cost tiguous huts, many of the pioneers, re-inforced by some 1,500 immigrants, passed the following winter. These log huts, with their dirt and willow roofs, huts, with their dirt and willow roots, were very leaky, and the irrigation from above, which found its way even into the heds of the occupants, was more copious than comfortable. Mean-time the leaders had returned to the Missouri river for their families and the main body of the migrating people. Prior to their return, however, they laid our Great Sait Lake City. ut Great Salt Lake City,

PIONEER SETTLEMENT.

The pioneer settlement was planned and located by Brigham Young and his associates on Wednesday, July 28, 1847. The survey, conducted by Orson Pratt, began on the 2nd of August. The city was laid off perfectly square, north, south, east and west, beginning if Temple block, which originally contained 40 acres, but was subsequently reduced to 10. The city blocks sur-rounding it each covered 10 acres, exrounding if each covered 10 acres, ex-clusive of the streets, and these blocks were each divided into eight lots, with one and a quarter acres to the lot. Houses were to be centrally located, 20 feet back from the front. Four blocks were reserved for public pur-intersecting at right angles, with more the streets were eight rods wide ntersecting at right angles, with poses, The streets were eight rods wide, stdewalks 20 feet wide on either hand. Beyond the city limits, in the farming and pasturing districts, thers of five-acre, 10-acre and 20-acre fields were laid out, the smallest ones heids were jaid out, the smallest once pearest the city, and the largest ones tarthest away. All the lands were dia-tributed by lot, with sufficient water to irrigate them, and each head of a family was given as much as he could properly care for and cultivate. There were no monopolies of land or of water. and speculation was not permitted The late President George Q. Cannon who came in the first emigration fol-lowing the Pioneers, leaves the follow-ing note on record: "I remember aplowing the Ploneers, leaves the follow-ing note on record: "I reniember ap-plying for a lot, and was told that I was not a married man, and could not have the land." Mechanics were given fiftye nores, and if their families were large enough, 16 acres, but none were given more than they actually needed. This was not a law, but a regulation, for the good of the whole community. MOUNTAIN STREAMS.

The original irrigating waters were from the mountain streams, though the Jordan and other rivers were levied Jordan and other rivers were levied upon as soon as possible for the same purpose. Hundreds of canals and ditches were constructed for convey-ing the contents of the natural streams out upon the arid lands, which soon gave birth to smilling orchards and ver-dant meadows in abundance. Where there were no means of irrigating the here were no means of irrigating the coll, it remained as before, barren and tesolate. The waters flowing into the settlements were diverted for irrigating and domestic uses at various points along the main channels, and formed little rills running down most of the streets, along the outer edges of the sidewalks. Tree planting was en-couraged, not only in the lots, where rich orchards of apple, pear, peach plum, apricot and cherry trees, with currant bushes and grape vines, made the air redolent, but also along the sidewalks, where cottonwoods, walnut, boxelder and locust cast a gratefu shade. All the streets were boulevards-thoroughfares flanked by trees It was not long before the "Mormon" metropolis, our main city, the parent and model of hundreds of others of like character, presented the appearance of an Eden in the desert, a verit-able garden of the Lord, the earlies and fairest offspring of irrigation in tab Upon the details of irrigation laws ind irrigating methods I shall not lwell. Let other tongues and pens treat that portion of the subject. It suffects me to know and to say that the laws were just and the methods effectual to the ends in view, as the present results of past toils and sucesses plainly show. Permit me to lose with the expression of an earnes wish and an unfaltering faith that the deliberations of this important body and others that shall succeed it, backed by the intelligent industry of the people thus represented, and under the smile of benign providence, will do as much in the future for arid America, as was done for Utah and her environs in the past by the founders of the comrealth, the institutors of irrigation In the west.

It isn't necessary-there is plenty of evidence. Utah's good wheat, our good wheat buyers, and experience expert millers; new and improved machinery, cleanly methods, thousands of testimonials, envious im-itators, insatiable demand

of product grocers-all of these and much more, prove the best of all-

### Husler's Flour

Springville: Mrs. Simon Bamberger. Council Jewish Women, Salt Lake City. Music

"Home Finding and Juvenile Courts" .....Capt. Wods, Salvation Army FRIDAY, OCT. 2, FORENOON.

Business meeting 9 a. m.-Reports from officers, Elec ion of officers. 11 a. m.—Reports of kindergarten 11 a. m.-Reports of Antorsa-committee, Mrs. Dusenberry; free kin-dergarten committee, Mrs. Dart; in-dustrial committee, Mrs. Aider; club extension committee, Mrs. Hilliard; art committee, Mrs. Ewing; traveling li-brary committee, Mrs. Nelden.

AFTERNOON, 2 O'CLOCK.

Music 'Do Our School Buildings Yield all

the Benefits Which They Should?" Mrs. Rebecca Little Three minute discussions by Mrs. Emma J. McVicker, Cleofan, Salt Lake City: Miss Jean Pearson, Atheneum, Park City; Mrs. A. S. Corey, Historical, Ogden; Miss Louise K, Cherry, Twenti-eth Century, Mt, Pleasant; P. E. O. society, Salt Lake City; Union club, Orangeville.

EVENING, 8 O'CLOCK. Musle.

Address Mrs. D. T. S. Dennison, presi-dent G. F. W. C.

Music. 'Responsibilities of Citizenship'' Three minute discussions by Mrs. J A. Widtsee, A. C. Woman's club, Lo-gan; Mrs. J. J. Nunn, Nineteenth Cen-tury club, Provo; Mrs. Mary M. F. Al-len, Musical club, Park City; Mrs. H. S. Young, Reapers' club, Sait Lake City; Mrs. W. H. Dale, Poets' Round Table, Sait Lake City.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 3, 10 to 11:15.

Demonstration by domestic science

AFTERNOON, 2 O'CLOCK. Music John Luther Long"....Miss Ethel Paul

Reciprocity bureau Mrs. J. A. Putnam, Miss Eva Rankin.

Music "State Institutions". Mrs. C. S. Kinney "Some Needed Reforms"...... Mrs. F. S. Richards

#### NEW LIBRARY BOOKS.

The following 30 volumes were today placed upon the shelves of the Public library:

MISCELLANEOUS. Agricultural College of Utah Experi-

Station-Thirteenth Annual port. Bostock-"The Training of Wild Ani-

mals Carpenter-"The Microscope and Its Fire Calls That Required the Department to Keep Going.



turned on and in a short time carried blaze was in progress. The night watchman saw the fire and quickly turned in the alarm. The apparatus from No. 1 responded and put the fire out with practically no loss. At 3:31 yesterday morning a crowd of vandais deliberately and maliciously broke the glass of box 34 at Third South and West Temple street and turned in a false alarm. The depart-ment responded quickly but when the firemen reached the scene of the sup-posed fire everything was as quiet as a graveyard. The fire laddies were in an ugly frame of mind and had they caught the would-be jokers there would have been something doing that would not have been to the liking of the fel-lows.

The firemen returned to the station and were just tucked snugly in bed when the third alarm came in. This time it was a genuine fire and caused a loss of about \$300. The blaze whas in a barn belonging to Mrs. G. J. By-water, 349 West Sixth South street, and was no doubt caused by careless tramps sleeping in the barn. Before theh alarm was turned in, a horse val-ued at \$75 was burned to death. The barn was completely destroyed and a house near by caught fire, but the blaze was quickly extinguished. The barn was not insured.

#### Wedding in Taeatrical Life.

Cleveland, Sept. 20.-Charles D. Wil-son, manager of the Ward & Vokes company, was married today to Miss Dorothy M. Bird, a member of the com-pany. Mr. Wilson's home is in Scattle, pany. and Mrs. Wilson is a Boston girl.

House Cleaning, Janitor Service,

Carpets cleaned on the floor.



Is the joy of the household, for without it no happiness can be complete. How sweet the picture of mother and babe, angels smile at and commend the thoughts and aspirations of the mother

bending over the cradle. The ordeal through which the expectant mother must pass, however, is so full of danger and suffering that she looks forward to the hour when she shall

feel the exquisite thrill of motherhood with indescribable dread and fear. Every woman should know that the danger, pain and horror of child-birth can be entirely avoided by the use of Mother's Friend, a scientific liniment for external use only, which toughens and render

pliable all the parts, and assists nature in its sublime work. By its aid thousands of women have passed this great crisis in perfect safety and without pain. Sold at \$1.00 per bottle by druggists. Our book of priceless value to all women sent free. Address





#### DESERET EVENING NEWS: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1903. KEPT THE BOYS BUSY.

Its scenic spiendor, which was indeed glorious, magnificent, there was little to invite and much to repel in the prospect presented to their view. A broad and barren plain hemmed in by mountains, blistering in the burning rays of the midsummer sun. No wav-ing fields, no swaying forests, no verdant meadows to rest and refresh the weary eye, but on all sides a seemingly interminable waste of sagebrush be-spangled with sunflowers,--the para-dise of the lizard, the cricket and the dise of the lazard, the cricket and the rattlesnake. Less than half way across the baked and burning valley, dividing it in twain—as if the vast bowl, in the intense heat of the Master Jotter's fires, in process of formation had cracked asunder—a narrow river, tur-bid and shallow, from south to north, in many a serienting curve Systemation in many a serpentine curv, sweeps on its sinuous way. Beyond, a lake, the river's goal, dotted with mountain isl-ands; its briny waters shammering in the sunlight like a silver shield.

the sunlight like a silver shield. "From mountains snow-capped, seamed and craggy, lifting thair king-ly heads to be crowned by the golden sun, flow, limpid, laughing streams, cold and crystal clear, leaping, dashing, foaming, flashing from rock to glen, from peak to plain. But the fresh can-yon streams are far and few, and the arid waste they water, glistening with beds of sailt and soda and pools of deadly alkali, scarcely allows them to reach the river, but midway well nigh deadly aikil, scarcely allows them to reach the river, but midway well nigh swallows and absorbs them in its thirs-ity sands. Above the line of gray and gold, of sage and sunflower, the sloping hillsides and precipitous steeps clothed with purple and dark green patches. These, the oak-brush, the squaw-ber-ry, and other scant growths, with here and there a tree casting its long shad-ow on hill or in valley, a wire-grass swamp, a few acres of withered bunchgrass, and the lazily waving wil-lows and wild rose bushes fringing the distant streams, the only green thingh

'Silence and desolation reign. A si-"Silence and desolation reign. A si-lence unbroken, save by the cricket's ceaseless chirp, the roar of the moun-tain torrent, or the whir and twitter of the passing bird. A desolation of centuries, where earth seems heaven-forsaken, where hermit nature, watch-ing, waiting, weeps and worships God amid eternal solitudes."

#### A WORTHLESS AREA.

The picture is not overdrawn. The whole of western America at that time was regarded as a "vast worthless area," and especially that part of it surrounding the Inland Sea, comprised in what was known as the Great Ba-sin, or Great American Desert, strstching east and west between the snow-crowned walls of the Wasatch and the Sierra Nevada Mountains. Insnow-crowned walls of the Wasatch and the Sierra Nevada Mountains. In-habited by wandering tribes of Indians, squalid and degraded roamed over by a few adventurous white men, hunters, trappers and guides and shumed by the occasional overland emigrant on his way to the sparsely settled Pacific coast; it was reputedly and in reality a land of desolation and death, coveted by no one, dispuraged by all. One of those rugged mountaineers, the famious Colonel Bridger, who lives with his squaw wife in a lonely log fort in what it now southwestern Wyoming, said to President Brigham Young, the Flomeer leader, as he crossed the Rocky Mountains: "Mr. Young, I would give a thousand dollars if I knew that an ear of corn would ripen in Sait Lake valley." Others of his lik aiso spoke dispargingly of the soil and climate, and advised the Ploneers not to plant a colony in this region. Samuel Bran-nan, a Mormon Elder, who had sailed from New York with a ship s company of Latter-day Saints and landed at the bay of San Francisco, leaving his col-ony in California, came overland to meet the Ploneers and urge them to continue on to the green and flowery forbidding arguments and to these forbidding arguments and to this se-ductive plea, President Young made but one answer; "This is the place;

COMING OF THE VANGUARD.

Late in the afternoon of that memor-able day-July 24-President Young, who had fallen sick at Green River with mountain fever, and from Echo canyon had sent Orson Pratt and a vanguard on before, emerged with the rear wag-ons of the pioneers from the mouth of Emigration canyon. Wilford Woodruff, in whose carriage the convalescing leader was reclining, says: "After gaz-ing a while upon this scenery-the grandest view we had beheld u- to that moment-we moved four miles across the table land to the encampment of our brethren, who had arrived two Cays before us. They had pitched upon the banks of two small streams of pure water, and had commenced plowing. On our arrival they had broken five acres of land, and had begun planting pota-toes in the valley of the Great Sait Lake." Late in the afternoon of that memor-Lake

CONTINUED TO PLANT.

The next day was the Sabbath. It was religiously observed, as usual, by the Pioneers, who rested from their la-bors and worshiped God in solemn as-

#### Do You Enjoy What You Eat?

You can eat whatever and whenever you like if you take Kodol. By the use of this remedy disordered digestion and diseased stomachs are so completely restored to health, and the full performance of their functions naturally, that such foods as would the one into a double-bow-knot are eaten without even a "rumbling" and with a posi-tive pleasure and enjoyment. And what is more these foods are assimilated and transformed into the kind of nutriment that is appropriated by the blood and tissues.

Kodol is the only digestant or combination of digestants that will digest all classes of food. In addition to this fact, it contains, in assimilative form, the greatest known tonic and reconstructive properties. Kodol cures indigestion, dyspepsia and all

disorders arising therefrom Kodol Digests What You Eat

Makes the Stomach Sweet. Bottles only. Regular size, \$1.00, holding 214 times the trial size, which sells for 50 cents.

Prepared by E. C. DeWITT & CO., Chicago, Ill. Sold by All Druggists.

FEDERATION PROGRAM. What the Club Women Will Do at

Their Big Meeting Next Month. The program committee for the com-

ing meetings of the Federation of Wo men's clubs has completed its work, and the following is the result, the program promising an exceptionally interesting session. The meeting will be held on Oct. I, 2 and 3 in the legislative hall of the City and County building. The program is as follows:

THURSDAY, OCT. 1, FORENOON.

9:30-Conference of presidents. Dis-cussion, "The Status of Woman's Clubs as a Public Beneficiary," Mrs. C. E. Coulter 10:30-Meeting of executive board. 11:30-Presentation of credentials by delegates and presidents.

AFTERNOON, 2 O'CLOCK.

Music .....Rev. Dr. Pader wocation

Addresses of welcome .....Gov, Wells, Mrs, F. D. Bickford Responses Mrs, Val Gideon, Ogden; Miss

E. Kyle, Springville. Music President's address, Mrs. C. E. Coulter

EVENING, 8 O'CLOCK.

Music.

Lake City

The Formative Period". 

stained and painted glass. Dickens—"The Poems and Verses of Charles Dickens." Ford—"A Poems and Verses of Ford—"A Few Remarks" Fountain—"The Great Mountains and Forests of South America." "History of the Washington National Monument and the Washington National Monument Society." Hunt-"History of Italy." Hutton-"Italy and the Italians." Kloss-"In the Andamans and Nicoars.

ars. Lowell—"Occult Japan." Mead—"The Influence of Emerson." Reed—"Japan," two volumes. Starr—"Notes Upon the Ethnography of Southern Mexico." Starr-"Physical Characteristics of he Indians of Southern Mexico." White-"Quo Vaditis."

FICTION. Gielow-"Old Plantation Days." Greene-"Stuart and Bamboo." Pennell-"The Buckeye Doctor." Prichard-"Karadac, Count of Ger-Read-"The Harkriders." Somerville and Ross-"All on the Irish Shore.

Steel-"In the Guardianship of God." Van Zile-"A Duke and his Double." JUVENILE.

Baldwin-"Fifty Famous Stories Re-Otis-"Teddy and Carrots." Smith-"The Roggie and Reggie Stor-

Wentworth-"Kibboo Ganey,"



Was Always Very Pale and Thin.

Nervous Prostration Faint Spells.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Saved My Life.

There is great danger in a run down con-dition. Overwork, mental strain, the cares and workes of business and the home, all have a deleterious effect upon the nerves, which in their devitalized condition readily fall prey to the attacks of disease. Aside from the danger there is no condition at-tended by so many disagreeable symptoms; such as loss of appetite, indigestion or nerv-ous dyspepsia, headache, tired feeling and loss of ambition together with the agony of sleepless nights spent in tossing restlessly about, only to rise exhausted in the morning. Dr. Miles Nervine is a true nerve tonic which, by strengthening the nerves, restores which, by strengthening the nerves, restores health and appetite and brings sweet sleep. health and appetite and brings sweet sleep. "For six years I suffered almost constantly from a complication of troubles which culmi-nated in complete nervous prostration. I had no appetite, I could not sleep, I suffered from indigestion and nervousness. As is so often the case in nervous prostration I fre-quently had weak, fainting spells. Doctors did not help me. They said my blood was very poor, and I know my face was always very pale. The very first bottle of Dr. Miles' NervineI took gave me noticeable relief and I felt stronger than I had in years. My neighbors in Puyallup, Wash, where I then lived will testify to this. I also used some of Dr. Miles' Restorative Tonic and Anti-Pain Pills. I helieve the Dr. Miles Remedies saved my life."—Mas. J. C. BENZDICT, Tuck-er, Utah.

All druggists sell and guarantee first bot-tle Dr. Miles' Remedies. Send for free book on Nervous and Heart Diseases. Address on Nervous and Heart Diseases, Dr. Miles Medicat Co., Eikhart, Ind.

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