

# DESERET EVENING NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.  
(Sunday excepted)  
Corner of South Temple and East Temple  
Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Charles W. Penrose - Editor.  
Horace G. Whitney - Business Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.  
(In Advance):  
One Year ..... \$3.00  
Six Months ..... 1.50  
Three Months ..... .75  
One Month ..... .25  
Saturday Edition, Per Year ..... 3.00  
Semi-Weekly, Per Year ..... 2.00

Correspondence and other reading matter for publication should be addressed to the EDITOR.  
Address all business communications and all remittances:  
THE DESERET NEWS  
Salt Lake City, Utah.

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

SALT LAKE CITY, APRIL 12, 1906

## QUEER CITY LEGISLATION.

In looking over the ordinance passed by the City Council on Monday evening, declaring certain private alleys to be nuisances and directing them to be paved, guttered and curbed, and imposing a fine for failure, we experienced a feeling of surprise that such a measure could be put through without opposition and apparently without thorough investigation. In the first place, the boundaries of the district intended to be under operation of the ordinance are so described, as to leave some doubt in the minds of a great many people as to what is really intended by the description, which is as follows:

Section 1. That all private alleys between the west side of West Temple street and the east side of State street and the north side of East South Temple street and the south side of Third South street, and each of them hereby is declared to be detrimental to the health, peace and comfort of the inhabitants of this city, and as such each of them is hereby declared to be a nuisance.

There are private alleys, no doubt, between the east side of West Temple street and the west side of State street; also between the south side of East South Temple and the north side of Third South street, but the reverse is named in both instances in the paragraph we have taken from the ordinance. That is a minor consideration, perhaps, but it is one of the indications that the measure was loosely constructed.

The declaration that those private alleys are each of them a public nuisance, is more serious, even though it partakes of the ridiculous. It is not those alleys or either of them that constitutes a nuisance. An alley itself is not "detrimental to the health, peace and comfort of the inhabitants of this city." On the contrary, it is and is intended to be for the convenience and benefit of those inhabitants. If any alley in the city is in an unsanitary condition, if accumulations of filth or waste matter render it detrimental, it is not the alley itself but those accumulations that are a nuisance, and they may be abated under present ordinances and regulations.

But how will the city authorities proceed to abate an alley? Is it to be shut up, or torn up, or built up or what? Why, the ordinance says, it shall be paved, guttered and curbed, under certain penalties that are imposed for neglect or noncompliance. But the alley will remain, will it not? And it is the alley or a number of alleys in a specified district that are declared to be a nuisance. If they are paved, guttered and curbed, as required, they may yet be allowed to harbor such materials as would create a public nuisance, notwithstanding the carrying out of the requirement of the ordinance. What then? It would be the offensive matter left there that would constitute a nuisance, and the abatement of it would be the removal of that which is offensive, would it not?

And why is an alley within the bounds described a nuisance, and alleys in other parts of town be all right? Perhaps it is intended at some time to bring them all within the scope and intent of the ordinance, so that every alley in town will be considered before the law as a public nuisance, no matter how clean it may be kept or how free from anything detrimental to health, or how necessary to the comfort and convenience of the people of the neighborhood.

But why should an alley be declared a nuisance because it is unpaved, and whole streets where mud and slush abound in some seasons and thick dust in others, be left out of the denunciation? A number of queries are suggested in this connection by the remarkably worded ordinance, but we will not pursue that line of remark any further. We will draw attention, however, to a more serious phase of the subject. It is this:

What right has the city to compel the owners of private property to pave, gutter and curb it? Suppose the owners of a private alley refuse or neglect to comply with the requirement. Do the framers of that measure think that a court of competent jurisdiction would sustain such an edict or declare the city competent to enforce it? If the city was to enter upon such private property and attempt to pave, gutter and curb it without the consent of the owners, would it not be lawful for the latter to resist such encroachment, or at any rate refuse to pay the cost of the work or any part of it?

This is a legal question which would be very likely to find its way into the courts, and we advise the mayor to look into it very closely before appending his signature to such a queer specimen of law and legislation. If it was drawn under the scrutiny or supervision of the city attorney, it does not reflect very great credit upon his judicial acumen nor his literary ability, both of which in times past have been considered somewhat eminent. We fear that some less competent hand has manipulated this peculiar document, and we hope that in its present form it will not find its way into the ordinance book of Salt Lake City. Why in the world did it slip through the council without critical investigation?

## ABOUT MAKING TROUBLE.

The Denver Republican, under the appropriate caption, "Rules for Yellow Journalism," states with great accuracy what the policy of this class of journalism is. It is making trouble. It thrives on the trouble it succeeds in conjuring up, like the loathsome beast that devour its own offspring. "Make trouble," make it turbulent trouble, if you can, but make trouble. That is the first and the last, the alpha and the omega of that class of journalism. Here are some paragraphs from our Denver contemporary:

"An enterprise that gives employment to people, pays taxes and builds up a community affords unlimited scope for trouble. Once it gets established, hop onto it. Its special privilege is to do the best it can; ours the special privilege to do it. Show how it makes money, others who make money are our meat; we need it. Show how it makes more than any workman in its employ, that makes the workmen suspicious and they will buy tomorrow's paper to find out how they are being jobbed. Then they will vote for us because we tell them what wicked men are those who pay them wages."

"Remember that trouble making is contagious; like measles. If one of our fellows gets so enthusiastic that he just has to go out and kill a few people or blow up some properties, remember that we put him up to it, and stand by him. He is playing our game. We do it. Trouble, trouble, until the owners of properties and the employers. It tickles our fellows, and the others are against us anyhow. It may bother some people to understand why rich men should kill each other and blow up their own properties. They will buy our papers to get the answer. (This is about the cleverest thing we do.) Trouble, trouble, until the people are unable to think! Then they get to guessing we must be right. See?"

"Keep the people guessing. Never let them rest a minute; they might get to thinking. There are always new ways to make trouble. Persistence and faithful pursuit of them will earn you a nice ham every Christmas, so long as you are able to keep on troubling, and a big funeral when you die."

It was a great philosopher who formulated the axiom about fooling people, whether the honor belongs to Lincoln or Barnum, but the yellow peril in journalism comes as near fooling all the people all the time as it is possible to perform that feat, simply by making trouble, and stirring up discontent. How long will the sensible American public tolerate the antics that easily may become a menace to public safety? The fool that plays with fire in the vicinity of a haystack, or who rocks the boat for the pleasure of seeing confusion, is more harmless than the yellow scandal-monger who has no other ambition in life than to stir up trouble, for his own profit.

According to a Washington dispatch, President Roosevelt intends dealing with the magazine writers and others who recently have tried to create the impression that our national government is rotten. He will, it is said, deliver a speech on Decoration day at Norfolk, Va., in which he will make clear his conviction that certain of these writers have brought many people to a false view of political and economic leaders and will condemn them for creating this impression. It is understood that the President will lay particular stress upon the failure of trouble-brewers to point out the good that exists among the big men of the nation and contrast this with the avidity with which they have made a business of raking up all the graft and rascality they can find. It is understood also the President will call attention to their failure to expose the men responsible for murder and criminal prosecution in connection with labor troubles.

## GARDEN CITIES.

The so-called Garden city movement in England seems to be attracting a great deal of attention. It is an attempt to solve the great problem of overcrowded cities and depopulated rural districts. The Garden City association has the sympathy and active support of many prominent and influential men.

In a meeting recently held by the association James Bryce delivered an address that attracted attention throughout the country. He claimed that the cities of England and the United States were growing too large, and that it was time steps were taken to check their growth. The present extraordinary development of cheap and rapid transit, he said, did not meet the problem at hand. While it did relieve the residence congestion of the industrial population to a material degree, yet the work hours of the people are passed in a feld atmosphere, and the half-hour or hour journey morning and evening in crowded tram and railroad cars afforded no rest in the proper sense of the term.

The Garden City association proposes to raise the standard of health and comfort of the workmen, and procure for agriculturists a good market near home, and to do this on land owned by the workmen themselves, or the municipality.

The plan is for each community to own, say, a few acres of land, the center of which is to be laid out as a town, with streets, boulevards, parks, etc. The center of the town consists of a well watered garden, and surrounding this are the public buildings. Outside this is the public park, and this is surrounded by the "crystal palace," a circular structure where all kinds of goods are for sale. Then comes the part of the city occupied by the residences. This is traversed by avenues and boulevards. Factories and warehouses, dairies, coal yards, timber-yards, etc., are all relegated to the outer ring of the circular town site.

The agricultural portion of the land is divided into farms, cow pastures, etc., and the refuse of the city is utilized on the farms, as far as possible. Dotted about the land are various charitable institutions, supported and managed by public-spirited citizens.

and not under the control of the municipality.

This is, in brief, the Garden City plan. As far as it has been put to the test, it is claimed for it that it has proved successful. The experiment should be of considerable interest in this country, as well as in England. For here too, the larger cities are being overcrowded, and the question of monopoly of land will come up sooner or later. It would be better to apply a preventive than to wait until a curative becomes absolutely necessary.

## NOT VERY STRANGE.

The London World notes as something curious that so many American women have been unhappy in the matrimonial ventures with European noblemen. Several instances are quoted. Among them is Duchess Devalany, formerly Miss Morton, who suffered indentures for years and finally discovered that she had not acquired the right to the mud-bespattered title she had paid for. There is Eva Julia Bryant Mackay who married a scapegrace of a prince. There are many others.

But their experience is not curious. It would be curious, if they should obtain happiness that way. Most of those foreign noblemen are not only poor in means, but also weak in physical health, and morally they are corpses of which it can truthfully be said, as it was of Lazarus, "he stinketh." They go to the American matrimonial market to exchange a title for a wife with money, generally to save themselves and the whole family from financial ruin. And they have so exaggerated ideas of the overwhelming honor they confer upon an American girl by offering a rotten title in exchange for a fortune, that they cannot but make life miserable for the poor girl.

There is no pleasure in dragging the names of citizens before the public, but they furnish a solemn warning to American heiresses not to sell themselves for empty titles. If they are looking for happiness, there is misery enough at home, as the records of the divorce courts amply testify, but the chances are always against the girl that throws herself away upon a foreign fortune-hunter. Millions of happy homes here testify to the worthiness of the American husband. It is strange that women should be so fascinated by titles. Perhaps it will be necessary some day to make a number of American titles in order to save the girls from the wiles of foreign destroyers of happiness.

## SYMPTOMS OF INSANITY.

France is passing through an experience of labor troubles. It seems that a strike in the mining district where the recent calamity occurred, was to some extent responsible for the delay in the rescue work. In one part of the country the property of a rich manufacturer has been pillaged and burned. The question of recognition of a union was the critical point there as here. The owner of the factory had discharged a laborer, and his associates demanded his reinstatement. When this request was not acceded to, the property was destroyed. In another district blood has been shed in a labor conflict. It is strange that such occurrences can take place in republics, where the people rule and have the power of making laws and appointing officers, and of taking every measure needed for the adjustment of the interests of the various classes, as required from time to time. But the unrest and uneasiness among the people of the world are general. There are undercurrents everywhere that threaten to break out like volcanoes, and it is a question whether this unrest is, in all cases, the expression of a conscious, reasonable recognition of what is needed, or wanted, or whether it is not rather the feverish restlessness of one suffering from an attack of a disease. There is something wrong when laborers in a civilized community are impelled to rise against one another and shed blood, instead of quietly and calmly seeking a solution of all problems. If such deeds are not symptoms of insanity, what are they?

Vesuvius is raising Old Ned in razina towns and villages.

"Ashes to ashes," is the order of the day around Vesuvius.

A civic league is a sort of higher law to a municipal government.

Bring the negotiations for water to a close and bring the water to the city.

Evidently it is the ambition of the Second street club to make Second first.

It is hard to say what Dowle will get eventually, but he is taking it easy.

The campaign in Indiana will be a sort of curtain-raiser for the fall elections.

Mr. Carnegie is a great reader of poetry. He may have got his reform spelling fancy from it.

In the great move for parking the streets it is strange that no one has suggested parking the artillery in them.

Professor Jenks of Cornell university says that a man can earn a million dollars honestly. But those who can earn it honestly or otherwise are few and far between.

The dry dock Dewey drifted twenty-three hours in a storm on the Mediterranean! It is indeed a wonder that it did not go down. Its name may have had something to do with keeping it afloat.

Maxim Gorky, the Russian novelist, thinks that M. Witte is a scoundrel. Not so think the American people. His course at Portsmouth if it did not endear him to them, at least raised him very high in their estimation. And his career since he returned to his country has but enhanced their opinion of him. Mr. Gorky has made a mistake

in denouncing him the very first thing on arriving in America.

The present eruption of Vesuvius is among the most violent in its history. The greatest of all was in 79, when Pompeii and Herculaneum were overwhelmed and more than a quarter of a million people perished. In 1631 Torre del Greco and a great part of the surrounding country were destroyed, and some four thousand persons perished. There was a violent eruption in 1767, the thirty-fourth from the time of 79. In 1794 Torre del Greco was destroyed for a second time. In the last century there were a number of eruptions, all more or less violent. In 1861 Torre del Greco suffered a third devastation. During the present disturbances Ottajano seems to have suffered most though it is far from being alone in its unhappy lot.

## AHEAD WITH IRRIGATION.

Portland Oregonian.  
Announcement from authoritative sources that contracts will soon be let for the construction of a dam in the Unvillia irrigation tract for storage of water for irrigation gives assurance that the government is going ahead with the reclamation project in that section of the state. The enterprise, though small in comparison with some of the others that have been undertaken, is of great importance not only to that immediate locality, but to Portland and the entire state. An area of 20,000 acres, now unproductive, will be made as valuable as any agricultural land in the coast, the low altitude making this a more promising field for irrigation work than most of the projects that have been approved.

## CLANSMEN.

Rochester Union.  
Kentucky has a law, just enacted, which prohibits theatrical "performances calculated to inspire race prejudice." It was passed for the purpose of preventing performances of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and is generally approved, though, of course, there are many people there who cannot see that the dramatic representation of the wonderful book can in any way "inspire race prejudice." The back country legislators are, however, of the opinion that the play has a bad effect on the minds of the people, so "Uncle Tom" will have to go around the Blue Grass state on its way over the kerosene route of one night stands.

## CANADA NEEDS US.

New York Evening Sun.  
It [The Toronto Sun] went on to show that Great Britain could not unaided defend the defense of the Canadian frontier, or detach a fleet for its protection, if her own ports were in danger from the attack of a great maritime power, or perhaps of two powers. It came to the conclusion, that the whole matter "Danger, as long as we [Canada] are clear of European quarrels, there is none. To say nothing of sentiment, the substantial interests of the people of the United States are too closely bound up with ours, their investments on this side of the line are too large, for it to be possible that they should permit a foreign invasion of Canada; while to aggression upon us on their own part, not the faintest tendency exists." It has been demonstrated, especially since Earl Grey visited the line to make his friendly visit as Governor General, that the United States view the growth of Canada in population, wealth and everything that makes a nation, not with the distrust of a rival, but with the sympathetic interest of a friend.

## JUST FOR FUN.

Reputation.  
It is generally safe to assume that the dog with a bad name has at least been foolish enough to show his teeth.

His Innocence.  
"I was so glad, Mr. Gotalot, to hear of your innocence. It seems to me the government ought to be in better business than prosecuting enterprising citizens simply because they have the ability and courage to loom above their less-gifted competitors like little ant hills."

More Ambitions.  
Phroogle—if you want to get ahead, why don't you cut down your personal expenses?

Friendship's Tribute.  
"Didn't the wedding go off nicely?" exclaimed Miss Sweetun, enthusiastically.

"Yes," said Miss Tartun, "except that poor dear hadn't been quite so prompt in making her response. She hadn't the slightest reason to fear that Jack would repent and back out when she had him actually at the altar."

Misrepresented.  
Archle—Miss Hartum, did you say you wouldn't marry me if I were the last man in the world?

Miss Tartum—I did not, Mr. Feather-top. Somebody has been telling you an untruth. I said I wouldn't marry you if you were the last man in the entire solar system.—Chicago Tribune.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Everybody's Magazine announces the following notable succession of articles of interest—the great Church Conventions at Rochester and New York; Divorce; Lawson on Insurance and Finance; Russell's "Soldiers of the Common Good"; The Coal Trust. The Truth about Panama; Industrial articles by Upton Sinclair, showing the practical effect of Trust-oppression in the name of the workmen; etc.—The Ridgway-Taylor company, 31 East Seventeenth street, New York.

The American Boy for April will please the boys with its 161 pictures illustrating stories and leading articles. Boys who love animals will follow with eager delight "Shaggy-coat," the biography of a beaver, by Clarence Hawks, the blind naturalist, "Shad Fishermen Casting their Big Nets," and "Bird Migrations," by Prof. Thoms. Games and sports are represented by a baseball story. It brings number six of "Stories Out of the Editor's Life." Under the heading of athletics comes "My Tour of the Antipodes," part I of the story of Arthur Duffey's sporting contests in Australia as told by himself. Of short stories there are "A Brave Korean," "Wolves at the Door," "The Biggest Fool at Last," and "The Truth About the Cowboy." The number will interest every member of the family.—The Sprague Publishing Co., Detroit, Mich.

The Easter number of Collier's Weekly is very handsomely illustrated, and contains a seasonable and timely reading. Among the notable pictures are: "The Cover Design," "His

Easter Lily," which forms the frontispiece; "Arabian Nights' Entertainment," "A Big Order for the Church," "A Pillar of Society" and "The True 'Lixie' are illustrated stories. The editorials and "What the World is Doing" are interesting features.—416 West, Thirteenth street, New York.

Wayside Tales for April presents a series of portraits of French women, and many other fine illustrations. It has a story, "The Auto Idol," a story, "The Girl as to Men," articles on "The Automobile in Society," "The Darwin Psychology," and other subjects. There are also a number of other short stories, some poems, a "Woman's Department," and notes on "Spring Fashions." It is an interesting number.—M. S. Co., Manhattan Building, Chicago.

New Grand Theatre  
TONIGHT For One  
The Beautiful Play of the Great French Revolution.  
For the Benefit of Mr. Theo. Lorch.  
"A SOLDIER OF THE EMPIRE"

Tomorrow night, benefit for Theo. Lorch Company, "The Fatal Love." Saturday matinee and night, "Tah." Next week by special permission of Charles Frohman, MISS GEORGIA HARPER will present for the first time in Salt Lake at popular prices, "The Masterpiece of David Belasco," "ZAZA."

SALT LAKE THEATRE GEO. D. PYPER  
Friday and Saturday, and Saturday Matinee.  
THE FAMOUS ORIGINALS,  
MURRAY & MACK  
And Their All-Fun Crowd.  
40-PEOPLE-40.

"AROUND THE TOWN."  
THE LATEST MUSICAL SATIRE OF NEW YORK LIFE.  
Prices—5c to \$1.00; Matinee—5c to 75c.  
Next Attraction—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Nellie Stewart in "Sweet Night of Gypsy Love." Prices—5c to \$1.00. Sale now on.

Opheum  
Modern Vaudeville.  
MR. EDWIN STEVENS,  
Assisted by Miss Sarah in "A NIGHT OUT."  
E. FREDERIC HAWLEY & CO.  
THE WARD TRIO.  
THE HOLIDAYERS.  
THE GREAT BELLO.  
EARLY AND LATE.  
THE INSURANCE SOLICITOR.  
BY THE KINODROME.  
Every evening (except Sunday), 2c, 5c, 7c, Matinee, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 10c, 2c, 5c.

Lyric Theatre  
TONIGHT!  
THE BEST IN TOWN!  
Fun from start to finish.  
Reilly & Wood's  
Big Show.  
50 PRETTY GIRLS  
AND  
7-BIG VAUDEVILLE ACTS-7

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Simply Great, 10 cents at  
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Open All Night.

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Can reach Salt Lake City for everything up to date in the Drug line. Call us up.  
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Sugar Co., Amal. Sugar Co., Utah  
Sugar Co., stocks, bonds and Bank  
stocks Bought and Sold on commission.  
Both Phones 127. 35 Main St.

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Deseret News Building,  
By the Monument. Phone 374.

FUMIGATION  
MADE EASY  
By Dr. Leininger's Formaldehyde Generator. Simple, convenient, can be used right in the sick room. Prevents diphtheria, small-pox, and other contagions. Vermin cannot live where used—certain death to bed bugs, moths, etc. The Generator, with a jar of solidified formaldehyde, costs only \$1.00.

Those  
Toasted  
Marshmallows  
two days now, but we don't expect to have them two days after you have read this.

Schramm's  
Where the Cars Stop.  
The great prescription drug store.

# At Z. C. M. I.

THE "ALWAYS BUSY" STORE.

## BARGAIN FRIDAY!

This new departure is proving to be real popular with the ladies of Salt Lake, and a big success for Z. C. M. I. The "sales" on this day during the past three weeks have been well attended, and already the women are beginning to talk about "Bargain Friday at Z. C. M. I." If you come, you'll talk about it too, as the bargains offered are sure to impel you to comment on them to your neighbors. Please note the hours.

IT'S A BENEFIT TO ALL.

## EASTER MILLINERY

"Bargain Friday" Hat Sale.

From 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.  
Three lines of pretty Suit Hats for Spring. Some of the most exquisite tailor-made Hats yet shown, in all the shades of green, brown, blue, old rose and black. Every price a bonafide reduction.

\$5.00 HAT for \$3.35  
\$7.00 HAT for \$4.65  
\$9.00 HAT for \$6.00

40c White Mercerized Waistings, 25c.  
From 2 to 5 p. m.  
25,000 yards of the daintiest White Mercerized Waistings ever shown here will be placed on sale. All the latest patterns are shown in stripes, checks, figures and dots. Purchased to sell at 40c a yard. Will be made a special for these three hours, at 25c.

LADIES' 20c VESTS FOR 10c.  
From 2 to 5 p. m.  
As a special attraction in our Underwear department, Friday, we will offer a Ladies' Low Neck and Sleeveless Vest, in two new and dainty styles for Spring and Summer wear. It is our regular 20c quality, and will be sold during these three hours for 10c.

Get One of Our 25c Clothes Brushes for 10c  
NOW SELLING IN GROCERY DEPT. ONLY A FEW LEFT.  
WE WILL HOLD STRICTLY TO THE HOURS ADVERTISED.

Zion's Cooperative  
Mercantile Institution  
HAS THE PEOPLE'S CONFIDENCE  
Our Drug Dept. is at 113-114 South Main St.

Knitted Garments at Cutler's  
Light Weight Fine Cotton, per pair ..... 75c  
Medium Weight Fine Cotton, per pair ..... 85c  
Best Grade Fine Cotton, per pair ..... \$1.25  
Others at \$1.00, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.25, and \$2.50 per pair.

Ladies' Fabric Gloves, the long elbow kind, per pair ..... 75c  
Other kinds and other colors at various prices.

LACES, TORCHONS and ALLOVERS.  
HANDKERCHIEFS, RIBBONS.  
Sateens, per yard ..... 15c and 12 1/2c  
Batiste, per yard ..... 15c  
Madras, per yard ..... 12 1/2c  
Rice Mull, per yard ..... 12 1/2c  
Voile ..... 12 1/2c  
De Lux Suitings ..... 20c  
Clinton and Scotch Plaids for Children's Dresses at HALF PRICE.  
Men's Suits Made to Order from Provo Casimires, \$15.00 and \$20.00.

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36 MAIN STREET, SALT LAKE CITY  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CHAMBERLAIN  
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JOHN M. CHAMBERLAIN, Prop.  
61 MAIN STREET.  
Successors to Van Sant and Chamberlain.  
Reliable Pianos and Organs at low prices. Every customer is a friend made by square dealing. Come and see us.  
PIANOS.  
Mason & Hamlin, A. B. Chase, Conover, Strohmer, Hobart M. Cable, Cable.  
ORGANS.  
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Are Never Out Of  
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Those  
Toasted  
Marshmallows

By Dr. Leininger's Formaldehyde Generator. Simple, convenient, can be used right in the sick room. Prevents diphtheria, small-pox, and other contagions. Vermin cannot live where used—certain death to bed bugs, moths, etc. The Generator, with a jar of solidified formaldehyde, costs only \$1.00.

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two days now, but we don't expect to have them two days after you have read this.

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