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DESERET NEWS PHONES.

Persons desiring to communicate by  
telephone with any department of the  
Deseret News will save themselves and  
this establishment a great deal of annoyance  
if they will take time to notice these  
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For the Chief Editor's office, 74-2.  
For Deseret News Book Store, 74-2.  
For City Editor and Reporters, 229-2.  
For Business Manager, 229-2.  
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WISHARD AT IT AGAIN.

Among the most vicious and unscrupulous  
of the professional defamers of the  
"Mormons" is Rev. Dr. S. E. Wishard,  
a member of that infelicitous  
association in this city that occupies most  
of its time in forging for stories about  
the "Mormon" Church and its members,  
that can be utilized in lectures  
and sermons and startling narratives  
in the East, preliminary to the inevitable  
collection or subscription. Recently  
that pulpit romancer addressed the  
Y. M. C. A. at Indianapolis on a Sunday  
afternoon, and, of course, his subject  
was "Mormonism." A report of his  
harangue, which was but a repetition  
of those hackneyed remarks which are  
familiar to all who have noticed Wishard's  
wanderings and warping of the truth,  
was furnished to the Deseret News,  
and is vouchered for by the  
young lady referred to in the following  
communication to the Indianapolis  
News, who with other pronounces Elder  
Manwaring's letter to us substantially  
correct. Among other falsehoods  
said to have been told by Dr. Wishard,  
were the assertions that he "introduced  
the Bible into Utah," and that the  
"Mormons" are "ignorant and degraded  
as well as priest-ridden." Here is his  
further attack; in the Indianapolis paper:

"To the Editor of the News:

"Sir—Will you permit me to give my  
Indianapolis friends a specimen of Mormon  
morals, as now exhibited by a Mormon  
missionary in Indianapolis? While  
visiting Indianapolis recently, I was  
invited to address the Y. M. C. A. on the  
subject of Mormonism, Sunday afternoon.  
The address was given, I reported my  
statements by quotations from the inspired  
teachings of the Mormon priesthood. Elder  
Manwaring was not present and did not hear  
the address. But he wrote a third of a  
column to the Deseret News, the Mormon  
paper at Salt Lake, in which he says a  
score of things that are not true.  
There was present in the meeting a  
young lady, a convert to Mormonism from  
the Presbyterian church of Richmond, Ind.  
After the audience had nearly all  
passed out she came forward and modestly  
introduced herself as a Mormon. She  
thought I had not fairly represented  
the Mormons. Of course, being deceived  
by the missionaries, she did not know what  
Mormonism was. After a few words she  
retired, expressing the hope to see me in  
Salt Lake City. Elder Manwaring represents  
this modest young lady as exploding an  
argumentative bomb that terrified the  
speaker. He then proceeds to put into  
the mouth of that young lady the  
state arguments that are affected here  
in Utah, and have been the stock  
arguments in all the past, not one of  
which did he present to me, and probably  
had never heard them.  
It is to be hoped that the Christian  
people will appreciate the missionary  
efforts made in Indianapolis. That they  
may have a taste of what we get in  
Utah, let me quote from Bishop Orson  
Whitney, in his Christmas address to the  
people yesterday. He said: 'The two most  
important events in the religious history  
of the world took place in the month of  
December, almost coeval with each other.  
One of them was the birth of Christ,  
and the other the birth of Joseph Smith.'  
He then proceeded to draw the parallel,  
showing how exactly the person, position  
and experience of Smith corresponded with  
that of the Savior.  
S. E. WISHARD.  
Salt Lake City, Utah.

As Dr. Wishard, in his usual style,  
misrepresented and garbled Bishop O.  
F. Whitney's Christmas discourse in the  
Salt Lake Tabernacle, a synopsis of  
which was published next day in the  
Deseret News, which did not attempt  
to give anything like a verbatim report,  
Elder Manwaring wrote to Bishop  
Whitney for a statement of what he  
actually said on the points put forward  
by Dr. Wishard, and we are permitted  
to copy Brother Whitney's reply, which  
is as follows:

"Dear Brother—Yours of January 10th  
to hand, with the clipping of the Indianapolis  
News, Mr. Wishard's letter to that paper on  
"Mormon Teachings." In compliance with your request for a  
statement of what I said at the Salt Lake  
Tabernacle on Christmas day, I hereby  
quote myself as follows:

"God so loved the world that He gave  
His only begotten Son, that whosoever  
should believe on Him should not perish,  
but have everlasting life." That was the  
first and greatest of all Christian  
gifts, and the next greatest, to the  
mind of the Latter-day Saint, was when  
Joseph Smith, the Prophet, was sent  
into the world. We do not confound  
these two characters, nor do we seek to  
establish any parallel between them.  
We do not worship Joseph Smith, but  
in only one of many gilly stories, based  
less on fact, than on fiction, concerning  
the "Mormon" people. We worship the  
Redeemer, and we revere the Prophet  
as the servant of God, standing at the head  
of this dispensation of the fulness of  
times, in which the Savior's work, be-

gun anciently, is to be consummated,  
and all things in Christ gathered into  
one. As compared with the Redeemer,  
whose pre-eminence we all acknowledge,  
Joseph the Prophet was but as a  
star to the blazing sun. I wish to  
make perfectly clear, at the beginning  
of my discourse, that we do not place  
him side by side, do not confound him  
with the other, or draw any parallel  
between them. At the same time, when  
their careers are closely scanned, some  
points of resemblance may be found in  
them.

Having said this much, I quoted the  
opening verses of the Gospel of St. John,  
and the words of Abinadi in the Book  
of Mormon expressing precisely the  
belief of the Latter-day Saints relative  
to Jesus Christ; and after emphasizing  
what I had previously said about the  
distinction to be drawn between  
Jesus and Joseph, I dropped the subject  
of the Prophet to the end. I did not  
say that both were born in December,  
I believed, as doubtless you do, that  
the Savior was born in April, but merely  
mentioned as a coincidence, that Joseph's  
birth was just two days before the one  
celebrated throughout Christendom  
as the anniversary of the natal day of  
the Redeemer.

The Deseret News report of my remarks,  
which you have, though not perfect,  
is very good. It contains a few inaccuracies,  
such as the substitution of Palmyra for Manchester,  
as the place where the Smith family resided  
at the time of the religious revival;  
the statement that Joseph came as "an  
acceptable Christmas gift to the world";  
and the words, "granting that such might  
be the case," used a few lines before  
the testimony of Josiah Quincy. These are  
mistakes of the reporter, made inadvertently  
through haste. At the close of my discourse  
I quoted a few lines from Tullidge's  
"Life of Joseph the Prophet," in which  
the writer, who was a non-Mormon,  
compares the tragic deaths of Jesus on  
Calvary and Joseph at Carthage. That was  
all there was to it.

Mr. Wishard, in his letter to the Indianapolis  
News, quotes from the Salt Lake Tribune's  
report of my remarks, and adds an assertion  
of his own. I did not use the language attributed  
to me by the anti-Mormon paper, and I  
did not draw any parallel between Joseph  
Smith and Jesus Christ, as the reverend  
gentleman declares. Mr. Wishard squarely  
reverses what I actually said on that occasion.  
With best wishes to you and the brethren  
and sisters in your vicinity, I remain,  
Your brother and fellow laborer,  
ORSON F. WHITNEY.

It must appear strange to ordinary  
beholders that persons of the stripe and  
standing of Dr. Wishard and his ilk  
cannot find enough to do in expounding  
their own faith and trying to convert  
other people to its tenets, but must  
perforce spend so much time and energy  
in perambulating through the land to  
stir up animosity against the "Mormons."  
In doing so Wishard has to misquote  
"Mormon" speakers, burlesque "Mormon"  
doctrine, and blackguard the "Mormon"  
people, in order to arouse sufficient interest  
to make his peregrinations and pulpit efforts  
frequently profitable. It is frequently  
asserted that the American public likes  
to be humbugged. And certainly the saying  
appears plausible, when we consider  
the manner in which pious folks are  
being humbugged by anti-Mormon  
orators like our Presbyterian prevaricator.

GENERAL PROSPERITY.

Reviews of the past year and forecasts  
concerning the financial outlook generally  
dwell on the material prosperity that  
has been enjoyed and that is likely to  
continue without interruption. And it is  
probably true that never before in the  
world's history was there so much wealth  
as there is now. Nor was it ever so  
universally distributed. There were money  
kings in the dim past, who commanded  
their millions, and who were the object  
of admiration by the hosts of abject slaves  
that circled around them and lived off  
the crumbs that fell from their tables.  
Their fame went far, and the curious  
came from afar to see and admire the  
luxury displayed. Then wealth became  
more general and a few in each state  
shared the riches that formerly had  
been gathered in one place. But the  
masses were still poor.

Today the opportunities have been  
opened up for all to have a part in the  
material prosperity of the world. Everything  
is certainly not in the ideal condition  
of perfection that would be most  
desirable. Financial tyranny has not yet  
been suppressed. But it is safe to say  
that the average prosperity of the American  
people is higher than has been reached  
by any nation in the past, and higher than  
now exists in any other country than our  
own. The average wealth per capita, as  
proved by statistics, leave no doubt that  
our nation at the present time has reached  
a height nowhere else and at no other  
time attained. This, certainly, is gratifying,  
for it means that influence and power  
are being distributed among the people.

The thought is appropriate at this  
time, that material prosperity is not the  
chief end to be attained. It is not the  
greatest good. It is, and should be,  
only a means to an end—a stepping-stone  
by which to reach something higher  
and nobler. We need to get away from  
the crowd of money-worshippers and  
labor for higher moral standards, and  
for purer political principles and for  
more refining social conditions. Wealth  
is good, as far as it is employed in the  
pursuit of these ideals, but when all  
human activity is directed toward the  
accumulation of wealth and nothing else,  
even prosperity becomes an evil and a  
curse. Let us hope for an era in which  
popular influence for the loftiest ideals  
will be in proportion to the general  
material prosperity enjoyed.

INHUMAN WARFARE.

A correspondent of a French paper  
charges the Russians with inhuman and  
cruel warfare, in violation of international  
agreements. He especially points out  
that the long lines of dead Japanese  
killed being buried, offered a horrible  
spectacle. The greater part of them  
were unrecognizable in consequence  
of the mutilations that had been inflicted  
upon them by the explosion of hand  
grenades of dynamite.  
The use of such grenades, he asserts,  
is by general agreement prohibited.  
The article relating to this matter reads:  
"Considering that the progress of civilization  
should have for its effect the  
amelioration as far as possible of the  
calamities of war; that the only legiti-

mate end that states should propose for  
themselves during a war is the enfeeblement  
of the military forces of the enemy;  
that to that effect it would suffice to place  
out of combat the greatest possible number  
of men; that this end would be surpassed  
by the employment of weapons which  
sacrifice the sufferings of men beyond the  
time of combat, or render their death  
inevitable; that the employment of such  
weapons is contrary to the laws of humanity."

The contracting parties pledge themselves to mutually renounce, in case  
of war between themselves, the employment  
of their armies and navies of projectiles  
having a weight of less than 400 grammes  
which are explosive or are charged with  
fulminating or inflammable substances."

The civilized nations of the earth ought  
to have a word to say about the violation  
of such pledges. Else they are a mockery.  
Then there is another mode of warfare  
employed by Russia, which should be at  
once prohibited. According to accounts  
the Russian soldiers are in the habit of  
digging deep pits, at the bottom of which  
are placed sharpened stakes. The pits are  
covered up, and the Japanese, in their  
forward movements fall through the thin  
covering and are impaled on the stakes.  
In our age such warfare should not be  
tolerated. But whose business is it to  
interfere in the interest of humanity?

THE GOLD OUTPUT.

The total gold production of the world  
for last year is estimated at \$350,000,000.  
That is \$25,000,000 more than the preceding  
year, and the output last year would  
have been larger but for the labor troubles  
in Colorado and the Transvaal. Everything,  
says the Boston Transcript, points forward  
to a new record output of the yellow metal  
this year, and conservative financiers estimate  
the gold production of 1905 as likely to be  
not less than \$400,000,000. Taking out 25  
per cent of this as to be used in the arts  
and sciences, and there will remain an  
addition to the world's supply of money of  
about \$300,000,000, bringing the total addition  
to the monetary supply of the world since  
the opening of the twentieth century up to  
the surprising total of \$1,200,000,000.

Thanks, good Mr. Weather Man, for  
this nice snow storm.

Economy is the cry of the day. And yet  
it is a far cry to economy.

Governor Cutler's message reads as though  
he were to the manner born.

Nan Patterson has tonsillitis, but what  
has become of Cassie Chadwick?

Chief of Police Lynch wants twenty-seven  
more policemen. This is so sudden!

Governor Pennington believes about as much  
in freedom of the press as Satan does in  
holy water.

Tariff revision seems to be almost as dear  
to the heart of President Roosevelt as it  
was to Mr. Cleveland.

Germany will never know what a real coal  
miners' strike is until the Western Federation  
of Miners takes charge of it.

What these railroad rebates need is an  
automatic brake. The Interstate Commerce  
Commission should order them on.

In the John R. Platt-Hannah Elias  
controversy there appears to be a nigger  
in the woodpile, as well as a negro in  
the case.

"What is the highest form of female beauty?"  
asks the New York American. The glances  
who travels with Barnum and Bailey's  
circus, of course.

The president seems to be having some  
success in stopping the smoke nuisance  
in Washington. His methods should be  
adopted in Salt Lake City.

Some of the Missouri legislature look upon  
it as a crime and corruption to give away  
red apples. Perhaps they think that after  
all they came from the Hesperides.

Governor Alva Adams is leading the simple  
life, while ex-Governor Pennington is  
making ready to file a contest and  
preparing to become the exponent of the  
strenuous life.

Mayor McClellan of New York has no use  
for bi-partisan commissions, and says so  
in plain terms. As he views it, a bi-partisan  
commission is a doubly partisan commission.

So Richard Croker's offense that led the  
Jockey Club to forbid the training of his  
horses at Newmarket was the bidding for  
some yearlings that King Edward's agent  
wanted. Mr. Croker must yet learn that in  
Rome one must do as the Romans do.

In an argument before the New York  
Legislative League, Mrs. Lillie Devereux  
Blake made this statement: "When women  
can vote they will be willing to be hanged."  
The women of Utah, Colorado and Wyoming  
can vote, but every one is unwilling to be  
hanged.

The Portland, Or., chamber of commerce  
has adopted resolutions recommending that  
the United States take measures to put a  
stop to the Russo-Japanese war. It is very  
plain that this is a case where resolutions  
will "turn away and lose the name of action."

In the Smoot investigation the theory of  
the committee apparently is that anything  
that can be twisted or turned, by any means,  
against the Senator, is relevant and proper,  
while any evidence offered by him and  
against the case of the prosecutors, is  
irrelevant and improper.

"The overwhelming sentiment of the people  
of Colorado," says the Pueblo Chieftain,  
"is in favor of dropping all forms of political  
agitation and of directing their energies  
and interesting the minds of outsiders in  
the development of our wonderful resources  
and to the upbuilding of our state in every  
way."

The people are tired and sick and  
disgusted with politics and with politicians,  
and that political party will fare the best  
in the future that forces an end to political  
strife." The people of Utah entertain similar  
sentiments.

WILLIAM H. BALDWIN JR.

Hartford Courant.

The death of William H. Baldwin, Jr.,  
means the loss to this country of one of  
its finest workmen. Mr. Baldwin started  
into railroad engineering after leaving  
Harvard and made his way by reason of  
his evident ability, from one leading position  
to another, up to the important office he  
held at the time of his death. He was a  
vigorous man, full of energy, and seemed  
one of those destined to a long life of usefulness,  
but a fatal disease developed internally and  
it was a hopeless struggle from the beginning.  
Mr. Baldwin was first of all a railroad man,  
interested in that great business to the  
limit of his enthusiastic nature, but he had  
time for large philanthropic work and was  
genuinely and deeply interested in honest reform and progress.  
It is a distinct loss to the world when  
such a man goes before his time, his work  
only partly done, his influence and abilities  
great and growing, and his purposes true  
and fine.

Boston Post.

But in this short life, as we measure it  
by years, he had done work which might  
well round out an existence prolonged into  
old age. He early developed executive  
ability in remarkable degree, and for this  
he found ready employment in the service  
of large transportation enterprises. At the  
time of his death he held place among the  
first dozen men most largely associated with  
directors in active corporations having their  
home in New York. This same quality of  
mental and moral strength and resource  
made him a leader in practical reform, both  
political and social. His influence solved many  
complicated labor difficulties. Industrial  
education in the south gained greatly by his  
efforts. The range of his work was wide, and  
its results beneficial.

New York Tribune.

Few men accomplish as much for themselves  
or for others in a short life as did William  
H. Baldwin, Jr., whose untimely death yesterday,  
at the age of 41, will bring sorrow to many  
different avenues of business and philanthropy  
and to all who ever came under the influence  
of his delightful personality. Graduated from  
college only 16 years ago, he began at the  
bottom of the ladder as a clerk in a railroad  
office, and, by sheer force of executive  
capacity, rose after service with the Union  
Pacific, Southern and other railroads to be  
the president of the Long Island railroad and  
the supervisor of the great Pennsylvania  
improvement connecting New York and Long  
Island, the controlling factor in many of the  
most important business and philanthropic  
ventures. But Mr. Baldwin was more than a  
railroad man. He was treasurer of the board  
of trustees of Tuskegee institute and a  
member of the southern education board.  
He was interested in all matters of political  
reform and civic improvement, and his active  
work in securing the present tenement house  
law is well remembered. The community can  
ill afford to lose such a citizen.

Brooklyn Eagle.

No man of his years made a better record  
for this world—or for the next—within the  
compass of his abilities and of his opportunities.  
Only the finest understood him, or could. By  
them he will be the most missed and longest  
sought. At the time when he could have been  
of greatest use to the cause he loved, and to  
the material interests which were glad to  
capitalize his character and his capacity, he  
was stricken down with an invidious complaint  
which he heroically endured to the end. The  
ordinary chronicle of journalism will generalize  
or particularize the visible and palpable record  
of this man, but those who knew him and who  
worked with him on the higher and better lines  
of uplift appreciated his real worth, his high  
ideals, his chivalric heart, his devotion to duty,  
and it was given to him to see what duty was  
and what obligations it laid on him.

Boston Herald.

Of few young men who have made their  
mark in this country and passed on could it  
more fittingly be said that they died before  
their time than of the late William H. Baldwin,  
Jr. Although he was surrounded by the best  
of men, he had no equal in the world of  
real and deserved distinction, not only in his  
special calling, but also in the broad field  
of philanthropy, to which he gave a large  
share of his time and his best thought and  
energy. His public spirit was something  
altogether remarkable. His taking off in his  
early prime is a public bereavement. Deep  
sympathy will go patiently to his very  
dear and venerable father, whose full name  
he bore.

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## MONEY.

Hooper, Utah, Dec. 18, 1904.  
Mr. Luke:  
Kind Sir—I will write you a few lines to thank you for collecting that sum of money for me, and I have told others about it and they are intending to place some of their claims in your hands.  
Yours truly,  
MRS. W. G. PARKER.

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