

SNOWSLIDE SCENES IN CITY CREEK CANYON.

Picture on Left Showing Top of Big Snow Bridge and One on Right Span Across the Canyon.

As readers of the "News" are well aware, there were many snowslides in Utah last winter and spring. The Wasatch range had its share of them, and City Creek canyon was no exception to the rule as the above pictures show. Both illustrate the same slide, but were taken from different viewpoints by Mr. A. L. Denniston, on the first Sunday in July. The one on the right shows a great snow bridge running across the canyon, and the one on the left is simply the top of the same huge deposit. The picture on the right admits of a very clear view of the canyon under the bridge's arch, and furnishes an adequate idea of the immensity of the slide, which probably carried thousands of tons of snow with it into the bottom of the gorge. The persons sitting on the bridge are Mrs. George W. Derr and daughter Marjorie. The slide was just above the forks of the canyon.

## THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

The greatest fight in the world today is the American nation-wide movement against the saloon, which science, trade, commerce, religion, politics and God have condemned to die.

Hammond, Ind., has been a storm center. The Sunday closing law was enforced and to fight it, the saloon men organized to shut up all retail places of business on the Sabbath day. It really seems too bad that they did not succeed. But the retailers proceeded to hand back the revenge, using as their weapon certain violations by the enemy of the Nicholson law. This was so serious that the saloon men cried quits.

The town of Stafford, Kan., is one of the many victims of the interstate commerce law. Liquor drummers, invade the town, solicit orders, deliver the goods, and the protection of the prohibition law is nullified. "What shall we do," asks a temperance worker, "while we wait for Congress to give us relief?"

The temperance people, rendered desperate, appealed to the mayor, and he agreed to stand by them.

The next liquor vendor was quietly told to leave. Of course he did not like this, and threatened the women with a whip. These same women egged him out of town. Now he sues the town for \$10,000. These women declare that while the means was unpleasant, they count nothing too great a sacrifice to rid their state of this curse. For every such war thrust on mothers God has retribution in store.

What a delightful place Imperial valley of lower California, one of nature's gardens, where there are no saloons nor gambling places, must be! The 19,000 people there do not have to witness these drunken men go by their door within 15 minutes. These men on their way to wife and children. This is often seen in Utah, and sometimes it's our boys who come reeling home.

### Gambling for Licenses.

The keeper of a menagerie does not begin to have the trouble with his wildest beasts that cities have with saloons. The endeavor of some municipalities to regulate the business without interfering with it, to seem to fit this on tight, yet leaving crevices for ingress and egress, to stand pat with all hands and more pat with the hand of the liquor traffic—what a struggle it is!

In Chicago the quarrel worms a little around an ordinance which limits the number of saloons to one for every 500 of population, but also gives every existing saloon-keeper the privilege of selling his right of renewal. The Chicago Chronicle points out that this ordinance produces a corner in licenses "something like a board of trade membership or an Associated Press franchise," and every saloon-keeper thus selling dictates who shall have a license and where the saloon shall be located.

If the "beasts" fall to fighting among themselves because of this "corner on licenses," the municipal keeper may get some "hiss" to fit better—if mixed metaphors may be used.

### Water as a Life Sustainer.

Not satisfied with his former experiments of living on water, and without

food, first for 14 and afterwards for 42 days, Dr. H. S. Tanner, now 16 years young, and living in Los Angeles, is challenging any beer drinker on earth to an endurance test, the beer drinker to take nothing except beer and he nothing but water, the test to be continued, supposedly, till one or the other succumbs. Indeed, the doughty doctor offers to pit himself against any six beer drinkers.

Where now are the champions of that "health-giving beverage" which the W. C. T. U. is imploring, in an advertisement noticed last week, to uphold as a "temperance drink"? Compulsions by their absence. When water alone has frequently sustained life for long periods, never a beer drinker has made any such test successfully. If at all, or the advertising pages of our dailies would flame with the wonderful feat.

Saloon Responsible for Child Labor.

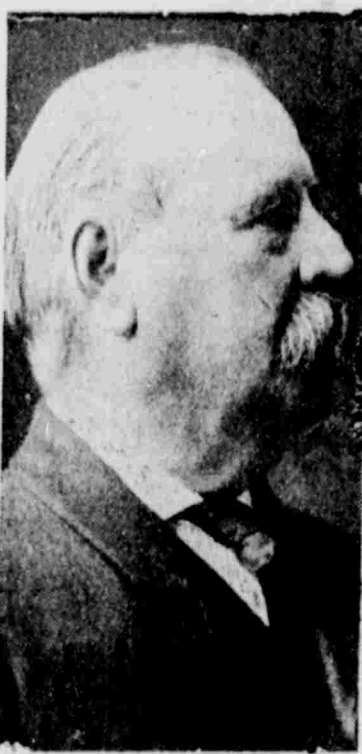
More than half of the 11,000 child "graduates" from the Chicago public schools this summer will at once take positions which have been held open for them in factories, stores and offices. This newspaper statement, which there is no reason to challenge, stands for an array of bitter facts. It means that in this country, where every sober adult desires honest labor stands in a fair way of finding it, little children must take up the burden of bread-winning, largely because drink has made slaves and incapable out of their natural protectors. The city papers state that this year the rush for the age and school certificates required under the state factory laws exceeds anything of previous years. To this rush must be added the number of children whose hard labor is not done in the shops but is hard labor nevertheless, since heavy household tasks must be done when drunken fathers compel mothers to work away from home for the needed daily spend. God help the organized mother, love of the world to change all this!

### Beer is Bad for Athletes.

In commenting on the failure of the German competitors to distinguish themselves in the recent Olympic games at Athens, says the Medical Record, German writers do not hesitate to ascribe the incapacity of their country's representatives to the use of beer. The present instance is cited as another proof of the deleterious effects of beer drinking on the muscular capacity.

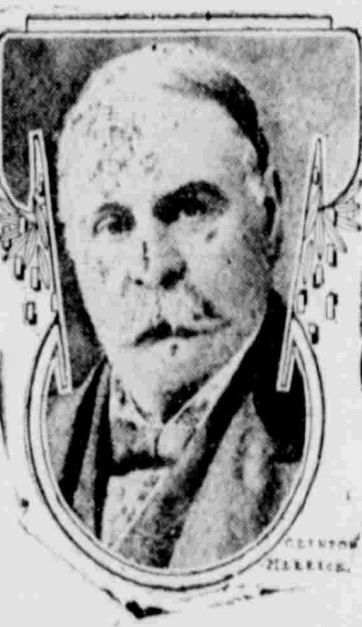
### Apaches Sun-Worshippers.

The Apaches, like many other North American tribes, are sun worshippers. Their myths tell them that the sun is the all-powerful deity and to it all supplications are addressed. On going into battle, planting corn, or on starting on a cattle stealing expedition, the sun is asked to look with favor. That they believe in a future world is proved by their custom of killing horses and burying them, as well as their clothing and implements of the chase for life in the future world. Not only the medicine men, but the people claim to hold communion with the Chindi or spirits of their ancestors. They are also great believers in omens, talismans and amulets, but are very conservative, and it is with difficulty that one gets them to discuss things supernatural. They will talk about God among their own people with familiarity, and scarcely at all with the white man.—E. S. Curtis, in Scribner's.



ROBERT CLEVELAND JR.

Former President Grover Cleveland has been ill for the last fortnight at his home in Princeton, N. J. Mr. Cleveland was to have been a guest of James H. Eckels on a fishing trip in Wisconsin this week but a recurrence of an attack of asthma from which the ex-president has frequently suffered has caused the cancellation of the trip.



CONVENTION OF THE UNMARRIED.

Clinton Merrick, known as "the king of the bachelors" of Forest City, Ia., who is disaffected with the present political conditions in that state, has conceived the idea that a convention composed of bachelors and spinsters of Iowa can avert impending political disaster.

Such a gathering he has called for July 25, to be held in Forest City, and his summons has penetrated to the far corners of the state, until there is a great flutter in spinsterdom and an agitation in the ranks of the unmarried men.

### Religion no Excuse.

A certain theatrical manager of Chicago tells of an Irish policeman in that city possessing Dogberry-like traits. On one occasion, at midnight, the custodian of the law overhauled a sleep-walker who was promiscuously pinched thoroughfare clad only in his night robes. When the officer had awakened the unfortunate man, placed him under arrest, and was hustling him off to the station, the sleep-walker exclaimed with indignation: "Surely you are not going to lock me up!"

"Surest thing you know!" airily responded the bluecoat.

"Why, man, I can't be held responsible for the predicament you find me in! I am a somnambulist!"

"Sure, it makes no difference what church ye belong to," sharply returned the officer, "ye can't parade the streets of Chicago in your nightgown!"—Harper's Weekly.

### A Fall.

"So you fell in the creek, did you? And with your new suit on, too?"

"No, no. I slipped the suit off first, but that mean George Jones threw it in after me!"

### LAST DATES—LAST DATES

#### Excursions East.

Via Oregon Short Line-Union Pacific, July 19th, 20th, and 21st: Omaha or Kansas City and return \$43.00 Chicago and return \$41.50 St. Louis and return \$40.00 St. Paul or Minneapolis and return \$40.00 These rates apply from Salt Lake City to the station, the sleep-walker from other stations to Eastern points. Limit October 21st, 1906. City Ticket office, 201 Main St.

## WONDERS OF THE SCIENTIFIC WORLD.

The human body varies greatly in its resistance to electric shocks, and healthy men have been killed by a little more than 100 volts, while other men have survived many thousand volts. Nervous affections, heart disease, intemperance and other morbid conditions increase the danger. At a late congress of Austrian medical men the conclusion was reached from the experience of recent years that death from electricity results from paralysis of the central organs of respiration, and is a special form of suffocation. Though apparently killed, the victim of electric shock is at first seldom more than asphyxiated. In the Austrian hospitals the treatment is the same as in ordinary suffocation—a process of artificial respiration—and many lives are undoubtedly saved in this way, while many others are as certainly lost through failure to apply the remedy in time.

The atmosphere contains a great quantity of solid matter, usually imperceptible, though visible when a ray of sunlight enters a dark room. A. Ditte states that a cubic meter of the air of Paris usually contains 8 to 10 milligrammes of dust—sometimes 25 milligrammes—but away from cities there is less. Nearly a third of the city dust is organic matter containing living germs. The dust usually carries a few metals—sodium, calcium, magnesium, aluminum and especially iron, with nickel and cobalt, the last three being brought to the air in meteoric dust from space.

The effect of ultra-violet rays of light on some kinds of glass is strikingly shown at high altitudes. At a mountain station of the Canadian Pacific railway, 5,000 or 6,000 feet high, green glass telephone insulators have changed to brilliant purple.

Meteorites are usually regarded as stones from space, differing in composition but all having a similar origin and belonging to one general class. From 25 years of observation, the director of the geological survey of Mexico reaches a novel conclusion. Mexico is a region of many meteorites, which come in size from a monster of 27 tons downward, and a study of these stones gives evidence that there are three zones in the country—northern, central and southern—marked by a different class of meteorites, each of which opens a remarkable field for speculation. Why certain localities should attract certain meteorites, or why the meteorites select certain places to fall upon, is difficult to guess, and a solution of the problem may show that some meteorites have a terrestrial or local origin.

The possible value of radium to the physician still remains chiefly a matter of conjecture. Two Italian, T. Zoni and R. Bongiovanni, have satisfied themselves that it has an important influence upon rabies, and that it may act either upon the virus or directly upon the bitten animal. When the virus is exposed for 4 to 36 hours to radium rays it is converted into a powerful vaccine, inoculations into a rabbit's eye overcoming the otherwise fatal effects of inoculations with dog's virus. With a powerful specimen of radium, and direct exposures of several hours during six days, animals inoculated 48 to 100 hours before treatment were saved, while similarly inoculated animals not treated all died.

Many observations have convinced Mabel S. Nelson, a British psychologist, that men hear better than women, and that both men and women farther away the right than the left ear. Men are clearly superior in recognizing blue, and women are possibly superior in recognizing yellow.

The largest grasshoppers are found in South America, where some specimens reach a length of five inches, with a spread of wings of 10 inches.

The electric disinfecter, recently exhibited in London is believed to be the first attempt to use rays of light in killing disease germs in bedding and clothing as they have been used by Finlen for destroying germs in the skin. The apparatus, specially designed for beds and hospitals, consists of a metal chamber seven feet high by nine feet long and six feet wide, fitted with the Dowling system of heating by means of powerful electric lamps. The bedding and other articles to be disinfected are placed in a rotating cage of five sections in the center of the chamber. Both light and heat—the temperature being raised to 300 degrees or 350 degrees F.—play a part in the germ-killing, and steam and chemicals are entirely discarded. In another application, the apparatus is made to free moth-eaten articles from all living moths and eggs.

The importation of injurious birds and mammals into the United States has been carefully guarded against since the passage of the Lacey act on May 25, 1906. In the five years ending June 30, 1906, the authorities issued 1,331 permits for the entry of 1,096,954 birds (chiefly canaries), 2,846 mammals, and 28 reptiles; and 12 permits for the entry of 6,500 eggs of game birds. Of the consignments 402 were inspected. No injurious animal is known to have been admitted, but 7 mongooses, 24 flying foxes or fruit-eating bats, 1 kohlmeise, 15 blaumeisen and 2 starlings have been refused entry. At Honolulu 6 keas were refused entry.

Penny-in-the-slot billiard tables are the idea of an ingenious German. The first coin causes the balls to drop on the table from invisible pockets, and at the end of fifteen minutes one side of the table rises two inches, stopping all play until another payment is deposited.

The new chemistry of cold has placed in our workshops a series of liquid substances that have been known hitherto only in gaseous form. Investigating nitrogen, H. Erdmann finds that when passed from a cylinder through a cooling worm into a cylindrical copper vessel cooled in liquid air, it can be liquefied in large quantities at any pressure between 0.7 and 2.5 atmospheres, and then, on filtering, is a perfectly colorless mobile liquid. Not only is it but absolute alcohol sinks in this liquid, confirming the estimate of its density at 0.7914. Having a lower temperature, liquid nitrogen is a more efficient cooling agent than liquid air. It is a good solvent for liquids of low boiling point, and mixes in all proportions, with liquid oxygen or liquid ozone. It is inert toward most substances, and even metals like calcium and magnesium do not readily combine with it; but a mixture of calcium drillings and liquid nitrogen is ignited by thermite and continues to burn a long time, forming calcium nitride.

From the records of 25 years, F. J. Brodie has found that July is the month of the largest number of thunderstorms over Great Britain as a whole. For the whole year the largest number is over the eastern and northern parts of England where more than 75 occur, while there are less than five in the west and south of Ireland and at most places in the north of Scotland. The summer distribution is very similar to that for the year. The winter distribution is quite different, however, and the largest numbers then occur along the west of Ireland and Scotland and the extreme southwest of England.

The entire stomach was first successfully removed by Schieler of Zurich in 1897. B. Vassallo, a surgeon of Argentina, reports having now performed 17 pylorotomies and considers the gravity of these operations more apparent than real. Four months after the last complete removal of the stomach, the patient was in excellent health, with no inconvenience except the necessity of eating often and but little at a time.

# University of Utah

"The Head of the Public School System of the State."

The University of Utah includes the School of Arts and Sciences, the State Normal School, and the State School of Mines.

## SCHOOL OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

The School of Arts and Sciences offers courses in:

1. General Science.
2. Liberal Arts.
3. Commerce and Industry.
4. Government and Administration.
5. Journalism.
6. Teacher's Course.
7. Medicine (first two years)

## STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The Normal School offers:

1. A Five-year Normal Course.
2. Advanced Normal Course.
3. Kindergarten Courses.

Graduates from the eight grades of the public schools are admitted to the Normal School.

## STATE SCHOOL OF MINES.

The School of Mines offers courses in

1. Mining Engineering.
  2. Electrical Engineering.
  3. Civil Engineering.
  4. Mechanical Engineering.
  5. Chemical Engineering.
- Study Mining in a Mining Country.

## PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

A Preparatory School is maintained which gives preparation for the courses in General Science, Liberal Arts, Engineering, Medicine, Business, etc. One year of high school work is necessary for admission to the preparatory school.

- ☞ The greatest Universities of America and Europe are represented in the Faculty.
- ☞ The University Library is the largest and best in the State. The shops and laboratories are unsurpassed in the completeness of their equipment.
- ☞ The proximity of great mines, reduction works of various kinds, and power houses for the generation of electricity, afford excellent advantages for thorough and practical work in all the engineering courses.
- ☞ The undergraduate work offered is as thorough and complete as can be obtained anywhere.
- ☞ No tuition is charged, but an annual registration fee of \$10 is required.
- ☞ Registration of students, September 14th and 15th. Instruction begins September 17th. Students are assisted in finding suitable boarding places.
- ☞ The catalog is sent free upon request. Correspondence is invited.

UNIVERSITY OF UTAH,  
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now	Banister's \$3.50 and \$6.00 Oxfords	\$4.15	now	All \$3.00 Oxfords	\$2.45
now	All \$4.00 Oxfords	\$3.35	now	Ladies' Oxfords	\$1.25 to \$2.95
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