

## DESERET EVENING NEWS

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Latter-day Saints.

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SALT LAKE CITY, MAY 4, 1900.

## THE AWFUL DISASTER.

The weight of the great calamity at  
Winter Quarters seems to bear down in  
its full gravity upon the people of this  
State and the horror of it has agitated  
both hemispheres. The grief and suffer-  
ing of the women and children who  
have been so suddenly bereaved will be  
a continuous woe for years to come.  
The sympathy of the public is not only  
deep but practical. Contributions are  
being made in many quarters and ex-  
pressions of condolence are heard in  
every direction. The responses that  
come to the call for help of a substan-  
tial nature indicate the sincerity of the  
sorrow that is felt, and the prospects  
are bright for a considerable fund for  
the benefit of the widows and orphans.  
Governor Wells acted promptly on  
the suggestion offered as to a State or  
general relief committee, to receive and  
disburse wisely the means donated from  
every source, so that the best  
results may be secured. The other com-  
mittees and the various firms and indi-  
viduals who have interested themselves  
in collecting subscriptions, will do well  
to turn in all amounts they receive to  
the general committee which is com-  
posed of gentlemen amply suited for  
the work assigned them.

Amidst the comments and regrets to  
be heard in every place, the question  
of the cause of the calamity and of the  
responsibility for it is frequent. This  
is quite natural. The desire to blame  
is great and almost universal. Opin-  
ions are freely expressed and the ease  
with which fault can be found receives  
forcible illustration. We advise our  
readers to be cautious on this particu-  
lar, and wait until the dead are  
buried and the families de-  
pendent are to some extent provid-  
ed for, and then let a thorough  
investigation be instituted before any  
judgment is passed on this grave ques-  
tion.

Meanwhile let the movement for pecu-  
niary relief be pushed, and let no  
time be lost in gathering up the con-  
tributions which can be now obtained,  
but which will be slow to come forth  
after the vivid impressions of this hor-  
ror have measurably faded. Let every  
charitable soul do what is possible in  
aid of the suffering and the distressed!

## AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.

The Deseret News published on Wed-  
nesday evening a respectful and well  
written letter in favor of vaccination  
from a doctor in Mexico. We treated  
the communication with the considera-  
tion that it deserved. We also made  
some comments on the subject of which  
it treated. This seems to have started  
and almost paralyzed a contemporary,  
that cannot understand fair treatment  
of anything or anybody to which it is  
opposed, and therefore it does not com-  
prehend the action of the "News" in this  
particular.

As we have explained several times,  
this paper has not opposed vaccination  
except to this extent: It has given place  
to arguments, evidence and statistics  
fairly presented, which controvert the  
orthodox assertions as to the virtues of  
vaccination. But it has also published  
everything that has been furnished  
from the orthodox side. The "News"  
has editorially opposed compulsory  
vaccination, and expects to do so  
whether attempts to enforce it are made  
directly or indirectly, and from what-  
ever source they may come. It has al-  
so commented on the evidence on one  
side and the assertions on the other,  
and the bombastic and egotistical man-  
ner in which many of the latter have  
been presented.

Dr. Keate's letter was given in full.  
It was courteous and contained the  
gist of the question from the pro-vac-  
cination side. The "News" has men-  
tioned, frequently, the fact that many  
intelligent and influential men and  
women of all faiths, parties and per-  
suasions believe in the present medical  
orthodoxy. And therefore we have  
treated the subject as an open question.  
But we have also shown how the or-  
thodoxy of medicine a few years ago,  
is the heterodoxy of today, and that  
possibly, indeed, probably, the dogma-  
tism of the present may be utterly  
derided and stamped out in the future.

The assertion, made professionally,  
that vaccination is "the only sure pre-  
ventive of smallpox" has recently re-  
ceived judicial endorsement. Facts  
and statistics do not harmonize with it.  
Wonder is expressed at what the Des-  
eret News means by reference to the  
reports of Gen. Otis. That surprise is  
simply a mark of ignorance. The paper  
that expresses it has published those  
reports, which have come from Manila,  
regularly and often, and every  
one of them contains the names of  
soldiers who have died of smallpox.  
It is known that vaccination  
is enforced in the army in such a  
way that it is repeated until "success-  
ful," and re-vaccination is resorted to  
until the soldier is "immune" according  
to the pro-vaccination theory. Yet these  
re-vaccinated "immune" die of the  
disease against which they have been  
protected by the "only sure preven-

tive." Are not these facts worthy of  
consideration? Do they not jar violently  
with both the medical and the judi-  
cial assumption and dogmatism?

"The sad fate of Gloucester, Eng-  
land," is frequently cited to prove that  
a number of unvaccinated people died  
during a smallpox epidemic. But it is  
very seldom that the public hear any-  
thing on the other side of the same sub-  
ject. Such an outcry was raised over  
the fatalities in unvaccinated Gloucester  
in 1895, that the vaccinators in Eng-  
land reaped a rich harvest over the  
panic. Investigations were instituted  
and from the official reports it appeared  
that there were 2,035 cases with a mor-  
tality of 443; these in a population of  
40,000. The epidemic was fostered by  
the ignorance of some of the medical  
fraternity who called the disease  
measles and others chickenpox, until it  
spread like a pestilence. Lack of sani-  
tary and isolation measures largely  
accounted for its ravages.

But while Gloucester was to a great  
extent an unvaccinated city, Sheffield  
had a smallpox epidemic with 7,001  
cases and 648 deaths, yet 58 per cent of  
its population were vaccinated. Why do  
we never hear of Sheffield when Glouc-  
ester is mentioned? Then there is the  
city of Leicester, which, in 1871, was  
vaccinated to full 90 per cent of her  
population, but many thousands of  
these were smitten with the disease and  
there were 361 deaths, nearly every one  
of vaccinated persons.

Since that time, Leicester has had its  
eyes open to the two patent facts, that  
vaccination is NOT a sure preventive of  
smallpox, and that sanitation and isola-  
tion are the best preventives known to  
experience. So vaccination was aban-  
doned and the other preventives adopt-  
ed, and although there have been be-  
tween 10 and 40 importations of smallpox  
into that town, no great epidemic has  
ensued. In 1893, through an almost  
criminal lack of precaution, the dis-  
ease obtained a foothold there, but  
there were only 262 cases against the  
thousands of 1871-2 and but 21 deaths.  
Thus unvaccinated Leicester had only  
as many CASES in 1893, as there were  
DEATHS in vaccinated Leicester of  
1871-2. It was predicted by the faculty  
that if smallpox once got into unvac-  
cinated Leicester it would be "like a  
lighted match to a powder magazine."  
In the attack of 1893 there were 50,000  
unvaccinated children in Leicester  
who escaped unscathed. On the other  
hand, there were vaccinated and re-  
vaccinated persons who not only  
carried contagion to others but some of  
them were taken down themselves.

All these facts and many more to the  
point for which we have not space now,  
came out in the investigations of the  
Royal Commission of England, which  
took seven years for its work, and the  
result has been the abolition of the  
compulsory provisions of the law which  
had become so obnoxious, and the  
adoption of the "conscientious scruples"  
clause by which they can be avoided.  
Now as to the notion that it is the  
"ignorant, uninformed, biased and  
mentally oblique individuals" who take  
advantage of the exemption clause of  
the law. It is too late in the day to  
hurt that sort of "argument." Calling  
names establishes nothing except the  
weakness of the cause, or the caliber of  
mind of those who resort to that sort  
of "reasoning." How about E. M.  
Crookshank, M. D., M. R. C. S., profes-  
sor of pathology and bacteriology in  
King's College, London? Charles Creigh-  
ton, M. D., M. A., London? George Cor-  
went, M. D., for twenty years a public  
vaccinator in England? Sir J. Simon on  
London health board? R. Hall Bako-  
well, M. D., M. R. C. S., vaccinator  
general for Trinidad, who himself con-  
tracted smallpox less than six months  
after a very successful vaccination? All  
of these declared officially before the  
Royal Commission of England that in  
their opinion "vaccination affords no  
protection against smallpox," and that  
"there is no real scientific support for  
vaccination."

The following are some of the notable  
people who are connected with the Lon-  
don society for the abolition of compul-  
sory vaccination:

The president is William Tebb, Esq.,  
F. G. S.; the vice presidents are Joseph  
Arch, Esq., M. P.; Thomas Burt, Esq.,  
M. P.; P. A. Channing, Esq., M. P.;  
P. J. W. Logan, Esq., M. P.; Sir  
Isaac Holden; Sir Isaac Pittmann.  
Among the members are these: A.  
M. Brown, M. D., of the Colonial In-  
stitute; Walter R. Hadwen, M. R. C. S.  
L. R. C. P.; E. F. Hogman, M. D.; J. J.  
Garth Wilkinson, M. D., M. R. C. S.;  
George Brown, D. Sc.; Isaac Dorsey, F.  
S. S.; George S. Gibbs, F. S. S.; William  
Gordon Little, M. B. C. M. A.; Prof.  
Arnold Sutton, F. G. S.; John E. B.  
Mayor, M. A., fellow of St. John's Coll.  
and University of Cambridge; Alfred  
Mills, M. A. F. S. S.; H. N. Mosley, M.  
A., barrister at law; Emeritus Prof.  
Francis Wm. Newman; Arthur Tro-  
bridge, F. S. S.; the Earl of Dysart;  
Lord Clifford; Lord Atcham Douglas;  
Sir George Penrose; Count Alfred, of  
Hompesch; the Countess DeNoailles,  
etc., etc.

The foregoing are only a few names  
among the hosts of prominent people  
in England who are opposed to com-  
pulsory vaccination and favor the  
"conscience clause" in the law. The  
European continent furnishes others  
notable in the learned professions.  
In the United States there are many  
"reputable" physicians who are op-  
posed to vaccination, and societies have  
been formed for its abolition. The  
works published by T. B. Clifford, M.  
D., Alexander Milton Ross, M. D., M. A.,  
J. R. S. L.; W. B. Clark, M. D.; M. R.  
Leverton, M. D.; G. W. Winterburn, M.  
D.; Alex. Wilder, M. D.; G. W. Dutton,  
M. D., are a few of the writings of  
learned physicians which demonstrate  
the fallacies of vaccination in this coun-  
try. They are supported by such mem-  
bers of the profession as G. W. Winter-  
burn, M. D., Ph. D.; Robert A. Gunn,  
M. D., of New York; Constantine Her-  
ring, M. D., Philadelphia; R. J. Newton,  
M. D., Boston; A. G. Springstein, M. D.,  
Cleveland; S. P. Munn, M. D., Water-  
bury, Conn.; etc., etc.

When people who float with the cur-  
rent and have only investigated that  
which runs in it, imagine that all  
knowledge is wrapped up in their cran-  
iums, and begin to berate and jeer per-  
sons who have carefully examined other  
sources of information and com-  
pared both sides of a grave question,

they may "catch the ears of the  
groundlings," but they expose them-  
selves in a very poor light to the re-  
flecting and progressive among man-  
kind.

This is a matter that will not suffer  
from ventilation, and all that the  
"News" desires concerning it is, that  
the truth may come uppermost and  
error, superstition, and dogmatic in-  
sistence upon creeds that are crumbling  
may be swept away before the breeze  
of the coming century, with its grand  
march towards perfection in every  
branch of human thought and action.  
Let us welcome the light!

## A WAR SCARE.

A great deal of space is given by the  
press to comments on the speech of  
Secretary of War Root, at the Grant  
birthday dinner in New York. He is  
considered to have sounded a note of  
alarm, when he said: "No intelligent  
man can read the signs of the times to-  
day and not realize that the hour is  
coming, and coming before many  
years, when we, the American people,  
will be forced either to abandon the  
Monroe doctrine or else fight for it. Un-  
less greater wisdom and diligence in  
legislation is displayed in the future  
than in the past, that time is likely to  
arrive and find us in a state of unpre-  
paredness. Should that happen, are we  
going to abandon the Monroe doctrine?  
Never. We may have to fight for it,  
but we can never abandon it."

There was no clear indication as to  
how the peace of this country is men-  
aced, and it would seem idle to throw  
out surmises. The Boston Transcript,  
however, calls attention to the fact that  
the Germans who settle in Brazil, prob-  
ably under inspiration, preserve their  
nationality and national sympathies to  
such an extent, as to make it possible  
for the home government, should occa-  
sion arise, to assume a "protectorate"  
over them. The Brazilians are said to  
view with alarm the solidarity of Ger-  
man colonists in the state of Santa  
Caterina, and also the recent purchase,  
by Germans residing at home, of large  
tracts of land in the South American  
republic.

Another explanation is that the  
dispute with Turkey may possibly lead  
to serious complications. It is thought  
that this country cannot recede from  
the position taken, that the sultan must  
pay, according to the agreement made,  
and that, if a squadron be sent to the  
Mediterranean to collect the bill, it may  
encounter the forces of one or more  
European powers blocking the way to  
Turkish ports. It is supposed that our  
quarrel with the sultan is of such a  
nature as to justify us in resenting vio-  
lently any interference with our Tur-  
kish affairs.

It is hardly probable that Secretary  
Root had any of these alternatives in  
his mind when uttering the winged  
words of alarm. It will take Germany  
a good many years, before her navy and  
transport fleet are in such a condition  
that a war party could successfully  
urge the government to open hostilities  
with the United States on account of  
Brazilian immigrants. And even if  
Germany were equipped for such an un-  
dertaking, there would be no war be-  
tween the two countries as long as a  
possibility remained to settle the dis-  
pute by other means, which means  
practically that the conflict would not  
come off, the resources of diplomacy,  
when peacefully disposed, being almost  
unlimited.

The probability of a war with Turkey  
for the sake of the sum about which  
the controversy turns, is still more re-  
mote. The sultan will pay, when there  
is no other alternative. In all proba-  
bility the European representatives in  
Constantinople will advise him to do so,  
rather than to create an entirely new  
issue to further entangle the puzzling  
question of eastern Europe. For it is  
evident that public opinion in Europe  
misunderstands the entire  
question. The Paris Figaro, for in-  
stance, wants to know "if a foreign  
power has a right to take executive  
measures against Turkey without a  
previous accord with the European  
powers;" and the Vienna Neue Freie  
Presse thinks "it will be a disagreeable  
surprise to Russia to find in America a  
new rival in a domain which Russia  
has always regarded as her traditional  
domain."

These quotations show how entirely  
misunderstood is the dispute between  
the two governments. But the point is  
that the European powers must feel  
anxious to have the sultan settle up, if  
they have any suspicion that the  
United States entertain designs upon  
Turkish territory.

In Europe it is customary for the gov-  
ernment representatives to hold over  
the nations threats of war whenever  
increased appropriations are wanted for  
army and navy purposes. In this way  
Germany has obtained means to sup-  
port her immense military establish-  
ment. It may be permissible to ask,  
therefore, whether Secretary Root has  
decided to adopt the tactics so success-  
fully employed by his colleagues  
abroad. Such a proceeding would be  
unnecessary. The representatives of  
the American people will furnish all the  
means actually needed for the ade-  
quate defense of the country. Any-  
thing beyond that cannot be wrung  
from them by painting a certain char-  
acter on the wall, no matter how cleverly  
the drawing is executed.

## KING OSCAR IN LONDON.

The visit to London of Oscar II, the  
king of the two Scandinavian countries,  
may have been merely a pleasure trip,  
but it may also have had some political  
significance. The king took pains to  
tell the world, through a representative  
of the press, that his sympathies were  
entirely with the British government  
and people in this South African con-  
flict, and it is difficult to understand  
why such a thoroughly accomplished  
diplomat should have taken pains to  
publish his personal views on such a  
question, if not for sufficient, political  
reasons. It would certainly not be far-  
fetched to conclude that the king in  
that interview intended to hint at a  
cordial understanding with Great Brit-  
ain on questions not directly connected  
with the Transvaal.

The destruction of the constitution of  
Finland has upset the arrangement of

Europe, whereby Finland was intended  
as a buffer state between Russia and  
Sweden and Norway. With the last  
vestige of the independence of the Finns  
taken away from them, and the people  
themselves moving en masse to other  
countries, the Russian frontier is ad-  
vanced, and this is looked upon as a  
menace to the integrity of the Scandi-  
navian peninsula. King Oscar's policy  
has always leaned toward Germany,  
and now that the German emperor has  
entered upon a policy of friendliness to-  
ward Great Britain, naturally the Scan-  
dinavian governments would follow  
suit.

The two northern kingdoms need  
powerful friends, and they would natu-  
rally look toward Great Britain for  
moral aid against Russian encroach-  
ments. There can be no doubt that in  
the final grouping of nations (Norway  
and Sweden will be found on the Anglo-  
Saxon side for popular government and  
liberty, against the despotism that like  
a cloud is rolling in over Europe. And  
it may not have been too early to  
convey at this time a gentle hint to  
that effect, to the government at St.  
Petersburg.

Priesthood meeting of the Salt Lake  
State of Zion THIS EVENING in the  
Assembly Hall at 7 o'clock.

The little affair between America and  
Turkey is yet in a stew. The Ottoman  
bird evidently prefers that to roasting.

Conundrum—Why does the Deseret  
News always criticize officials who be-  
long to one political party? Answer—  
Because it doesn't.

The price of cattle and sheep in  
American markets is high, but by com-  
parison the figures at Glasgow are  
simply astounding.

The citizens of Lewiston, Idaho,  
have compelled Chinese laundries to  
leave town. Evidently washing and  
ironing are in advance of the civiliza-  
tion of that burg.

A young lady of San Francisco who  
fell heir to several millions is to be  
married to a lawyer. The money is  
settling toward the usual goal, though  
by another avenue than that commonly  
followed.

The Tribune asks:  
"Who would think of raising such an  
issue as this between a church and a  
board of health, except a bigot, blath-  
erskite and fanatical partisan?"

As no one but the Tribune editor has  
raised "such an issue," his pet "argu-  
ments" fit his own case to a dot.

Already Frank G. Carpenter's letters  
have borne fruit. His vivid description  
of the hardwork resources of the Phil-  
ippines, as these appeared in the  
"News," have led to the organization  
in West Virginia of a company with  
five millions capital to work the lumber  
fields of the Philippine islands.

There is no mistaking the fact that  
Lord Roberts' big army is again on  
the move toward Pretoria. The taking  
of Brandfort places the British base  
thirty-five miles nearer the Transvaal  
capital than it has been for some weeks  
past. As the Boers offered no particu-  
lar opposition in the mountain district  
south of Brandfort, their proposed plan  
of defense has not yet been made ap-  
parent.

A preacher, like a lawyer, is looked on  
as a "fixer," when he is unable to prove  
a case of his own making. Miss Olga  
Netherole now proposes to compel  
Preacher Easton of Washington to de-  
fine his place in the category. If he is  
successful in establishing a reputation  
for veracity she will not be much the  
loser, but if the actress wins her libel  
suit, Mr. Easton would be better off  
in politics than in the pulpit.

If the government leaves Captain  
Leary in charge in Guam much longer  
he will have an up-to-date civilization  
there that will put some parts of this  
country to the blush. Now he actually  
spends less cash than comes in from the  
taxes, yet is making public improve-  
ments in a way that show him to be as  
capable as he has been credited with  
being peculiar, and as he evidently is  
honest.

## THE HULL FIRE.

Kansas City Star.

It is assumed that Canada will be  
equal to the aid which will be required  
to relieve the wants of the people who  
have been shorn of their belongings in  
a few brief hours, but offers of assist-  
ance will pour in from the United  
States and soon will speedily follow if  
it shall prove necessary. These severe  
visitations of misfortune are always ac-  
companied by an arousal of sympathy  
that is an element of cheer amid the  
gloom, and there is usually the certainty  
that the ruin will be repaired by  
something that will be better than that  
which has been swept away.

## Milwaukee Wisconsin.

This is the season for fires, not only  
in lumber manufacturing centers, but  
also in the lumber woods. Destructive  
forest fires are now in progress in  
Northern Wisconsin, and the fate of  
Hull and Ottawa should warn the peo-  
ple of all lumbering towns to clear up  
slashings and rubbish, and provide fire  
breaks wherever it is possible.

## Springfield Republican.

The fire at Ottawa and its suburb,  
Hull, somewhat staggers Canada, which  
has never experienced before so great  
a conflagration. In amount of prop-  
erty destroyed and people made homeless,  
it compares rather closely with that in  
Portland, Me., July 4, 1866. Portland  
lost \$15,000,000 in property and had 10-  
000 people homeless. Ottawa loses the  
same amount in property and has 12,000  
homeless inhabitants. Chicago's loss  
in property, \$100,000,000, is the greatest  
known in the history of fires. Ottawa  
has been known as a beautiful city,  
typically English, and its residents  
have the sympathy of every one in their  
misfortune.

## New York Journal.

The calamity that has befallen Otta-  
wa has touched the springs of benevo-  
lence in both hemispheres. We are  
sure that New Yorkers will not be slow  
to respond to any appeal to their gen-  
erosity. Let Ottawa say what she  
needs and she will have it.

## San Francisco Call.

The fire at Ottawa was big enough  
to warm the heart of charity on both  
sides of the ocean and in a compara-  
tively short time the suffering will be  
largely relieved. That is one of the  
advantages which railways and tele-  
graphs have conferred upon the world.  
They enable help to come promptly  
when help is needed.

## Special Kid

## Glove Sale!

Ladies' Kid Gloves, Black and  
Colors, all sizes, sold  
regularly at \$1.00 and  
\$1.25 per pair, all this  
week at Z. C. M. I., 75c

## LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS.

Come and See. Special Value, this week only

50 Cents.

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Monday, April 30th 33% off, Dress Skirts.

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Wednesday, May 2nd 33% off Silk Waists.

Thursday, May 3rd 33% off, Mohair Waists.

Friday, May 4th 33% off, Sateen Waists.

Saturday, May 5th 25 off, Shirt Waists.

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latest styles and patterns  
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tan and Monarch. Call  
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Cement or Bone Filling, \$1.50  
Silver Filling, \$2.00. Gold Filling, \$1.00 and up  
Teeth Cleaned, \$1.00 and up. Extractions, \$1.00  
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THE GOOD  
HOUSEWIFE

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ing, should remember that now is the  
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We mean by this—

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