

DESERET EVENING NEWS

WEATHER REPORT.

Observation taken at 6 a. m. today for previous 24 hours.
Salt Lake City: High: Barometer 25.28 inches. Current temperature 16; maximum temperature 23; minimum temperature 15; mean temperature 24, which is 3 degrees below normal.
Accumulated excess of temperature since January 1st 176 degrees.
Accumulated excess of precipitation since first of month 29.25 inches.
Accumulated deficiency of precipitation since January 1st, 20 inch.

FORECASTS TILL 6 P. M. SUNDAY.

Local forecast for Salt Lake City and vicinity:
Threatening weather and warmer tonight; snow Sunday.
Forecast made at San Francisco for Utah:
Fair in northern portion, snow in southern portion tonight and Sunday; colder in southern portion tonight.

WEATHER CONDITION.

The Pacific storm is now central along the southern California coast. An area of low pressure has made its appearance north of Montana and another storm is central over the lake region. The crest of the area of high pressure lies over the middle Rocky Mountain slope. Precipitation has fallen over California, Nevada, Utah, western Colorado, southern New Mexico, the lower Missouri and Mississippi valleys. Modera reports 6.6 inches of snow and the fall continued at 6 a. m. It is warmer over southern Utah and Arizona, and colder over the Rocky Mountain slope, the Missouri and Mississippi valleys.

L. H. MURDOCK,
Section Director.

TODAY'S TEMPERATURE.

10 a. m., 23; 12 noon, 23; 2 p. m., 27; 3 p. m., 29.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS...

CIRCULATION TODAY,

20,945

The largest circulation of any paper published between Denver and the Coast.

To-day's Metals.

SILVER, Bar, 61 1/2
LEAD, \$4.00
CASTING COPPER 15 3/4 cents lb.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

A hundred Eagles will go to Ogden on the excursion next Sunday to organize a lodge there.

A civil service examination for the post of examiner of surveys in the general land office will be held in this city March 10th and 11th.

The Book of Mormon class will meet Monday evening in the assembly room of the new building of the Latter-day Saints' College at 8 o'clock. Prof. Mills will lecture on "Indian Traditions." All are invited to attend.

Attempting to board the front platform of a moving Liberty Park car yesterday afternoon Arthur B. Douglass, a colored man traveling in the car, was dragged along several yards, sustaining severe injuries to his head and body.

Mrs. M. P. Plank, of 358 east First South street, learned yesterday afternoon that her husband, a well known stockman, has been badly hurt in a runaway accident on a ranch near Idaho Falls. She left last night, accompanied by Dr. H. D. Niles to tend her injured husband.

A. H. Boxrud has just approved plans, made by Architect W. E. Ware, of a new two-story residence, 24 feet, and containing ten rooms. This residence will be built of pressed brick and cut stone, and be situated on Sixth East street near South Temple. It will cost \$6,000.

Rev. George Bailey of the Westminster Presbyterian church says that much interest is shown in the East, where he has been traveling in its behalf, in the proposed Sheldon Jackson College. One lady in Pennsylvania, he says, has offered to purchase the college institute buildings on Second East for a preparatory department. This would amount to \$10,000. Mr. Bailey says that the prospect of securing sufficient funds is excellent.

An element of sentiment flittered into the signing of Senate bill No. 3, by the Governor last Thursday. The bill, which is now an act, makes it the duty of the State to defray the expenses of funerals and tombstones for honorably discharged soldiers and sailors. At the request of Past Commander M. M. Kaighn of the G. A. R., the Governor signed the bill with a penholder decorated in the national colors. The pen will be treasured among the State archives of the Grand Army.

William Blackmore, one of the clever comedians with the Cummings Stock company, received an ugly bayonet thrust yesterday, while rehearsing for "The Blue and the Gray," which will be the bill at the Grand next week. There is a bayonet duel scene in the play and Messrs. Blackmore and Gillin were perfecting themselves in the use of the bayonet when the latter made a fierce thrust which proved altogether too realistic and put Blackmore hors de combat. Dr. H. D. Niles, whose services were called in, found a ragged wound on the left side not far from the heart. The injured man was able to appear last night in "The Little Minister."

Yesterday afternoon the Thirteenth Ward Free Kindergarten association held its annual meeting and the following officers were re-elected: Miss Mary C. May, president; Mrs. Donnetta Smith, Kessler, secretary; Mrs. Joseph T. Kingsbury, treasurer; Mrs. W. S. McCormick, Mrs. E. B. Wells, Mrs. Nellie C. Little, Mrs. H. S. Young and Prof. W. M. Stewart, members of the board of directors. A discussion was held relative to the kindergarten, and a part of the public school system, and all were heartily in favor of doing this. The idea is to have the present Legislature amend the statutes to provide for this step and an effort will be made to have a bill passed that will provide for that effect. A committee consisting of Messrs. Wells, McCormick and Young was appointed to discuss means for accomplishing the desired end.

THE WATER SUPPLY OF SALT LAKE CITY.

Superintendent Hines Makes the Question a Special Subject of Consideration—His Estimate of the Value of Meter System.

"Owing to the light snow fall so far this year and the utter lack of sufficient snow in the mountains, the question as to what is the best plan of providing water for all during the summer months, has become a very serious one," said Superintendent Hines of the waterworks department today.

"The question as to what is an ample supply, is one that needs a considerable amount of thought, for what would be ample supply in one locality might not be sufficient in another, and amount to absolute waste in a third place. The latter is the case in this city. Being largely a residence town, the summer months are generally hot and dry. To get at the needs of a family of say, five persons, having a lawn of two hundred square yards, house supplied with hot and cold water, bath, water closet and one laundry tub, I would place the actual needs of this family as follows: For bathing, 30 gallons; drinking, 5 gallons; cooking, 15 gallons; closet, 25 gallons; laundry and dish washing, 35 gallons; or a total daily use of 110 gallons. If the lawn be wet 150 times during the year, which, in my opinion, is a liberal allowance, 450 gallons of water would be used for each time. This would bring up the total consumption of this family to about 165,150 gallons a year or a per capita daily consumption of 60 gallons.

"The average flow daily into Salt Lake City, about 12,000 gallons, or a per capita daily consumption of about 215 gallons. Now, it follows, if a family situated as stated, making a legitimate use of water, find that 300 gallons a day is all they need, the use of 75 gallons of water is certainly a waste. This is in face of the fact that in figuring the per capita consumption of water, we divide the total amount flowing into the city by the population (55,000), notwithstanding the fact that a good share of this population do not use the water at all. This would increase the actual consumption of the water consumers very considerably. I believe that the question of water waste is the only and only solution of the water situation in this city. The way to stop the waste is by measuring every tap throughout the city, as suggested by the attached meter report submitted to me at the waterworks department today.

"What effect water has upon the waste of water, can best be judged from the experience the water works department has had in nearly every case where meters have been set. The

daily consumption has not only been decreased, but the consumers are much better satisfied.

To illustrate—on August 8, 1900, a meter was set upon the Quong Hing laundry, the consumption daily, the first month was 1,374 gallons. Last month's reading shows a consumption of 675 gallons; upon inquiry it was found that the volume of business during the two months was practically the same. Probably one of the best examples that can be given is in the case of the Clift House, where during the first month the meter was set, the consumption was 1,742 gallons daily; during the month of December, which was the busiest month of the year, only 261 gallons were used daily. These are only two of the many examples, that can be given where the meter has reduced the daily consumption from 31-1-3 to over 100 per cent.

"That I am not alone in this opinion is borne out by the following: Provisional estimates of the taps metered, and the daily per capita consumption is 72 gallons; whereas Fall River with about 82 per cent of the taps metered uses only 37 gallons daily per capita. What more convincing proof is required to show the beneficial effects of metering the entire city, and in my opinion this is the solution of the present water problem."

When asked as to the number, kinds and size of meters now in use throughout the city, Superintendent Hines said: "That owing to the late date the meters were received, this department found it impossible to set the number contemplated, the object. During the past year 42 meters have been set—14 that were defective, or where a different size or style was required, have been renewed and 9 were removed where the use of water by meter was deemed inadvisable."

Continuing Mr. Hines said: "It will take about 8,000 meters to place the whole city under that system, but citizens who are now taxed about \$4.00 per year for water, under the new system would be taxed about \$2.50 per year, or \$2.50 per annum. This will be seen the meter system would result beneficially to both the municipality and the consumer. To lessen the burden in regard to the deposit of about \$12 per meter, the department is now negotiating with the city to have the installation of the meter, this could be arranged for by the consumer paying 25 cents each month until the amount is made up. This sum remains on deposit with the city until the meter is removed, when it is to be refunded to the party who has used the instrument."

CHILDREN SHOULD NOT BE PUNISHED

Because Their Parents Do Not Believe in Vaccination.

SO WRITES PROF. J. H. PAUL.

Objects to Some Points in Governor Wells' Veto—Duty of State in Educating Children.

To the Editor:

Concerning the proposition to exclude from the school unvaccinated pupils, I wish to make some observations.

To begin with, I am a vaccinationist; that is, myself and my children have been vaccinated and I am competent to my physician that it was the right thing to do. But concerning the merits of another question, any layman or doctor, or any physician, board of health, legislator, or governor; the question, namely, whether it is either right or expedient to enforce vaccination by applying it to school children, is a question of belief or disbelief in the health benefits of vaccination, which is necessary and proper for anything that I know or care; but the proposition to enforce vaccination by simply excluding unvaccinated children from the school is an act of discrimination against the children for the belief of their parents.

The children cannot vaccinate themselves; they are under the jurisdiction of their parents. They may be willing to be vaccinated and anxious to attend school, and the State has passed laws compelling them to attend school; but they cannot get an education unless their parents believe in vaccination, if the action of the board of health is sustained by the Legislature.

That part of the Governor's veto message which deals with this phase of the subject says:

"They [the children] are in one respect the wards of the State. It has an interest in them and can exercise a control over them, which may not be applied to adults."

This is true in certain respects, but the Governor has here pushed the principle of State guardianship over children to a case in which it fails. The State cannot rightly insist that only children in school shall be vaccinated. If vaccination is any good, it is good for adults as well as children. The protection of vaccination is the same in both cases. The duty of the State is identical in both instances. No American State can afford to deprive its younger citizens of an education simply because their parents do or do not believe in some medical theory.

The Governor says: "It is the bounden duty of the State to furnish them [the children] not only the best training within its power, but also the greatest possible protection against physical injury or disease." The order referred to (to exclude unvaccinated pupils) "does not insist that every child shall be vaccinated—it is a compulsory measure in the sense that any one chooses to construe it. It says in effect that inasmuch as the State compels the attendance of children at school, it promises to protect them from the disease and from exposure to it while in school, if they will but conform to a requirement which promises immunity. To those who will not do this it makes no such promise; it refuses to accept responsibility for them, and it closes the school doors against them."

The Governor's argument makes one point, at least, absolutely clear: that the order of the board of health "to exclude from the schools children whose parents do not believe in the merits of vaccination; and that is precisely what ought not to be done. Punish the parents, if you will, by vaccination regulations; but never cripple the child, the ward of the State, simply because of some mental

peculiarity of its father or mother.

But the rest of the Governor's argument is very invasive. He says it is the bounden duty of the State to give the child mental training and physical protection from disease, and concludes from this that the State may therefore deny the child an education by excluding it from the schools, and may also leave the child unprotected against disease by permitting it to remain unvaccinated. The two things which the State is bound to do for the child are to educate it and to protect it from disease. The Governor's veto prevails, the State will refuse to do for the child—it will not give him an education in its own schools nor permit him to get an education in other schools, neither will it protect him from disease; and all this not because of any fault or disability on the part of the child, but because of some sort of belief or disbelief in the health benefits of vaccination, which is necessary and proper for anything that I know or care; but the proposition to enforce vaccination by simply excluding unvaccinated children from the school is an act of discrimination against the children for the belief of their parents.

The Governor assumes that the State, in educating the child, does so for the benefit of the child, and the man and woman to him. This is an error. The State educates and protects the child for the benefit of the State itself, and not primarily for the benefit of the child. An educated citizen is of value to the State as a wealth producer and as an upholder of law and order. An uneducated citizen is of less value in general, as a wealth producer, inventor, etc., and is generally regarded as a menace to the State, through being more susceptible to the allurements of vice, crime and violence; and in a republic, by being a more easy prey for the political demagogue. It is not primarily the welfare and safety of the child, but of the State itself, that the State looks to in the care and education of the children; hence the proposition to cut off or in any way to impair the education of the child, simply means that the State is to act on its own hands by the crippling of the young citizens, and that the State is to do this to do because the parents of these immature citizens have or have not a belief in some medical dogma or other, and not because of any fault or disability of these young citizens. The Governor's "reasons" checked, religion disapproved, and the self interest of the State itself should protect against the perpetration of such supreme and suicidal folly.

I have no right, because I was willing to vaccinate my children, to attempt to my neighbor's children into a place inferior to that occupied in the State by my children, simply because my neighbor, unlike myself, did not have any faith in the efficacy of vaccination.

The proposition to punish a man for his own belief is sufficiently monstrous and horrible in this country, and has been denounced by the great jurists and provided against in the Constitution; yet the present attitude of the State toward children, by depriving them of the benefits of an education, simply because of some belief their parents have or do not have, is a thing that I could not attempt to find words for.

Respectfully,
J. H. PAUL,
Salt Lake City, Feb. 9.

Money to loan on first class security. Interest low. No commissions charged. Zion's Savings Bank and Trust company.

LORENZO SNOW, President.
GEORGE M. CANNON, Cashier.

UTAH COMMERCIAL AND SAVINGS BANK
Interest paid on savings. W. F. Armstrong, pres., P. W. Madsen, vice pres., J. E. Caine, cashier.

UTAH COAL.

Castle Gate, Sunnyside and Clear Creek Lumps, \$5.00 per ton. Winter Quarters Lump and all nut coal, \$4.75 per ton. Anthracite all sizes, \$5.00 per ton. 73 South Main St. Telephone, 429.
D. J. SHARP, Agt.

TEACHERS.

Dr. Talmage's new book, "The Great Salt Lake, Present and Past," should be in the hands of every educator. The amount of information it contains relating to the great salt sea, makes it a valuable work for reference or study.

JOB PRINTING

AND BINDING.

The Job Printing, Bindery and Publication departments of the Deseret News now include all the type, machinery, presses and supplies of the combined plants of the News and Geo. Q. Cannon & Sons Co. Estimates furnished on contracts of any size. Rush orders a specialty.

MINERS GOING BACK TO WORK

Number of Men at Clear Creek Is Increasing Daily.

STRIKE MAY BE CALLED OFF.

Instead of Employes Quitting at Castle Gate and Sunnyside, More Being Taken On.

[SPECIAL TO THE "NEWS"]

Scotfield, Utah, Feb. 9.—The number of men at Clear Creek is increasing daily, also the applications for work at Winter Quarters. It is expected the strike will be called off at Winter Quarters in about another week. It is reported here that the number of men working in Sunnyside and Castle Gate is increasing in place of coming out in sympathy with Winter Quarters men.

Despite the assertions to the contrary it can be said that the strike situation as regards the mines of the Pleasant Valley Coal company is practically solved. Each day brings the news that the men are anxious to return to work under the old schedule, and that a number of them have been reinstated by the company in the Clear Creek mine. The men at Winter Quarters, however, are still out and it is doubtful whether they will be able to regain their old jobs if they want to. Applications for work are being filed by the company in a hurry to open up the mine again, and despite the fact that it has lost over \$75,000 through the action of the men, up to the present time the company feels that it can outlast a siege perhaps better than the men can.

The committee at present in Salt Lake still insists that there is a big strike under way which is affecting not only the Winter Quarters and Clear Creek mines, but also the Pleasant Valley Coal company. They state that the prospects look bright for them and that both the latter mines will be closed ere many days are passed. These repeated reports, however, are being contradicted by the fact that the Pleasant Valley Coal company has had the effect of raising a vehement protest from some of the residents and miners in all four camps affected. The report comes from Scotfield, where the miners have abandoned the attempt to induce the Castle Gate miners to walk out, and that a majority of the men had returned to the camp utterly worn out and dispirited. It is said that these men have had enough of the strike and are willing to return to work if the company will only have them back. In the face of the current events in the camp the merchants there are contemplating closing up their stores as they say that they cannot carry the miners on credit much longer. Taken all in all there is beginning to be felt among the miners a sense of gloom and their position is hardly an enviable one. Quite a number of the men are said to have given up all hope, shouldered their blankets and tramped out of the camp for good, thus leaving their comrades who were perhaps induced to strike, to fight the issue themselves. Those few who remain in the vicinity of Castle Gate are in a pitiable condition owing to the severity of the weather and the rigid enforcement of the order that no strikers be permitted to trespass upon the property of the company. This edict prohibits the strikers from taking refuge in houses or barns, and the mining camp, even the grateful warmth of the coke ovens that flank the track is denied them. Under these conditions the men are speedily becoming dispirited and are contemplating a march on their way to Sunnyside and endeavoring to induce the men there to come out in a sympathetic strike.

ADVICE FOR MINERS.

In connection with the situation at Sunnyside the following letter has been received by the "News" from Bishop John Potter of the camp. The committee on the part of the miners is as follows: "This is the first letter I ever wrote to any newspaper and would not have done it now, if it wasn't for this Clear Creek strike; and they are endeavoring to get the Clear Creek men to strike too. We have had troubles enough here, but Mr. Sharp and Williams have always met with us and adjusted them so that men are making good wages and don't want any trouble. There are a great number of our people here, and my advice to them as their Bishop is to keep out of strikes; and I find that these men who are on the committee in the Clear Creek are all new hands; and to us it looks as if that class were in the majority now at Winter Quarters."

FILES OBJECTIONS.

While some of the miners and their families are beginning to feel the pinch of want the committee in Salt Lake remains comfortably housed at the Walker, and the wives and families of the men are doing well. The miners are working under the old scale of wages, by which it is asserted that an experienced miner has no difficulty in making his \$2.50 a day right along. In this connection Mr. Andrew Smith, a member of the town board of Scotfield, called at the "News" last evening and emphatically stated that he has worked at the mine for several years and has never in any occasion found any difficulty in making that sum every day that he has worked. He also stated that the whole trouble at Winter Quarters has been brought about by some fifteen agitators who have come into the camp and been breeding discontent among the men with the result that the strike was ultimately declared. According to Mr. Smith, the present attitude of the men who were out on the strike at the Pleasant Valley Coal company mines. The local stone masons' union also took similar action to the extent of setting aside \$10 for the same cause. Some of the agitators are now promised and a request is made by the Federation that all local unions make as large donations and appropriations as possible for the relief of the men. The agitators and families of the men affected by the strike there are said to be close upon 2,000 souls down at the Clear Creek and Winter Quarters camps.

RELIEF FUND.

The Utah Federation, during the course of its regular session last evening, appropriated the sum of \$50 for the relief of the men who were out on the strike at the Pleasant Valley Coal company mines. The local stone masons' union also took similar action to the extent of setting aside \$10 for the same cause. Some of the agitators are now promised and a request is made by the Federation that all local unions make as large donations and appropriations as possible for the relief of the men. The agitators and families of the men affected by the strike there are said to be close upon 2,000 souls down at the Clear Creek and Winter Quarters camps.

LOCAL SPORTS.

BASKET BALL GAMES.

Quintrh School Team Defeat the L. D. S. College Lads.

The Quintrh and L. D. S. Juniors basketball teams played a lively game yesterday afternoon and after a hard struggle, the former won out by the close score of 12 to 10. The game was played at the Social Hall and consisted of ten-minute halves.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

To Whom It May Concern:
This is to certify that the costumes in the Salt Lake Costuming House, at 57 S. State street, were disinfected on February 8th, 1901, by means of Formaldehyde gas. The apparatus used in the fumigation has been inspected and found to be satisfactory for thorough and efficient disinfection.

J. C. E. KING, M. D.,
Health Commissioner.

O. K. T. B. BEATTY, line
Secretary State Board of Health.

J. I. Myers, manager of the Salt Lake Costuming House, doing business at 57 South State street, being duly sworn according to law, do say that the costumes in the Salt Lake Costuming House, are disinfected at all times by means of Formaldehyde Gas; and I further declare that the apparatus used in the fumigation has been inspected by J. C. E. King, M. D., health commissioner, in and for Salt Lake City, and by him declared to be satisfactory and efficient.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 9th day of February, A. D. 1901.
(Seal) JOHN JAMES,
County Clerk, Salt Lake County, Utah.

J. MYERS.

CARD OF THANKS.

Mr. J. Wash Young wishes to express his sincere gratitude to the many friends who rendered assistance and offered words and tokens of sympathy during his recent bereavement.

Appreciate's Milk Bread.
Ask your grocer for the genuine.

The Popular Buffalo Brand
this summer on account of the 1901 Pan-American Exposition will be the Nickel Plate Road. Countless thousands will visit this one of the greatest exhibitions of modern times. The Nickel Plate Road will be the popular line, and the reputation of its train employees in their uniform courtesy to passengers is well known. When you go East take your tickets read via the Nickel Plate Road. Write, wire, phone or call on John V. Calahan, General Agent, 111 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

COMMENCEMENT OF NEW TERM.
Ladies' Class, Beginners, Feb. 11th, 4:30 p. m.
Gentlemen's Class, Beginners, Feb. 11th, 7:30 p. m.
Advanced Class for Ladies and Gentlemen, Feb. 11th, 8:30.
Children's Class, Feb. 11th, 4:30.
Juvenile Class, Feb. 11th, 1:30.
Intermediate Class, Feb. 11th, 2:45.
Advanced Class, Feb. 11th, 7:00.
Advanced Children's Class, Feb. 20th, 4:30.

ARTISTIC WALL PAPER.
Our new line is here—ready for your inspection—our prices will save you money. Write for our new location, 57 South Main street.
C. W. MIDDLEY,
57 S. Main St.

LIFE OF A PIONEER.
Autobiography of Capt. James S. Brown, 320 pages, bound in cloth. Price \$2.00; for sale by the Deseret News. Special terms to agents.

VALENTINES!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Lace Valentines in graceful and artistic designs. Cards, Card Mounts and elegant novelties, new and up-to-date. Comes in great variety.
CANNON BOOK STORE,
(Deseret News, Props.)
11 and 13 Main St.

ARTISTIC JOB WORK
Turned out on short notice at the Deseret News. A big shipment of new types and supplies just in. Our facilities for letter heads, bill heads, tags, envelopes, pads, etc., etc., are unequalled by any establishment in the West.

Wm. Broadbent, D. D. S., Expert Dentist.
Western Dental Co., 32 Eagle Bldg.

No saw edge on our collar work.
AMERICAN STEAM LAUNDRY.
Royal Braid
Everybody else it. Nothing beats it. Look for the label and ask your grocer for it every day. Health follows.

OGDEN AND RETURN \$1.00.
Sunday, February 10.
Round trip \$1.00 to Ogden on Sunday, on special train at 2:00 p. m. via Rio Grande Western Ry. only.

BANK STATIONERY
And printing specially attended to at the Deseret News Office. Estimates promptly furnished. Rush orders a specialty.

RECRUITING NOTICE.
WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES Regular Army, able bodied, unmarried men, between 21 and 35 years of age, for Philippine and home service. A recruiting station has been opened at 243 Lincoln Ave., Salt Lake City, where all men desiring to enlist should apply. At Fort Douglas, enlistments of desirable applicants will be made at all times, and the local recruiting stations at Ogden, Provo, Salt Lake, Brigham and Park City, Utah, where ever applications at those places are made. The Recruiting Officer will furnish all information or application.

LOST.
RAY HORSE WITH BRIDLE ON. Return to 35 S. Main St.

NOTICE.
TITTING YARD BLACKSMITH SHOP moved to Granger's old foundry building, 4th block west of Valley House, 12 W. to Temple St., L. Tripp, Prop.

played at the Social Hall and consisted of ten-minute halves.

In the first half, the college lads had much the best of the argument, scoring eight baskets to the Quintrh's two. But in the second half the situation was reversed, and the Quintrh scored ten points, while the college lads scored only two. The team lined up in the following order:

Quintrh: L. D. S. Juniors
Sofie F. F. C. Openshaw
Trensen L. F. Baud
Chapman C. B. Price
Kelly R. B. J. Openshaw
Edwards L. B. Wetzel

DAN HICKEY'S ABSENCE.

Causes a Postponement of Baseball Meeting Scheduled for Tomorrow.

The meeting of baseballists which was scheduled for tomorrow for the purpose of considering plans for the organization of a State League, has been indefinitely postponed.

The cause of this delay is the absence of Dan Hickey of the Rio Grande, who is now in the East. The meeting will be held when Mr. Hickey returns.

All Hallows vs. Y. M. C. A.

Next Wednesday evening at the Social Hall, the Y. M. C. A. and All Hallow's basketball teams will battle again for superiority. Arrangements for the contest were completed last evening.

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Western Dental Co., 32 Eagle Bldg.

No saw edge on our collar work.
AMERICAN STEAM LAUNDRY.
Royal Braid
Everybody else it. Nothing beats it. Look for the label and ask your grocer for it every day. Health follows.