

DESERT EVENING NEWS

Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.
LORENZO SNOW, TRUSTEE-IN-TRUST.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.
(EXCEPT SUNDAY)
Office of Salt Temple and East Temple Streets
Salt Lake City, Utah.

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

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.	
One Year, in advance	\$10.00
Three Months, " "	4.50
One Month, " "	1.50
One Week, " "	.75
Sunday edition, per year	1.00
Semi-Weekly, " "	.20

Correspondence and other reading matter for publication should be addressed to the EDITOR.

Address all business communications
THE DESERT NEWS,
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

NEW YORK REPRESENTATIVE.
R. A. Craig, 41 Times Building

CHICAGO REPRESENTATIVE.
R. A. Craig, 87 Washington St.

SAN FRANCISCO REPRESENTATIVE.
G. S. King-Sheridan & Co., 409 Examiner Bldg.

SALT LAKE CITY, - MARCH 8, 1900.

MORE RESTRAINT REQUIRED.

Complaints have been made from several quarters, concerning the conduct of some of our young people in religious meetings. They chatter, and whisper, and frequently disturb people who are desirous of hearing the speaker, and thus show a disregard not only of the sacred character of a worshiping assembly, but of the ordinary rules of propriety and decency. We do not believe that this is general. On the contrary, the conduct complained of is on the part of a few thoughtless individuals. It is perhaps more commonly noticed among some members of choirs than others.

There is, no doubt, too little restraint upon the younger members of our community. As a rule they do too much as they please. They are permitted in too many instances to run at large, to stay out late at night, to annoy neighbors by boisterous conduct, and even to remove property and invade the rights of peaceful people.

This lack of proper restriction and training accounts for the behavior complained of in public meetings. The fault, to a large degree, lies with the parents, who should impress upon the minds of their children the importance of proper decorum and due regard for the rights and feelings of others. The custom of leaving a meeting-house while services are in progress, and sometimes returning and then leaving again before the congregation is dismissed, is particularly annoying and displays gross ignorance, or great impudence, or both.

Lessons on proper behavior, in public and in private, ought to be imparted not only at home but in the school room. In the day school, and in the Sunday school, children should be taught proper behavior, and made to understand that such disregard of propriety as here complained of is thoroughly disgraceful.

The chattering among young lady members of our choirs has been a subject of much animadversion. It is particularly noticeable and offensive, when it is indulged in right under the eyes of the speaker. It is insulting to him and a mark of vulgarity on the part of all who are guilty of it. When the choir is lifted up behind the speaker, the giggling girls and older conversationalists are a spectacle to the whole congregation, and cause people trained in true politeness to wonder what kind of education such chatters in public have received.

There needs to be, throughout this whole State, more restraint upon the youth of our community. Unless the disposition exhibited by many receives a salutary check, it will grow into lawlessness and bring much trouble and suffering both to young people and to their parents. We do not believe in severe treatment, or the repression of the natural buoyancy of spirit that should be enjoyed by the young. Recreation and pleasure are proper in their time and place and should be provided for all. But the improprieties lightly touched upon in these remarks should be corrected, so that our young folks may grow up with a proper regard for decorum and the desires and welfare of other people besides themselves.

THE EUROPEAN MISSION.

The current number of The Millennium Star contains a very complete statistical report for the year 1899. From the figures presented we learn that there are now in Europe a total of officers and members of 11,116. Of these, 2,712 are in the British mission; 4,444 in the Scandinavian countries; 978 in Germany; 747 in Switzerland, and 1,155 in the Netherlands. From Turkey and Iceland the reports are incomplete. The baptisms during the year amounted to 1,112.

The statistics further show a great amount of work done by way of holding meetings, distributing tracts and books and holding Gospel conversations. No less than 1,428,988 tracts were distributed during the year in that mission, and over 15,000 books. And some idea may be formed of the sacrifices the Elders are making for the sake of their fellowmen, when it is known that the greater part of this literature is paid for by the missionaries who distribute it. They go forth without pay. They meet their own expenses, and even furnish the tracts they distribute. Did the world ever furnish a more striking example of disinterestedness and self-sacrifice in the service of the Lord?

The emigration during the year has not been considerable, amounting only to about 100 persons. This is the best refutation of the statement that the "Mormon" Elders are engaged in the emigration business. They only preach the Gospel, and they rather discourage than promote hasty plans to leave the old countries.

The general lesson of the statistics given is that the cause of God is onward. It reveals the reason why the nations rage and the people take counsel to-

gether in order to break the bands of the Almighty and cast away His cords. It shows how vain are their efforts to rid the world of the power of Him who rules on high. His work is extending in all directions.

The contrast is all the more striking when the conditions of the large denominations of the world is considered. One large church is in a state of stagnation and another is considering the advisability of holding special meetings of prayer on account of the condition of the mission. "Mormonism" is flourishing, notwithstanding opposition and persecution, because it is the truth. As with the mighty oak, that only grows stronger the more it is exposed to the storm, so with the Church. In opposition it grows stronger because it leans upon the Almighty for support.

WORD OF WISDOM TRUE.

It is notable that the recommendations of the Word of Wisdom are sustained in every detail by scientific investigations and conclusions. This cannot be ascribed to the deep knowledge of the human body, of the instrument through which the revelation was given. It is an evidence of the knowledge and wisdom of the source from which it was inspired.

One of the latest endorsements of that part of "Mormonism" is found in an article in the Philadelphia Medical Journal on the meat diet. The writer does not deny the use of a reasonable amount of meat, but he is of the opinion that many of the disorders to which Americans are subject are due to their too free indulgence in that kind of food.

The reasoning of the contributor to the Journal is as follows:
"It is a well-known fact that almost all the food materials contain a proportion of waste matter, and this is desirable; most foods also contain constituents which in large quantities are deleterious, but in smaller quantities may be beneficial. The extractives of meat, among the most important of which are lactic acid, butyric acid, acetic acid, etc., are by no means harmful if taken in small quantities as is ordinarily the case, and the same is true of the nitrogenous constituents. There can be little doubt, however, that these constituents do have a bad effect among certain people who eat large quantities of meat, and this evil is without question more prevalent in America than in almost any other part of the world. It arises from the fact that the meat supply is comparatively large with us, and the people are relatively prosperous and can afford to buy larger amounts of meat than people of most other nations. Three heavy meat meals in a day are not unusual among certain classes of people, and on nearly all the bills of fare of leading restaurants and hotels the list of meats is as great as or greater than that of vegetables."

This is considered too much and a cause of a great deal of sickness. The same conclusion is reached by German scientists. A series of analyses of meat has recently been made, showing that so-called white meats of poultry, fish, etc., in certain cases contain less nitrogenous materials; yet the average amount does not differ greatly enough in the white and dark meats to make either preferable. Consequently, in order to limit the amount of deleterious food constituents, it is not enough to select white meat instead of dark, but the amount of meat must be diminished.

The conclusion, we believe, is contrary to the generally accepted idea, but it is well established by careful analyses. It is in full harmony with the teachings of the Word of Wisdom, and that is a part of "Mormonism."

THE PLAGUE.

The suspicion that the bubonic plague now has made its appearance at San Francisco revives interest in the facts about that once dreaded disease. Dr. Sternberg, surgeon-general of the U. S. army, writes exhaustively about the scourge in the current number of the National Geographic Magazine, tracing its history, describing its symptoms and explaining the treatment now adopted by physicians.

There is now no doubt that the plague raged in various countries during the earliest years of our era, and during the sixth century, a time of great political disturbances and warfare, it depopulated towns and large sections of country. In the fourteenth century it swept Europe with a besom of destruction. By 15,000,000 lives were lost. So terrible was the angel of death that for a time all commerce was limited to that of coffins and shrouds, but even that ended in some places. The dead were simply thrown into holes in the earth, or left unburied.

In the fifteenth century the plague again ravaged Germany, Italy, France, and Spain. In the sixteenth century it continued to prevail in Europe, and also in China. Early in the seventeenth century the epidemic swept away 35,000 persons in London. It also prevailed in Holland and Germany. Egypt suffered greatly in 1820. Later England, Holland, and Germany were again visited, and still later Italy. It was due to the sanitary measures instituted by Cardinal Gastaldi that the disease was arrested in its onward march. The method inaugurated by him gave the true key to success in the fight against that and other epidemics.

In 1865 the disease again appeared in London and took away 18,000 people out of a total population of 460,000 souls. Austria, Hungary and Germany were again swept by death. In the eighteenth century the epidemic held sway in Constantinople and along the Danube. In 1720 it invaded Marseilles, where the mortality amounted to over 40,000. Early in this century there were cases of the plague in Turkey, Russia, Egypt and Italy.

The inference from this brief review of the history of the plague is this: that it has never been entirely stamped out, notwithstanding the fight made against it by all the agencies of far advanced science. It seems to have retained its foothold in the parts of Asia, into which sanitary measures have not yet penetrated. And from these places, the rest of the world, in these days of international traffic, is continually threatened by invasions.

The present epidemic was first brought to public notice in 1894 when it appeared in Canton, imported from the interior of China, where it had been raging for years. In 1896 it came to

Bombay, evidently imported from China. The mortality here was considerable, 5,000 having succumbed during the month of January, and 4,600 in February. From Bombay it spread to other parts of India, where it is still raging, the latest report giving 41 deaths in one week in Calcutta. At the same time it has appeared in Japan, Egypt, Madagascar, Persia, the Straits Settlements, Portugal, Argentina, Brazil, the Hawaiian Islands, Australia and the Philippines.

It is evident enough that we are living in a time of visitation. War, famine and pestilence have been poured out upon the inhabitants of the earth. And it is by no means sure that the visitation is one to pass away hastily. Those who are wise will read the signs of the times right and prepare for that which may yet come.

In the meantime it is the duty of all to take such precautionary measures as are likely to prevent the ravages of epidemics. Cleanliness in habitations and the surrounding grounds is a sine qua non. Temperate habits and good morals are indispensable to health and strength. The burden of the testimony of the destroying angels is this: "Fear God, and give glory to Him, for the hour of His judgment has come."

PUERTO RICO.

The Puerto Rican tariff bill, even as modified by the House, is meeting with opposition by all parties. The significance of such opposition will no doubt be appreciated in Washington, and the bill has therefore but little chance of passing the Senate and the Executive. The explanation that a tariff of 15 per cent of the Dingley bill is no burden, and that the entire income is to be spent for the benefit of the islanders themselves has not reconciled the opponents of the measure to it. They maintain that, as a matter of principle, they are opposed to the establishment of a tariff between the different parts of the United States.

The great majority of the American people do remember that our armies went out to free the Puerto Ricans from Spanish oppression; they remember that there was great rejoicing in the island, when our flag was hoisted in the place of the Spanish colors; they hold that the people were promised the privileges of equal rights with American citizens, and now they demand that these promises shall be kept. It is repugnant to their sense of justice that the helpless island population shall be kept in industrial and commercial servitude under the emblem of liberty, and the attempt at imposing a discriminating tariff is therefore creating a great stir.

The free trade amendment offered by Senator Davis of Minnesota, coupled with the provision that the Constitution be extended over Puerto Rico, seems to have struck a popular chord. His amendment provides:

"For the purposes of this act the following provisions of the Constitution of the United States are hereby extended and made applicable to Puerto Rico:

"The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States."

"No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration heretofore directed to be taken."

This would put the island under the protection of the Constitution. The following clauses would give the Puerto Ricans free trade:

"And it is hereby enacted that all duties, imposts, excises imposed or levied, laid or collected by Congress upon Puerto Rico, or any products or business thereof, or in relation to said Puerto Rico, shall be uniform with all duties, imposts and excises laid and collected throughout the United States;

"That no other capitation or other direct tax shall be laid by Congress in or upon Puerto Rico, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration directed to be taken by the Constitution."

"That no tax or duty shall be laid on articles imported from Puerto Rico."

"That no preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of Puerto Rico over those of any State of the Union, nor shall vessels bound to or from Puerto Rico be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in any State of the Union."

"Nor shall any preference be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of any State of the Union over those of Puerto Rico, nor shall vessels bound to or from the ports of any State in the Union be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in any port of Puerto Rico."

The outcome of the battle for Puerto Rico is of immense importance. It will create precedents one way or the other for the United States policy with regard to other island possessions.

THE RUSSIAN LOAN.

Numerous comments are made on the fact that Russia, instead of turning to European countries for a loan, appealed to New York financiers for an advance of \$25,000,000. She failed in the European money markets, but succeeded on this side of the ocean.

A great part of this sum will remain in America. It will be used to pay for ships, iron, electric supplies, and railroad equipment. The revenue Russia will derive from these investments will far exceed the four per cent interest she pays for the money borrowed, and thus it is evident the country will have a large profit on the transaction.

It is noted that this is the first time American capital has sought investment outside the country in this way. It is taken as a sign of growing American financial independence. The United States is about to become a creditor nation instead of a debtor, and this is one of the most important lessons of the Russian loan.

Mr. Carnegie is cheerful at the high price of iron. He should see the faces of his customers.

The German parliament is opposed to the whipping post. The Teutonic legislators want no retrograde civilization.

Indiana now has a mine explosion, but fortunately it was of dust and not of gas, so that nearly seventy of the eighty men in the mine escaped unhurt.

Those military experts who are so confident that the Boers are going to sue for peace before entering on a defensive campaign, should not forget that over-confidence was the prime cause of British defeat at the outset of the war. The attitude of Presidents Steyn and Kruger is for war or inde-

pendence, and there is no likelihood of Britain consenting to the latter at this stage of the game.

The British prisoners in Pretoria may anticipate a long stay, since the British cabinet has resolved neither to propose nor to entertain a proposal for an exchange of prisoners.

La grippe is claiming a big list of victims in New York. The condition elsewhere in the East is not given by statistics, but is doubtless fairly well in keeping with the showing at the metropolises.

"Stop-the-war" meetings do not "go" in Edinburgh. The Scottish capital is a poor place to start a peace movement so soon after the terrible punishment the Highland brigade met in recent conflicts.

The burning of the Theater Francaise in Paris will bring more sorrow to Frenchmen, from a national point of view, than destroying ten times the value of property in mercantile lines would have done.

Germany is astir over the American hog. He cannot be any more a menace to health than the German swine, judging by the German health chief's statistics of the enormous spread of tuberculosis among German pigs and cattle.

Irish loyalty is not indicated by any enthusiasm at the announcement of Queen Victoria's intended visit to Dublin. The outlook is that her majesty will be respectfully and even cordially welcomed because of her exalted personal character, she will also be impressed with the fact that none of the friendly greetings will be in the nature of grateful offerings to the British government.

Twenty cases of bubonic plague in quarantine at Port Townsend, Wash., is not a cheering proposition though it is possible the disease will not spread farther. By the way, its presence, even in a form that may be suppressed, ought to make Americans appreciate their good fortune in having been touched so lightly with the three great afflictions now prevailing in different parts, for instance, the famine, the plague, and the war, that now rest heavily on the continents of the Old World.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

Baltimore Sun.
There has never been but one genuine survey of the Nicaragua route, and that has been pronounced worthless by both commissioners and the site abandoned. The money appropriated by Mr. Hepburn's bill—\$140,000,000—will not build an entrance and exit for the canal. There is not enough money in the United States treasury to control the winds and sands off the mouth of the San Juan river and make it safe for the vessels of commerce or the big ships of the navy to enter the canal. There is not enough water along the route to float the ships if they could get into the canal. The project is based on sentiment and not on facts.

WASHINGTON TIMES.

Representative Hepburn of Iowa, chairman of the House committee of interstate and foreign commerce, has submitted a report on what is known as the Hepburn Nicaragua canal bill. The report strongly urges the passage of the measure, and is a most important as well as interesting document at this time, since it distinctly joins the issue between the friends in Congress of the American canal idea and those who favor a waterway to be controlled by our most active and aggressive commercial rival. There is a pleasant flavor of honest, courageous Americanism in the report, which does not respect the fact that a majority of our legislators are in agreement with its patriotic spirit, there is little enough chance that the executive department of the government will be permitted to commit the country to any form of constructive, or act surrender of the Monroe doctrine during the present administration.

THE PHILIPPINES.

Springfield Republican.
The statement made by Captain and Captain Frank N. Wells of the First Tennessee, respecting the American war invasion of Manila has been questioned. He says that when the American army reached the city only four liquor saloons existed there. There are said to be 1,000 saloons in Manila at the time of the American occupation, and that the United States authorities have suppressed three-fourths of them, and the number is still being gradually reduced.

Philadelphia North American.
It is scarcely likely that the suggestion which is claimed to emanate from official sources that hereafter the Philippines are to be treated as incendiaries and condignly punished whenever they are to be caught is to be seriously considered. There is nothing in the aspect of the war in the Philippines at this moment that makes it different from the conditions that have been existing for months. An official declaration that the war was over would not necessarily end it, and whatever statue the Philippines have had hitherto still belongs to them. It would be a dangerous precedent for this government to undertake to declare that hereafter all men found in the Philippines with arms in their hands making war upon the United States forces are to be treated as robbers and incendiaries and punished accordingly.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The National Geographic Magazine for March devotes its first article to British South Africa and the Transvaal. Another article treats on the "History and Geographic Distribution of the Bubonic Plague." "Ice-cliffs on White River, Yukon Territory," "A Hunting Trip to Northern Greenland," "A Canal from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean," and "Diseases in the Philippines," are other interesting features of the number.—Washington.

The March number of Harper's Magazine has many timely and interesting features. Among these is the illustrated article on "Protergia before the War," by Howard C. Hillegas, author of "Ours the People," in which the writer gives a comprehensive sketch of the life in the South African capital at the time of his visit shortly before the breaking out of hostilities. Captain Mahan contributes the first of a series of articles on "The Problem of Asia," in which he discusses the future of the European powers as factors in Asiatic problems, and the third installment of "The War in the Air," by a writer. There are short stories by Stephen Crane, Virginia Frazer Boyle, Charles

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Robert Craddock, Ellen Douglas DeLand, and Marie Van Voet, and special articles by Julian Ralph, Archibald H. Colquhoun, Foulney Bigelow, and Tappan Adney—New York.

An idea of the new statue of Washington, which is to be presented to the French by the Washington Status association, given by the photograph reproduced in the current number of Harper's Weekly. The statue represents Washington on horseback, and is the work of Daniel C. French. Edward C. Potter, Mr. French has modeled the figure, and Mr. Potter the horse. The statue is to be of bronze, and will be placed in the Place d'Iena, Paris.

The March number of the North American Review gives a prominent place to the South African question. The Marquis of Lorne, a son-in-law of Queen Victoria, presents his conception of "The Realities of the South African War." Captain A. T. Mahan, U. S. N., justifies the course of the British government, drawing his arguments from the text of the conventions of 1881 and 1884, and from the official correspondence of the colonial office and of the Boer government. Thomas C. Hutten, a native of Holland, and for some time a resident in the Transvaal, gives a Netherlands view of the South African problem, and predicts "The Doom of the Boer Oligarchy." General R. A. Alger, ex-secretary of war, confirms the general belief that Great Britain prevented European intervention with the United States during the war with Spain, and deplores the hostility to England which has been expressed by some of our legislatures and public men. S. M. Macvane, professor of history in Harvard, answering Dr. Leyden's recent assertion in the Review that the Boers had done everything humanly possible to avoid the war, shows three distinct causes by which the war might have been averted. Mayo W. Hazeltine takes the state department to task for concealing and executing "The Hay-Pauncefote Treaty." Ex-Senator David B. Hill declares that "We Are Too Much Governed." A. Henry Savage Lunder, the well-known traveler, recounts the "Chief Causes of Discontent in India," while Justin McCarthy contributes a paper on certain authors, such as Kingsley, Trollope, Lever, Reade, who once had a wide popularity, but are now disappearing from notice. Elizabeth Cady Stanton denounces the idea of having a uniform divorce law throughout the States. John Oliver Hobbes, the popular novelist and dramatist, reviews "David Harum," P. L. Fechenard, recorder of the Catholic University of Paris, writes of "The End of Americanism in France." "The President's War Power" and its limitations—especially in relation to the question of tariff in our new possessions—are examined by Percy Belmont. In the right of the Constitution and of past decisions of the Supreme court.—New York.

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