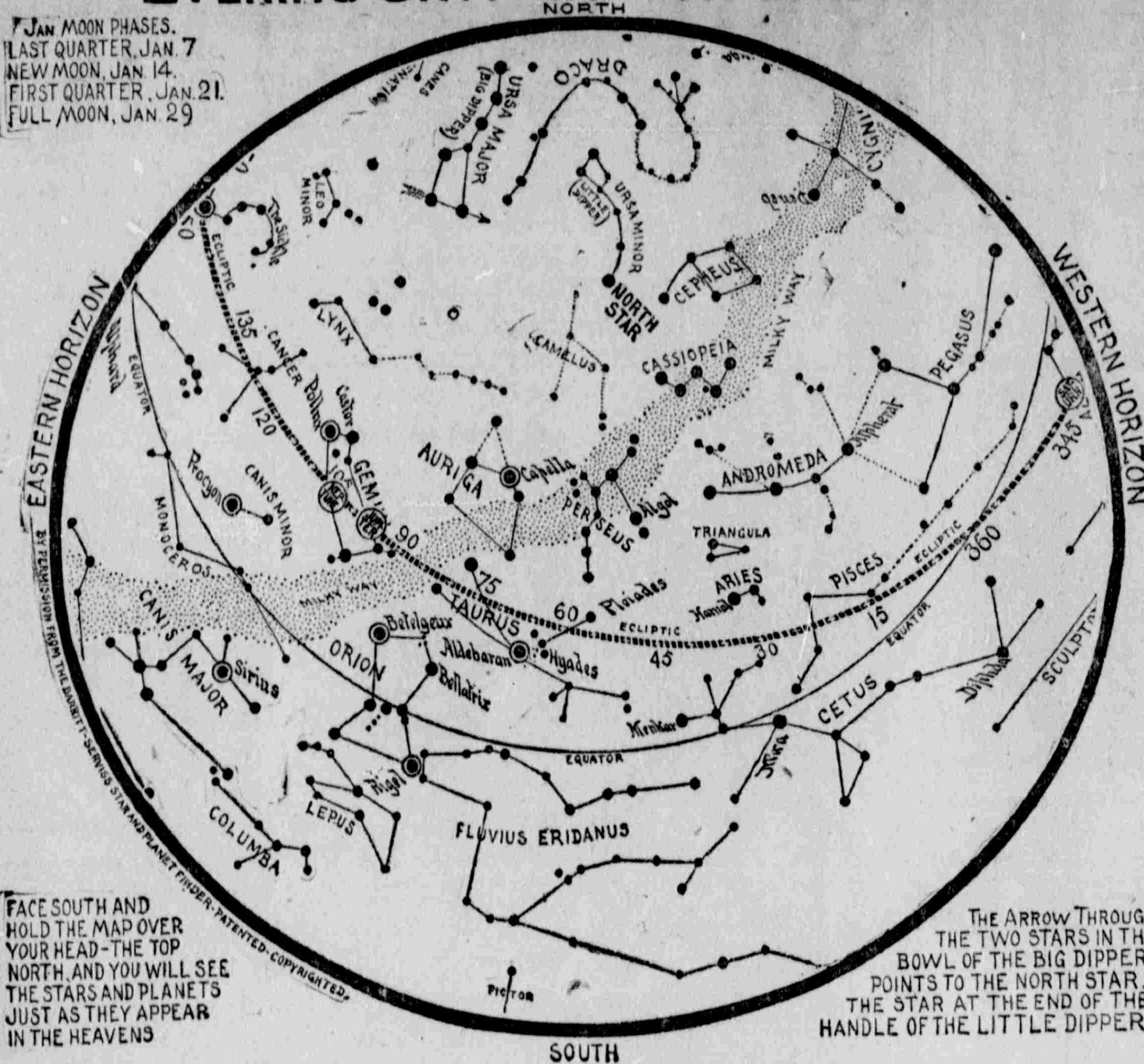


EVENING SKY MAP FOR JANUARY

JAN MOON PHASES.
LAST QUARTER, JAN. 7
NEW MOON, JAN. 14
FIRST QUARTER, JAN. 21
FULL MOON, JAN. 29



FACE SOUTH AND HOLD THE MAP OVER YOUR HEAD-THE TOP NORTH AND YOU WILL SEE THE STARS AND PLANETS JUST AS THEY APPEAR IN THE HEAVENS

THE ARROW THROUGH THE TWO STARS IN THE BOWL OF THE BIG DIPPER POINTS TO THE NORTH STAR, THE STAR AT THE END OF THE HANDLE OF THE LITTLE DIPPER.

THE evening heavens are never more brilliant than in the first month of the year. The whole of the southern and southeastern quarters of the sky are occupied by magnificent constellations, including seven or eight of the brightest stars in the firmament, one of them Sirius, holding a rank apart as the most splendid stellar object within human ken.

Our chart shows the evening sky as it appears to the observer at 9 o'clock p. m. on the 1st of January; and at 8 o'clock in the middle of January; and at 7 o'clock at the end of the month. But, as the apparent revolution of the heavens is not rapid, it is not necessary that the observer should confine himself to precisely these hours. He will find that the chart is substantially correct for any time in the early evening. If, however, he would catch sight of the planet Saturn low on the western horizon, he must not look for it later than the hours named at the respective dates, and by looking for it half an hour earlier he will see the planet more clearly, because it will then be higher above the horizon. But Jupiter, high in the eastern quarter of the sky, is visible during nearly the entire night, and so marvelously bright and beautiful that it outshines even the most brilliant of the fixed stars, and forms an irresistible attraction for all eyes. On account of its brightness, Jupiter affords an excellent opportunity for the beginner in celestial observation to note a peculiarity which enables one with a little practice to distinguish at a glance between planets and fixed stars. The stars seem to twinkle; the planets do not. The light of the former issuing from what is virtually a mathematical point, without measurable dimensions, on account of their enormous distance from us, is affected by the invisible ripples of the atmosphere, and accordingly appears, especially when they are near the horizon, to flash and tremble. The light of the planets, on the other hand, being reflected from disks of measurable breadth, and in itself less intense and less concentrated into a narrow beam, is comparatively free from atmospheric disturbance, so that the planets glow more steadily and serenely.

With a powerful field glass, or binocular, one can readily see some of the moons of Jupiter. He possesses four principal moons, not to mention the three smaller ones which are so minute that only a very few of the most powerful telescopes in existence are able to give glimpses of them. But

the four larger moons, which were discovered by Galileo, are easy objects for even the smallest telescope, and it is a delightful thing to watch them throughout an evening, for they move so rapidly that in the course of two or three hours their change of place becomes very evident. They may be seen approaching Jupiter on the eastern side, or receding from him on the western; once in a while one of them will be observed to disappear as it goes into eclipse in Jupiter's shadow at considerable apparent distance away from him, and with a good telescope their little round black shadows may often be observed moving slowly across his bright disk, as they come between him and the sun. It is interesting to reflect that if the observer were on Jupiter, with his eyes directed toward one of those black dots, he would witness a total eclipse of the sun. Such eclipses are very common phenomena for the inhabitants of Jupiter (if any such inhabitants there be) on account of the number of Jupiter's moons, and the comparative rapidity of their revolutions about the planet.

It is also interesting to reflect, while looking at Jupiter, that that planet is more than 1,300 times as large as the earth, on which we dwell. Its immense colored "belts" lying parallel with its equator are very interesting and wonderful objects for those who possess telescopes of three or four inches aperture, capable of bearing magnifying powers of from 100 to 200 times. A power of 100 is quite sufficient with a good glass to show all the most important phenomena of Jupiter's variegated disk. The belts are believed to be something in the nature of clouds in the enormous deep, dense atmosphere of the planet. They offer many puzzling problems which astronomers have not yet solved.

The planet Saturn is not particularly interesting for the amateur observer at present, both because it is so near the western horizon and consequently sets very early, and because its rings, which, although they are of vast breadth are also exceedingly thin, are now nearly edgewise toward the earth, and therefore inconspicuous.

Neptune, whose position, not far from Jupiter, is rated on the chart (both are in the constellation Gemini) can never be seen with the naked eye, because of its great distance from the earth, some 2,700 million miles.

Mars, Mercury, Venus and Uranus are now all morning stars, and consequently not visible in the evening sky.

We turn next to the constellation. Notice the grand figure of a hexagon

formed by the chief stars of the constellations, Auriga, Taurus, Orion, Canis Major, Canis Minor and Gemini. This figure includes nearly the whole southeastern quarter of the sky beginning from a point nearly overhead, where the snowy white Capella, in Auriga, marks the northernmost angle of the hexagon. Running the eye downward from Capella toward the south and a little westward we see, at the next corner, the first magnitude star Aldebaran shining with a peculiar rosy red light. Aldebaran is the brightest member of the little V shaped group of stars called the Hyades, which glitter on the shoulder of the imaginary bull, Taurus. A little above and to the west of the Hyades, tremulous with flickering beams, shines the famous cluster of the Pleiades, or Seven Sisters. Most eyes can detect with certainty, only six stars in the cluster, but there is a strange glimmering which gives the impression of a seventh star. But telescope shows that this impression is well founded, for there are really hundreds of faint stars sprinkled through the group, and photographs reveal marvelous masses and streams of glowing nebulous matter there. Tonnyson's line about the Pleiades glitters:

"Like a swarm of fire-flies tangled in a silver braid."

Is one of the happiest descriptions ever written of an object in the heavens.

But to return to our great hexagon: Below and somewhat eastward from Aldebaran, at a distance of some 25 degrees, is the brilliant white star, Rigel, in the foot of Orion. This star marks the southwestern corner of the hexagon, and its color is in striking contrast with that of Aldebaran, as well as with that of its brilliant neighbor, in Orion, on the upper side of the three stars of the Belt, Betelgeuse. Betelgeuse is red, but of a different tone from Aldebaran, and is much smaller. These stars are all like great living jewels, and the more one gazes at them the greater their charm becomes. Rigel is interesting as one of two stars that of its brilliant neighbor, in the southern hemisphere, and not visible from the middle northern latitudes) which, according to the estimate of Prof. Newcomb, probably exceed our sun in brilliancy not less than 10,000 times; it is their unmeasurable distance which makes them appear to our eyes as mere glittering points in space.

Next turning the eyes eastward, and a little southward we come to the brightest star in the heavens, Sirius, the Dog Star, in the constellation Canis Major, which is not only of great historic interest, as it has been

observed and admired in all ages, and was connected with the ancient worship in some of the Egyptian temples. Although Sirius is apparently the brightest star in the whole sky, it is in reality a much less brilliant sun than Rigel, being very much nearer to us. Its distance does not exceed 50 or 60 billions of miles. It has a smaller star revolving around it in a period of about 50 years, but this companion star can only be seen with telescopes of considerable power. Sirius marks the southeastern angle of the great hexagon. Now lifting the eyes toward the northeast we see Procyon, the brightest star in Canis Minor, standing at the eastern angle, and above that again appear the twin stars, Castor and Pollux, in Gemini, which mark the northeastern corner of the hexagon. Between Castor and Pollux and Orion glows Jupiter, supreme in his splendor, and adding by his presence to the beauty of the starry hexagon, the mid-point of which he occupies. But as the months pass he will slowly move eastward leaving the brilliant coterie behind him.

The southern quarter of the sky is not especially brilliant at this season, as Eridanus and Cetus are broad scattered constellations with no very brilliant stars. The star Mira in Cetus is very famous, however, for the wonderful changes in brightness which it undergoes in a regular period of about nine months.

In the northern half of the sky Cassiopeia is prominent by its peculiar W shaped outline, buried in the Milky Way, above and to the west of the pole star, while as if playing at balance-board with it, Ursa Major, the Great Bear, appears on the other side, below and to the east of the pole star. Ursa Major is unmistakable on account of the very peculiar shape of its handle, the Great Dipper, formed by its seven principal stars. Two of these are the "pointers" referred to in the corner of the chart.

The southern opens with a waning moon. New moon occurs about midnight on the 14th; first quarter on the 21st, and full moon on the 29th. The moon will be seen in the sky on the evening of the 24th.

Two eclipses occur in January, one of the sun and the other of the moon. The solar eclipse will be visible in the eastern United States, but not visible in this hemisphere. The path of totality runs across central Asia on the 13th of January. Observing parties will go to view it from Russia and other European states.

The lunar eclipse will be only partial, and only the beginning of it will be visible in the eastern United States. It will occur between the 25th and 26th. GARRETT P. SERVICES.

STATISTICS OF THE SAN FRANCISCO FIRE.

Compiled by T. E. Wilson.

Burned area, square miles.....	44
Burned area, length, miles.....	3.2
Burned area, width, miles.....	1.3
Burned area, acres.....	3,200
Street frontage burned, double miles	80
Street frontage burned, single miles	160
City blocks burned.....	115
North of Market street.....	401
South of Market street.....	117
Buildings destroyed about.....	25,000
Business buildings, about.....	13,000
Dwellings and hotels, about.....	12,000
Value of business buildings	\$125,000,000
Value of contents business buildings.....	125,000,000
Value of dwellings and hotels burned.....	50,000,000
Value of contents same.....	50,000,000
Value of land burned area.....	325,000,000
Value of land, buildings, and contents in burned area.....	675,000,000
Insurance on buildings and contents.....	275,000,000
Net loss, over insurance.....	115,000,000
Population of San Francisco:	
Before the fire.....	480,000
On May 15, 1906.....	255,000
Population of burned area.....	250,000
Rendered homeless by the fire.....	250,000
Emigration from the city.....	225,000
To interior and eastern.....	125,000
To Oakland and Bay cities.....	100,000
BUSINESS BURNED OUT	
Boot and shoe factories and stores.....	480
Breweries.....	350
Brokers' offices, all kinds.....	800
Banks.....	50
Building and loan associations.....	120
Barber shops.....	400
Bakeries.....	220
Butcher shops.....	320
Blacksmith and horseshoer's shops.....	150
Carpenters and builders' shops.....	400
Churches.....	87
Cigar stands and wholesale cigar houses.....	850
Club houses.....	21
Commission merchants' stores.....	320
Confectionery stores, wholesale, retail.....	300
Dressmakers' shops.....	500
Drug stores.....	240
Drygoods stores.....	200
Fruit stands.....	200
Furniture stores.....	400
Grocery stores.....	200
Hotels.....	240

The West's Constructive Policy

THE most benignant law spread upon our national statute book in recent years is the Reclamation act, which has arrested and utilized the wasting waters of our western streams, spread them over unwashed lands, and made our deserts kind and hospitable. It has brought and is bringing to a group of western states, comprising nearly half of our national domain, green gardens, prosperous people, happy homes, and thriving cities where once even the sunbaked, rather than the sun-drenched, soil was a barren waste.

The most important appeal from the American people now before their national Congress is that which asks for the improvement of the great natural waterways—the rivers which, when channeled, will bear the burden of the commerce of not less than fifty millions of people.

Both of these nation-building enterprises had their birth 16 years ago, when a group of men, representing every state and territory west of the Mississippi river, organized the Trans-Mississippi Congress, which has convened annually to discuss the ways and means of giving to the west the inland expansion it is capable of sustaining.

They elaborated the old New England idea of democracy and gathered into a great "town meeting" the representatives of the people who claim as their home 70 per cent of our mainland. And their purpose, which is no mean one, is to make Congress representative of the people, and to make the population rather than our national estate.

The sixteenth session of the Trans-Mississippi Congress, held in Kansas City, from Nov. 29 to Dec. 23, will be memorable in the annals of history, not only because it stimulated its own advocacy of its second great task, that of improving our internal waterways, but it gave birth to a third great campaign for the expansion of industry, prosperity, and peace. It inaugurated a Pan-American patriotism which, within a century's time, is destined to dominate the world.

THE BATTLE OF OPPORTUNITY. The states and territories represented in the Trans-Mississippi Congress cover more than two-thirds of our national domain, while the population east and west of the Mississippi river is exactly in reverse. Because of this distribution of population

the states east of the Mississippi river have, by constitutional right, a larger representation in the national Congress than those west of the Mississippi. Yet the western states, with smaller congressional representation, offer both to the young American and the new American a greater opportunity than the eastern third affords. It is the fact that gave the Trans-Mississippi Congress being its battle is the battle of opportunity. This congress of the west is demonstrating that its upward of two millions of square miles means progress, people rather than millions of alluvial acres.

It is because the Trans-Mississippi Congress is pleading for an expansion of industrial and commercial opportunities for Americans in a broadly patriotic rather than a provincial attitude, that Secretary Root chose its sessions, in preference to the New York Produce exchange and other eastern commercial bodies that invited him, to deliver his plea for the realization of the commercial marriage of North and South America, which was the great dream of James G. Blaine more than 20 years ago.

This congress struck 12 when Secretary Root delivered his notable speech on our trade relations with South America. In a most logical manner he presented our rise to commercial supremacy, and our transition from a debtor to a creditor nation. As a matter of pure commercial expediency, he showed it to be our best opportunity to enter the South American field with our capital; to establish banks where 10 per cent. is as secure as four per

cent. in Manhattan. Banks are the advance agents of trade. Germany, England, and other foreign nations are planting their commercial fortifications on the lands that should be our own.

The Monroe Doctrine has been a political instrument rather than a commercial one, but as the strongest international bond operating in the world today it fosters a sentiment of generosity that would amount to not less than preferential trade. If we would but foster and develop it. But we have persistently ignored it. There is but one way for a merchant or tradesman to go to Rio or Buenos Aires, and that is by crossing the Atlantic twice. During the last year, as Secretary Root pointed out, there sailed into the wonderful harbor of Rio over 3,000 steamships bearing foreign flags. Not one of which was American. But seven times in the 12 months did the Stars and Stripes unfurl in that sunny harbor, and each time it was borne by a cheap and incompetent "wind-jammer," two of which were in distress.

To meet this need in trade expansion, the secretary of state made an earnest plea for ship subsidy to our American marine. Thus, on the platform of Kansas City were the needs of the shipyards on the coast of the United States, the common issue with the banks of La Salle street and the manufacturers and jobbers of the Ohio, Mississippi, and Missouri valleys.

COMMERCIAL UNION NECESSARY.

Kansas is the greatest wheat field in the world. Canada has tured many thousands of American farmers on the bread-producing prairies of her new west, but down to the south, in the Sierra lands of Peru and Bolivia, are great plateaus stretching into wheat country waiting patiently for people and for plows. Had we spent in developing these rich liberty-loving republics one-tenth of the money we have squandered on an oriental archipelago, we should be fatter of purse and less embarrassed through the re-proaches we receive from home and abroad. The principles of democracy in the field of colonial conquest.

The time has come when the continents of the western hemisphere must be brought into commercial union. Their resources and their people complement each other. Latin Americans are but small producers of coal and iron, and their people are not endowed with our inventive genius. Their farms will be tilled with our implements, and their vast deposits of precious metals will be released by rails from our rolling stock. They in turn have vast forests of woods we cannot duplicate, rubber, medicinal roots, gold and silver and other things we need. The South Americans are possessed of a sunnier temperament than we. They love literature, music, art, and the graces and charms of life as we love dollars. Secretary Root put it well when he said: "We accumulate where they spend." In a congress devoted solely to discussions of commercial affairs, it was gratifying to receive from a South American a spiritual value placed on trade. The true Latin American spirit was interpreted to the congress when Senator Enrique Cortes, Minister from Colombia, said:

"My view and my hope is that wealth will be vanquished in its struggle against spirituality, and that this country, which has been so rich in surprises to the world, will in the future, at no distant time, assume the heretofore unknown attitude of a nation becoming a model of the high principles of morality and the virtue of justice, love, and good will, not only in a political and administrative way, but likewise in its international relations. By assuming that position I believe this great nation will attain a point of real greatness entirely unknown in the history of the world, and that, indeed, it will carry the prosperity of the nation to a point unknown in the history of the great nations of the ancient and modern times. The United States will never have cause to complain of the accumulation of too much justice and too much love as you feel now that you have too much wealth."

It would be worth all the cost of a dozen fleets of trade ships if we could through them import to the United States more of that lofty spirit of international patriotism—the kind of patriotism the Trans-Mississippi congress in its frank, direct, western way is trying to build and foster. How ever near we approach these ends through ships, it must not be forgotten that from Alaska to Patagonia is all land. The fields of Kansas and Texas and the mines of Nevada were never developed by ships. New York and San Francisco had to be joined by cold ribs of steel before we could talk of oriental trade. So much the North and South continents be united by rail before the Kansas City prophesies can be made real. The Pan-American railroad, for so many years under the direct supervision of such skilled builders as Col. Richard C. Kerens of St. Louis, Sen. Davis of West Virginia, and Pros. Cassatt of the Pennsylvania railroad, is clearly the next great thing to do.

Kansas City, whose people are famous for both hospitality and enterprise, will have no greater claim to fame than that it was the birthplace of the Pan-American Commercial union. The Trans-Mississippi congress has expanded its purpose from the promotion of trade to the conquest of a continent.—Richard Lloyd Jones in Collier's of Dec. 22.

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