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SALT LAKE CITY, MAY 30, 1900

THE DAY OF DECORATION.

The very general observance of Memorial Day, or Decoration Day as it is commonly called, is most gratifying and indicative of public sentiment in Utah. The beautiful custom, which has become a national observance recognized by law, of devoting one day in every year to the decoration of the graves of departed heroes, serves to kindle the fire of patriotism, and keep alive the memory of the departed who gave their lives for their country's welfare.

The active part taken in this annual celebration by the Grand Army of the Republic is creditable to that organization, and to its leading spirit is due much of the honor of the day's observance. While the war spirit is not to be kindled except when absolutely necessary, and the work of civilization should be to promote peace and good will among mankind, the martial fire must not be permitted to become extinct; rather let its embers be kept ready for emergencies, its flames being subdued into quiet ardor, for home and native land and reverence for the valiant dead. The memorial of flowers is a fitting token of the feelings of a grateful people, and the perfume of the blossoms a suitable incense around the tombs of the brave.

The broadening of the ceremonies to cover not only the nation's soldiers, but the loved ones of all ranks and ages mourned by living relatives, does not detract from the special honors to the gallant dead. It serves to emphasize and popularize the observance. It also perpetuates the ties of kindred, between the departed who have gone before and those who are to follow them, and it is well that Decoration Day should be a public holiday.

Utah is not behind the rest of the Union, either in respect for the heroes of the battlefield or regard for their own who are missed from the family circle. Let the graves be adorned at least once a year with floral offerings, and let the living know that the tomb holds only the casket—the jewel which it once held, shines brighter than ever in a better and holier sphere!

A DOUBTFUL EXPEDIENT.

There is a widespread impression that the duties devolving upon the sanitary inspector and provision inspector of this city are hardly sufficient to keep a couple of officials busy all the time, and for that reason the action taken by the city fathers on Tuesday night abolishing those offices, appears, at first sight, to be in the interest of the taxpayers.

But from the discussion of the subject in the Council and for other reasons, it is thought that the intention is not really to "abolish" those offices, but to place them in the hands of the health commissioner, or city physician, who, before long will need additional help, entailing expense now unknown, and giving him appointive authority not contemplated in the creation of his office. Dr. Beatty, for some reason, was strongly in favor of consolidating the offices in the hands of the health commissioner. In fact, he stood as the author of the ordinance. He claimed that its adoption would not increase the expenses of the city, but it would increase the "efficiency" of the health department. It would, in other words, give the health officer much greater power than he now enjoys, and that appears to be the real aim of the measure.

If this is correct, the Mayor will probably be sustained by public opinion, if he decides to veto the ordinance. The people of this city realize the importance of having efficient officers to look after sanitary conditions, especially at a time when pestilence threatens to invade the western coast. But they certainly object to concentrating power in the hands of officers in whose judgment they do not have perfect confidence, and especially when the demand for it is made by an interested party.

The whole transaction has a peculiar look. As was pointed out in the Council debate, the health department has already, needlessly, cost the city many thousands of dollars, much more than the taxpayers at present understand, and that department should not be placed in a position to further waste public funds.

If the step taken by the majority of the Council was as it appears for the purpose of circumventing the Mayor in the exercise of his nominating power, and to prevent the appointment of unacceptable persons for the two offices abolished, that kind of maneuvering will not be endorsed by the body of the citizens and it ought not to succeed. Multiplying places for partisans is an evil; but it is not remedied by substituting a worse evil, even if it cuts off a trifling expense. Let us have statesmanship, not mere partisan expediency.

WHY THE CHURCH MOVED WEST

The Lamoni Herald, organ of the "Reorganized" or "Josephite" church, has returned to its spurious method of attacking the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, by trying to mis-

represent the utterances of its leader.

It is well known to the Saints who are familiar with the history of the Church, that the Prophet Joseph Smith contemplated the colonization of a spot in the Rocky Mountains, where he and his people would be secure from their persecutors, that he predicted the Saints would become a great people in this region, that he selected a company to go on an exploring expedition from Nauvoo to inspect the country, and that when he started from that city to come West to escape from his enemies, he intended to proceed to the place where he had foretold that his people would build settlements and flourish. He returned on the persuasion of his friends (?) and met his martyrdom.

When President Brigham Young, with the Twelve, decided to move the exiled Church to this then unknown region, it was primarily in consequence of the intention of the Prophet Joseph, who first pointed the way. He was also inspired of God to lead the Saints across the plains and mountains, deserts and streams, to carry out that which the Prophet had designed. Indeed, that great pioneer and leader lived and aimed, all the time, to make practical and real the purposes that burned in the bosom and brain of the Seer of the nineteenth century.

The Lamoni Herald quotes the following from Robert's "Succession in the Presidency," page 102:

"Under date of August 6th, 1842, Joseph writes in his history: 'I prophesied that the Saints would continue to suffer much affliction, and would be driven to the Rocky Mountains, many would apostatize, others would be put to death by our persecutors, or lose their lives in consequence of exposure or disease, and some of you will live to go build cities, and see them become a mighty people in the midst of the Rocky Mountains.'"

Doubt is then cast on the citation on these pleas: First, that no reference is there made "to any publication or manuscript where this statement can be found." Second, that Elder Anson Call claims to have heard this prophecy, and gives the time and place as Montrose, Iowa, July 14, 1842. Third, that "Church Chronology" states that a company was selected on Feb. 21, 1844, to explore Oregon and California, and select a site for a new city for the Saints. Fourth, that President George Q. Cannon, on Feb. 18, 1890, delivered a discourse in which he spoke of the condition of affairs when President Young declared what was the Lord's will, concerning the movement of the Saints to the West, and their starting out "with-out a clear conception in their minds where the journey would terminate." From all this the Herald draws these very sage (wild) conclusions:

"Then Joseph Smith did not prophesy that the Saints would be driven to the Rocky Mountains; he did not describe those valleys as Elder Anson Call affirms; there was no company selected in his time 'to explore Oregon and California and select a site for the new city for the Saints.'"

If the writer of the remarkably logical attempt in the Herald to cast discredit on well known history, will take the trouble to verify the statements which he tries to make disagree, he will find them (except the remarks of President George Q. Cannon) in the History of Joseph Smith in the Millennial Star, originally published in the Deseret News. The manuscript from which the printing was done is preserved in the office of the Church Historian. So far as to the reference.

Now as to the testimony of Anson Call. Because that gentleman, whose veracity no one who knew him will attempt to impeach, heard Joseph Smith speak of the future of the Saints in the Rocky Mountains, in 1842, therefore the Prophet did not utter the same, or a similar prediction, in 1842! Wonderful reasoning, is it not? On the same rule, because the Savior uttered to the Nephites, after His resurrection, similar prophecies and teachings that he spoke to the Jews in Palestine, before His death, then neither of the statements of history is true! How would that sort of logic answer as to any kind of corroboration in testimony?

Next, because Joseph Smith prophesied on August 6, 1842, and again on July 14, 1843, that the Saints would build settlements and cities in the Rocky Mountains, then "there was no company selected in his time to explore Oregon and California to select a site for a new city for the Saints!" Such ratiocination is delicious. But there is more of the same sort.

President Cannon's description of the condition of the people when President Young, after vain appeals had been made to the Governors of the different States for an asylum for the driven Saints, declared to them the will of the Lord that they should go to this western country, where they could dwell in peace, therefore it is argued,

"If Mr. Cannon is right, all the claims made regarding Joseph Smith predicting this Western Exodus are proven false; the work to be done in the Rocky Mountains, is false; Joseph Smith knew nothing about it."

We need quote no more. It is shameful to this seek to mislead the readers of the "Saints' Herald." We are sorry to see such wretched attempts to throw dust and doubt over truths of history. The Prophet Joseph repeatedly touched on this topic, as we will take further opportunity to show when we have space for necessary references, but we will say now, that each of the statements cited by the Herald is true and that they are all harmonious. They are corroborations, not contradictions. The effort to show that "thus does the foundation slip from under these would-be leaders," is a miserable failure, and the purpose of it is unworthy of any one claiming to be a follower of the martyred Prophet Joseph Smith.

A CHINESE CRITICISM.

The Chinese minister to the United States, Wu Ting Fang, has attracted much attention by the sensible speeches he has made on various topics.

Recently he has written, in the New York Journal, an article on Christianity, in which he gives missionaries to his countrymen some valuable pointers.

He admits that the religion they preach is calculated to make those who believe in it

good, "but," he asks, how many do? What Christians repay evil with good? Show me them!"

Now, missionary societies have for years been sending their representatives to the land of Wu Ting Fang, and his countrymen have for years been visiting "Christian" countries, where the fruits of Christianity should be seen; yet, a "heathen Chinese" asks where he can find those who live up to the teachings of the religion of the great Nazarene. This, certainly is a rebuke to the arrogance of the modern churches of the world. But is it unjust, if the tree is to be judged by its fruits? It is also a reasonable explanation of the fact that the millions of Chinese prefer the teachings of Confucius to those of missionaries.

The Chinese minister, further, says he has read the history of Europe, and the accounts of the persecutions during the middle ages. This, he says, filled his soul with horror. His remarks on this point are worthy of attention. He says:

"We have no such records in China. Jews, Mohammedans, Buddhists have lived there peaceably side by side. It is only when indiscreet Christian missionaries go to extremes and excite the people that they ever have any trouble. They say: 'Oh, you Confucians! You are all wrong. You worship idols. Tear them down. This is idle and does not appear to the Chinese as consistent for they know that all Roman Catholics have idols in some shape in their churches. The missionaries should go about their work more quietly if they hope for success. No one ever heard of the Chinese rising against the Mohammedans, altho Mohammed was a conspicuous enemy of idols.'"

We have recently had a conference on foreign missions in New York, and the reports given there had many encouraging features. By counting the expansion of commerce and the conquests made in sanguinary battles, where savage nations have been subdued by murderous engines of war, as triumphs of missionary zeal, "Christianity" has made wonderful progress during the past century. But if these are left out of the accounts, and the question is to find what the missionaries have accomplished with purely spiritual means, as did Christianity in the early ages, then the results are not flattering. And the Chinese minister hits the nail on the head, when he says those who preach "Christianity" do not live it. A consistent, Christian life is more potent than the most eloquent sermon, as a force for good in the world.

There are among the pagans many good and noble spirits, who strive honestly to live in accordance with the light they have. They turn away from inconsistency and hypocrisy, no matter in what form they appear.

Wu Ting Fang's idea of the way to salvation shows deep thought, if not comprehensive knowledge, on that subject. He says:

"I have no quarrel with any religion that is based on a foundation of virtue. If they all bid one do good and deter one from doing evil, I say let them all go on. If there is a reward in some future life for the good deeds on earth, if there is a heaven for the righteous, there must surely be many ladders leading up to it, just as there may be many staircases in a house. To say that there is only one ladder is too narrow for me. If there is reward for any, I believe it will be for all good people."

If the Chinese minister were more conversant with the actual teachings of Jesus, instead of the explanations of modern preachers, he would find no ground for the objection to Christianity here implied. The Gospel is broad enough for all the children of God, and comprehends all. Would that the millions of China and other "heathen" countries could hear and understand the Gospel in its purity!

NOISE OF GREAT CITIES.

What appears to be an interesting experiment is being made in Chicago, in the form of a crusade against the variety of noises with which that city, as all other large cities, is tormented day and night. If Chicago can be reduced to comparative quietude, there should be hope for every other city. The movement which, by the way, has found a staunch champion in the chief of police, is the subject of much ridicule, but it seems to us it deserves serious attention. There can be no doubt that noise is a constant wear and tear on the nervous system, nor that the death lists thereby are very much lengthened.

Civilization has brought in its trail the shrieking of whistles, the clanging of bells, the clatter on pavements of heavy wagons, and numerous other evidences of life and business.

That they can be entirely abolished is, of course, out of the question. But can they be restricted, or modified? If so, how?

It cannot be denied that human beings, in the midst of civilization, are subjected to much abuse through the organs that convey sound to the brain. There are more protection for the other organs of perception than for the ear.

Objects that give out an abominable odor are carted away; the eye is protected against too offensive sights, and if the organ of feeling is stung against, recourse can be had to the courts. But the organ of hearing is left without protection. In street cars, in public places everywhere, abominable noises can be made, and there is no way to protect oneself against them. The victims are helpless, and yet, why should it not be as gentlemanly, as permissible, to offend the eye or the nose of our fellowmen, as to pour into their ears the abominable sounds, so many seem to be fond of producing?

It may be impractical for communities to control, to any large extent, the bustling of large business centers, but it should be possible to exercise private influence, and educate people up to that good taste, which would forbid a gentleman, or lady, to offend the ear of others, on the same ground as they would refrain from offending the other organs of perception. Even that would be a great gain.

China is likely to get a new government, or possibly several of them, before the present trouble is ended.

Carnegie admits to being worth \$200,000,000. Yet there is no indication of his being weary of accumulating cash.

Mud volcanoes in California are creating an agitation. That is characteristic

of mud-throwing, figuratively and otherwise.

The dynamite and shooting outrages in St. Louis are becoming of such a serious character that the State should be awakened to greater activity in checking the trouble.

Gen. Buller has made an important advance into the Transvaal, and has captured the town of Utrecht. It will take a big triumph on his part, however, to cover Colenso and Spion Kop.

Another spur is being made on the Panama canal. The Nicaragua ditch will have to commence operations soon or the other might get far enough along to attract serious attention as a competitor for government support.

It is announced from San Francisco that the greatest discovery of ptolemaic papyrus ever known has been made in Egypt for the University of California. The Golden State is not content until it includes as its own the banner record of greatness in discovery.

Seven hundred foreign soldiers have landed in China. The chances are that not a Chinaman will oppose them in actual warfare. But the procedure of regulating China's internal affairs will go on just the same, for there will be no safety for foreigners until the present regime is thoroughly overhauled.

A New York dispatch says there is a feeling of hopefulness in the iron market. That is about all there is, the hopefulness, for prices continue to go down; and the other trades are hard-hearted enough to assert that a further drop in iron is necessary for the others to get a share of reasonable prices.

The Philippines commission now thinks it has a plan to pacify the Philippines, according to a Hongkong dispatch. But pacification is not kindly taken to by semi-civilized tribes, who will require years of training to teach them that peace is preferable to that which they have known all their lives.

THE PHILIPPINE POLICY.

Boston Transcript.

The theory put forward in the United States Senate by Senator Hoar and others that the United States did not acquire the Philippines because the people of those islands did not acquiesce in the cession, and that Spain alone could not convey the islands to us, is likely to be heard in the campaign. It would be an exceedingly inconvenient theory for any nation to accept, and particularly so for the United States. The people of the great region were acquired from Manila, not only by conquest, but they offered a strenuous resistance to annexation, particularly in New Mexico. In that territory the people made a determined effort to re-establish Mexican rule.

San Francisco Chronicle.

The safety of our soldiers in the Philippines will largely depend upon the utterance of the coming political conventions from which, not without reason, the rebels will expect to learn something of American popular sentiment. As to the declarations of the Republican convention there can be no doubt. They will be emphatically and unequivocally for the maintenance of the existing authority, and the complete suppression of the rebellion, with no conditions to the rebels except that they shall lay down their arms and submit to the constituted authorities of the nation of which they have become a part. It is claimed that they are relying on our trust without reason, upon the Democratic national convention showing by its attitude that there is a great national party which is in sympathy with their rebellion, and is ready to pull down the American flag in the Philippines if it can obtain the power. If this should be the case, the rebels will be encouraged to fresh efforts.

Kansas City Star.

The surrender of two entire companies of Filipino insurgents, officers and men, with their arms and equipments, to Colonel Emerson H. Liscum, at Talarac, is said to be the first of the kind to be reported. Hundreds of individual soldiers have occurred, but this capitulation of an organized force that has been made. The Filipino insurgents will, of course, find it to their advantage to make no further resistance, and it is probable that they will do so when they learn more thoroughly the unreliable nature of their supporters in the United States.

Milwaukee Wisconsin.

Senator Spooner yesterday made his long-heralded speech on the Philippine problem. It was comprehensive, forcible and eloquent, and he gave strong reasons for sustaining the President's Philippine policy, declaring that he has faith in the wisdom and the patriotism of his country, and we may add of the world. The United States could not have abandoned the Philippines after our army arrived there, at Admiral Dewey's request, without dishonor and shame. The nation had to go forward to put down the Aguinaldo insurrection, and it is being effectively done, and ultimately our nation can confer upon the islands that measure of self-government which its people can sustain.

Chicago Times-Herald.

Senator Spooner's address on the subject appeals to the records to justify confidence in the President, and is very satisfactory in this respect and also in its definition of the status of the Philippines before and since the Spanish war. It says truly that Aguinaldo would have remained at Hongkong had it not been for the arrival of Dewey, and that there was neither a Filipino nation nor a Filipino republic. The nation consists of a score or more of discordant tribes who are separated by blood, religion and politics, and the republic was and is no more than a futile insurrection.

Springfield Republican.

Our death loss in the Philippines has passed the 2,000 mark. Only 2,000, only two regiments wiped out, with as many more wounded, and thousands more broken down by disease and the debilitating of the climate, from which they will never fully recover. But this is only a beginning. The death list is rising daily at quite as high a rate as ever.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Tales from Town Topics, a quarterly publication, presents in its June number a varied list of contents. "The Man and the Schoolboy" is the title of the chief feature of it. This is a novel, complete, by Blanch Cerf, whose portrait is given as the frontispiece. "A Woman of Kanan" is the title of a story by Annetta Halliday-Antonia. There are numerous other stories, and pieces in prose and poetry.—Town Topic Publishing company, Broadway, New York.

The June number of the Woman's Home Companion contains serial stories by Mrs. Burton Harrison and Hester Caldwell Oakley Ward, together with household hints and articles on a wide variety of social and domestic topics. Ernest Van Dyck, the celebrated opera tenor, contributes the leading article, detailing the principal events of his career. The wife of the famous magician Hermann reveals a number of

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interesting tricks that may be successfully employed in parlor entertainments. Mary Breckinridge Hines brings to a close her papers on "Social Life in the United States Army," and John Kendrick Bangs, the wit of the magazine world, in the final chapter of "The Idiot at Home" papers, starts his idiot traveling to save him from becoming a poor millionaire. The feminine reader will be attracted to the two papers illustrating more than a dozen ways of conducting a stylish wedding.—The Crowell & Kirkpatrick Co., Springfield, Ohio.

Collier's Weekly for the 26th of May, is chiefly a political number. The special article by Senator Frye, of Maine, is a summary of legislation for which the Fifty-Sixth Congress is responsible. The idea of political activity is further carried out by Henry Leonard Nelson in his judicial article on the issue of imperialism. Mr. Nelson is qualified by his ripe experience to handle that delicate subject.—New York.

The June number of the Cosmopolitan opens with a copiously illustrated article, entitled, "On the Road with the Big Show." This is followed by a gallery of pictures of "Battles of Blood Royal," first among whom is placed the queen of Portugal. "The Modern Chariot" is an illustrated article on an automobile parade. Stephen Crane tells about the "Great Trek." This is followed by a number of humorous pictures by Arthur Young, purporting to illustrate what a traveler saw in the Inferno. In "The Scene of Astronomy in the Year 1900," Camille Flammarion describes the progress of the Paris exposition. "How Presidents are Nominated" is a timely article. The number has several interesting stories and a good selection of poetry. It closes with a collection of cartoons on current events.—Livingston, N. Y.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for June opens with an illustrated article entitled "The President's War," by a veteran journalist-diplomat, De B. Randolph Kelm. President McKinley is here shown "at the helm," as commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, in the late war with Spain, and a detailed description of the marvelous "War Room" in the White House, with specially authorized photographs, is for the first time given to the public. "Q," otherwise Mr. A. T. Quiller-Couch, contributes a story (complete in one number), entitled "The Two Scouts." "A Metropolitan Night-Glimpse of New York with a Newspaper Reporter" is the self-explanatory title of a picturesque article, by Samuel Hopkins Adams. Blanche Z. Baralt writes of "The Greatest Passion in History," that of Juana la Loca, the mad queen of Spain. "At the Ends of the British Empire," by Robert E. Speer, is a piece of descriptive writing, accompanied by many views of India. Martha McCulloch-Williams contributes a paper, which she calls "A Brief for the Defense, in the Case of that 'Crownless and Unchristian Martyr, the Mule.' The story ends on a woman's love and sacrifice is told in "For His Honor's Sake," by Martha Henderson Gray. "Women as Architects" are discussed by Joseph Dana Miller.—Fifth Avenue, New York.

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