(CDISPED EVERY EVENING Ecrace G. Whitney, Business Manager

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THE DESERT NEWS,
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CHICAGO REPRESENTATIVE R. A. Cralz. . . 87 Washington S SAN FRANCISCO EEPBESENTATIVE. C. S. King-Sheridan & Co., 409 Examiner file.

SALT LAKE CITY, - MAY 10, 1900.

THE TWO VETOES.

The Mayor has sent two vetoes to the City Council; one is in disapproval of the appropriation of \$3,000 to the fund for the relief of the Scofield sufferers, the other against the franchise to the Sait Lake Valley Railroad.

We think the Mayor was right in the veto first-named above. Sympathy, desire to help the distressed, is all right, and the donation of money for its alleviation is its most practical mode of expression. But proper sympathy and the right to give away public money are two very different things. All public bodies and officials must keep within the lines of their lawful powers, or our system of government will soon become

As to the other veto some questions may be reasonably raised. It would be better, perhaps, for the people of this city to require the line, if built, to run on some street farther west than that proposed. It would be better for the existing roads not to have this one built at all. But the general public interest should be above all narrow considera-

More rallroads are usually for the general benefit. This is not to be a steam road, or anything else but an electric line. The franchise is quite close on that point. As for the Warm it would be greatly damaged by the projected road. It could be so fenced passing of the Mormon," in as to prevent any danger. Probably the company would be willing to pay for the land they would occupy. Compatition would result from its completion which would facilitate and cheapgood would be achieved.

The project seems a feasible one, and if the Mayor's veto should be sustained by the Council, it is desirable that some other route may be secured, by which this enterprise can be made derstands it, and that he desires to preserve its landed property, and that | and elevate the race." is a praiseworthy motive.

THE POINT IN VIEW.

The position of the Deseret News on the action of the police in the case of approbation of the people, not only in the reading public. this city but in every place where the subject has been discussed, and it has occasioned very wide-spread consideration. Other papers have taken up the first demanded

will all have an opportunity to be heard. | northern part of Schleswig. so that the exact truth may be brought out. There must be no attempt at covbillty rest where it belongs,

Well, if anyone with ordinary sense will perial government.

ity that is in question.

tor had any other object in view than | til officially denied,

ceedings as have been underlably taken | prophecy founded upon information not in this case. If so, goodbye to the right yet possessed by the general public? of personal liberty.

average "Gentile" of the East, with pleasant to have to raise the question whom "Mormon" means "polygamist." What way is there of preventing fu-

In that view the passing of polygamy is he parring of the "Mormon!

On that hypothesis he explains a number of expressions to which the peseret News took exceptions, and he announces that the "News" in its critisms really confirms his personal nws. He odmits that, as we observed, to to a mintake to think they (the property, dormons) claim the right to practice plural nurringe," also that, "There is no 'pussing of the Mormon' unless it be a larger and more active spheres," He does not charge that the "Mormons" tave contrasted polygamous marriages tince Statehood has been obtained, but We are pleased to note these admisthe fact that the "Mormons" do not ay claim to any rights and privileges utside of the law, or to take any post-

sthers in this Republic. With the explanation given by the gentlemas, many sentences in his able nt light, and we cheerfully credit him olth a desire to dissipate the "ignornce, intelerance and injustice," which he truly says are "displayed by many sewspapers and public speakers" on

Our objection to his phrase, "The eassing of the Mormon," was, we think, well founded. It is true that with the najority of the public,"Mormonism"and polygamy" are regarded as synonyous terms. But it was that very error we desired to point out, and the use of the phrase which we criticised, in our plalon tended rather to confirm han dissipate it, whatever may ave been the author's intention It seems difficult to view this matter in any other light, after reading the gentleman's remarks about the "exlusiveness" of the "Mormons" or their separateness," which he said was radically opposed to the genius of the New World," and his assertion that Polygamy is the one feature of Mornonism that today keeps them a pecu-Har people

We want the truth to be made clear hat the "Mormon" citizen pretends to mmon to every American citizen: that Utah is not "exclusive" in any such ense as is inferred; that her domain s open and free to all the world; that the decisions of the court of last resort settled "the vexed question" nationally and the announcement of the Presidents of the Church have settled i ecclesiastically; but that the passing of polygamy, which may be considered Springs property, we fail to see how a proper expression, does not signify by any means or in any sense, "the

On that point, which is the gist of the question, we repeat the closing paragraph of our criticism of the article in

"The passing of the 'Mormon' " is a en the transportation between this city and Ogden, and a great public loudly sounded at frequent intervals. for more than half a century. It is tion. The passing of the "Mormon." therefore is not his disappearance, but successful. We believe, however, that sentative of a vital religious force, and the Mayor has acted for the interest of at the same time as a progressive and Salt Lake City corporation as he un-derstands it, and that he desires to

Mr. Mearkle has our thanks for his courteous letter, and we assure him and all other vigorous writers on living questions, that we appreciate every effort that is made to put the "Mormon" the three young girls, is receiving the question in a proper attitude before

THE DANISH WEST, INDIES,

A rumor is going round the press that negotiations are now pending between agitation, and the result will be an in- the governments of Germany and Denvestigation, just what the "News" at | mark, for the transfer of the Danish West Indies to Germany in considera-We hope the parties chiefly interested tion of the return to Denmark of the

Doubts are expressed as to the authenticity of the report, for the reason ering up the facts or intimidation of that Gurmany is supposed to be adverse witnesses. The police should be permit- to the allenation of any of her European ted to explain fully their motives and | territory on any consideration; but 10 purpose, in taking the steps which have | must be remembered that the Father brought upon them so much public cen- land has a "Scenderly fland problem" sure. Those who acted under orders on her hands, which has threatened to cannot be fairly blamed for their part | develop into a boycott of German exin the proceedings. Let the responsi- port firms, as far as Denmark is con-Gerned. An exchange of a liberal part We understand it is claimed at police of Schlesvig for the islands would do beadquarters, that the principal reason | much towards a settlement of that for the course taken toward the three | problem. It would measurably recongirls has not been stated. What is it? | cile the Danish people to the conditions Why, that they were suspected of being established by the war for the dukediseased and it was to ascertain that | doms, and it would, on that account, be fact that the examination was ordered. a good policy on the part of the im-

read what we said on the subject on Besides, Germany has lately exhibited Tuesday evening, he will see that we almost feverish activity in colonization. stated this plea clearly and replied to it. She has been reaching out for points The marvel is that anyone connected of strategic advantage in nearly all with the affair fails to perceive that parts of the world. In pursuance of if the girls who were thus treated had that policy the Danish West Indies been all that was alleged, it would would be of immensely greater benefit have formed no justification for what | to the country than a piece of Schleswik. was done to them. It is the selzure in which a population with Danish symand examination without legal author- pathics are constantly causing uneasiness. The rumor is, then, not intrinsic-The main facts are not disputed. It ally improbable. It may not be true is not alleged that the police or the doc- but it will be considered plausible un-

the public benefit. That is not the issue. What right had they, what au- est whether the United States can aftherity in law, what legitimate power, ford to let such a transaction take to take any girl in custody on suspicion place. England and France have their and subject her to the indignity com- stations in the Caribbean sea, and it Keep to the question involved, give acquiesce in the establishment of might not affect our present status to all the reasons for the action taken that | naval base by a third European power can be found, cite all the law bearing but for the Monroe doctrine. Secretary on the question, and then let the public | Root, the other day, stated that we know if any policeman, or other public | would some day have to fight for that officer, can be sustained in such pro- doctrine, or give it up. Was that a

That doctrine is that the United States considers it an unfriendly act on THE PASSING OF THE "MORMON." the part of any European power to es-We have received a letter from Mr. American continents. It is not to be tablish sovereignty over any part of the A. L. Mearkie, author of the article in supposed that Germany would willing the Arena entitled "The Passing of the | ly acknowledge the right of this coun-Mormon," which was briefly reviewed lry to prevent the imperial government not long ago by the Descret News. from purchasing a lot of islands in The gentleman explains that he treated American waters, when they are in the the subject from the standpoint of the market. It would certainly be un-

ture complications, except by a peaceful purchase of the islands offered for sale? Even if the policy of acquiring oldving islands is not admitted to be be best, it will probably be deemed wiser to remove a cause of contention by peaceful means than to risk a war with its enormous loss of life and

STATUS OF PORTO RICANS.

A case has now been passed upon by United States court as to the status Porto Ricans, and as that is the at of the kind, it deserves attention. judge, in his decision, took ocean to sny that as soon as the treaty of ace had been ratified, the Constituon of the United States extended, ex oprie vigore, over the island and its

he case was one relating to a Porto dean, Rafael Ortiz, who was arrested y the military authorities of the Unit-States, tried, and found guilty of rder and carrying concealed weap-Ile was sentenced to death, but he sentence was commuted to imprisment for life, and the prisoner was aken to the State prison at Stillwater,

A St. Paul lawyer then took the case in hand and appeared before Judge Lochron with a petition for a writ of orth and the contention was made that the prisoner had never been tried by a jury; that he was not informed of the not accorded compulsory process for obtnining witnesses in his own behalf and did not have assistance of counsel; and that the trial was conducted in a language not known by the accused After conviction he was removed from his home and taken to a distant part of partment at Washington.

the prisoner had been deprived of his greatest force. liberty without due process of law; and had been subjected to involuntary servitude in violation of the Constitution of the United States-which says that "no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infano rights under the law that are not mous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war and public dan-

The judge ordered the writ to issue, and when the case came up he refused to release the petitioner on the ground fore the treaty of peace had been ratified. But the opinion was given that when the Island had been formally seded to this country, it became an inthe federal Constitution by its own succeeded to the military.

teresting question is and onward. It is a living thing and whether Judge Loehren will be sus- certainly belong animates its followers without cessar tained in his decision.

Mr. Lloyd, as or tained in his decision.

ZIONISM.

modern Zionism, at present in London, ganizations and register. Not long death; and at every turn the visits said to be contemplating a trip to afterward, there was a meeting of the sees that Johany Crapaud has counted the United States. He has, possibly, less enthusiastic supporters in this country than in other countries, where his people are suffering under disabilities imposed upon them by bigotry and race batred. But there are some who follow the movement Zionward with deep interest, and it is probable that a visit to this country of the enhusiastic Zionist might have the effect stirring up more interest. It is to taken for granted that he would e a lecture or two on the subject. i if so, much prejudice would be spelled, as a better understanding of were obtained. Whatever may be thought of the scheme to establish a state in Palestine, the energy and cyalty of Dr. Herzel to the cause must

admired by all. A great many people see only imsibilities ahead of the Jews as a naon, and they seem to think that aboption by the gentiles among whom bey live, is about the only alternative t for that people. No doubt many ere of a similar opinion, when Zionwas agitated among the Jews in Babylonian captivity. Numbers sained in Babylonia, and were comrave men and women left, to face never satisfied. e perils of the desert, and to take the work of rebuilding the city and e temple, though they had to wield he sword in one hand, while they were olding the trowel in the other.

The objections to Zionism today are grave as they were then. Can the pairiotic purpose of breathing into it the breath of life? Can the Jaws be excted to abandon their splendid stores. eir banking institutions and synurogues in this country? Such are the uestions propounded. To all of which is a sufficient answer, that if the work were of men, it would not succeed. but a higher Power is moving it for he accomplishment of His purposesthe redemption of the race. Zionism must be viewed from the standpoint of the Ruler of the universe, that which he ancient and modern Seers sometimes were permitted to occupy. From that point of view, what appears impossible in human estimation, may be in perfect accord with the daily oc- hoped that this part of the record will currences of the world.

AN EXPERT ON THE WAR.

M. Jean de Bloch, the Russian military writer, whose name has become familiar to readers of current literature during the South African conflict, now has an article in the North American Great Britain would better stop the war on the Boers.

He bases his position partly on the high moral ground that England, by

its position as a leader among civilized

But this is not the only point the Russian writer makes. He boldly declares that, in his opinion, the chances for final British success are everything but bright. He believes that from the time the invaders approch the Vaal river, they will have to wage a guerilla warfare under very adverse circumstances. Beyond the Vaal and in the territory of President Kruger the difficulties will increase. The army will be in constant danger of being cut

off: guerrilla bands will harass the rear and the flanks; if the Boers fortify one or two places where the enemy cannot turn, the invaders will "find themselves in a no-thoroughfare." This is the view of the military expert, and he oncludes by stating that the Boers are a position to render the invasion 'abortive," no matter how the fortunes of war may ebb and flow. Mr. Bloch's opinions on this matter

are highly interesting. His theories are in line with the defiant declarations of the Boer president, as reported. But are they correct? To one, not a milltary expert, it would seem probable that Lord Roberts now has so immense an army and so vast resources, that the final victory can be but a question of time. Even the moral support that was counted on in the expected sympathy of European governments has not been forthcoming. The Boers, as far as is known, are now absolutely alone with their faith in the Supreme Ruler. their love for independence, and their mountain fastnesses,

Probably M. de Bloch underestimates the determination of the British to establish the sovereignty of the empire there. They, too, are fighting for a principle-for the supposition that peace and stable conditions in that part of the world are impossible under the United States by armed soldiers any other flag than the Union Jack. It acting under orders from the war de- is, then, really principle against principle, with the odds apparently in favor On these grounds it was asserted that of the one that is supported by the

LABOR IN NEW ZEALAND.

New Zealand must be a happy country. Since January ,1895, there has been no labor strike of any kind. It is a country, we are told, where there are no "sweat-shops," no tyranny of capital and no violent laborers.

The secret of this happy condition is thought to be found in the law making arbitration compulsory. Henry Demarest Lloyd in his "Wealth Against Commonwealth," says the war between capital and labor had become so bitter that the New Zealanders decided to make an experiment in more rational conditions. A law was therefore adopted, the essential points of which are that in labor disputes, the State must tegral part of the United States; that | parties, and if this effort is without success, the disputants must arbitrate, force, and without act of Congress, im- | disobedience of the award being a punmediately upon the ratification of the shable offense. It will be seen the law treaty, extended over the island and its | does not prevent disputes, by establishpeople; and that the civil power then | ing Utopian conditions. It simply provides for the settlement of labor dis-The case now goes to the Supreme rutes in the proper courts, where all

Mr. Lloyd, as quoted by the Literary Digest, explains how this law brought peace into the boot-making trade. As criminal negligence in architectusoon as the bill became a law the labor features. A defective bridge fell, k Dr. Theodore Herzel, the leader of unions began to strengthen their or- gave way and four were dashed representatives of the boot-makers and their employers in Christchurch, and it least possible expenditure. dustry, but would submit their disputes to the courts. In other words, they were preparing themselves to arbitrate gracefully, and to the courts they soon went.

One of the results of the law is said to be this that capitalists do not form trusts, to strangle competition, but enourage the workingmen to form unions and to bring their disputes into court. allty in the matter of completing :
The latest effort is to amend the law, rangements for a big exposition. so that a majority of the employers and labor unions in any trade can control the wages in that trade.

It will not do to say the presidential ticket put up at Cincinnati today is in the field, when its backers expressly place it in the middle-of-the-road.

A London dispatch says Lord Salisbury's speech referring to the permission to bear arms in Ireland was not well timed. Nor was it well tuned to It is complained now that the iron

market is in the hands of doubters. tely lost among the inhabitants of A little while ago it was claimed to be at country. But there were enough in the hands of trusts. Some folks are The question as to where Uncle Sam's

foreign beef market is, is partly answered in the fact that last year Great Britain received from the United States 321.229 head of cattle.

In view of the numerous arrests of ultan be prevailed upon to give his the wrong man as the Pelican Point ultan be prevailed upon to give his the wrong man as the Pelloan Point reputation for first class work are both onsent? Can Jews of the better class murderer, it is to be hoped that in the illusory. The American handmer drives the state builders-be expected to Ohio suspect, now in custody, the its nail in quite as sure a place as any me to Palestine for the altruistic and | Wright man has been caught at last. The fund for the relief of the widows

and orphans bereaved of their means of support by the awful catastrophe at cofield, is still receiving additions and we hope to be able to announce before very long that it has reached the desired figures of \$100,000. When a man commits wrong, though

without evil intent, repentance is better than excuses. The former is sure to awaken genuine sympathy and to merit forgiveness, while the latter is but evidence of further weakness to be The American administration in Cuba

has been fairly good, and it is to be be continued, till the American officials who brought disgrace on their country by engaging in the Havana postoffice frauds meet the justice of a safe lodgment behind prison bars. It is announced from Washington that

the United States will not join in the proposition of the European powers to Review, in which he contends that | police the rivers of China to preserve order there. The claim is that Uncle Sam has enough and to spare of "policing" opportunities in his own do-

refusing to arbitrate the dispute, is ret- Now the Boer women want to take

rograding and consequently giving up | the field to resist the British invasion of the Transvaal. The guns of a civilized army trained knowingly on a corps of civilized women would be a new and an awful development of modern warfare, but it may come to that in the South African conflict, judging by hints that have come from Pretoria,

Says the Cleveland Plain Dealer: "It seems to be true that the Utah nine horror has attracted considerably less attention than these great disas-ters usually call forth. Is the world getting calloused in its regard for hu-man life?"

Wars, lynchings and violence as a rule, have that effect. It was that condition which called for the Deluge.

Dr. Treves, the eminent English surgeon, reiterates his complaint of a 'plague of women" in South Africa, but he makes it plain that the class of women he makes objection to are the 'society set' who are not of the homemaking or home-comforting kind such as are welcome as nurses to sick and wounded soldiers.

The Denver Stockman makes this pointed comment in the discussion on government reservoirs for the arid West: "If the government will spend a little more money to start a few irrigation enterprises in the West it will prove the best investment ever made. If these enterprises were energetically pushed, the population of the West could be doubled in five years, While the West is divided in opinion on the land leasing question, it is a unit in the demand that the flood waters be stored and the public lands be irrigated as far as possible."

BOER SYMPATHY.

Springfield Republican.

The expressed determination of Con-Soers in their struggle to perpetuate republican Institutions in the great continent of Africa has a very interest-ing historical and political significance since it is the first time in the history of this republic that Congress has asof this republic that Congress has as-sumed such an attitude. Viewed in a particular way, this attitude seems son-sible, since it seems to say, "We pro-pose to mind our own business." On the other hand, things are not always what they seem, and probably few peo-ple in the United States believe that the attitude of the present Congress is due primarily to regret and pentitenes over imarily to regret and penitence over the conduct of its predecessors for over 100 years.

New York Mail and Express. In the present instance, we can all nave our individual opinion of Engand's course in South Africa, and pub-ic meetings can be called denouncing or approving it. Such proceedings do not involve the government, nor go further than an expression of public feel-ing. It is a far different matter, how-ever, when a United States Senator asks for an official expression of opinon, and endeavors to commit the government to either side of the contra versy. The proposition then assumes avorably regarded except under stress of circumstances quite as repellent to numanity and to our own national wel-are as was the case when we interfered with Spain's brutalities in her island possessions.

ACCIDENTS IN PARIS.

Superior Telegram.

The Paris exposition has been open completion. And in addition fraud of advertising more than gusting visitors with disclosures was agreed that they would have no closure early in the season is likely to more strikes or lockouts in this in- bring about a boycott more serious than the British threatened last winter. San Francisco Chronicle.

Although preparations for the Paris

years, like almost all other internation were ready for occupancy. The French have the reputation for knowing ho o do things faultlessly, but they see Manchester, England, exposition of 188 was, in fact, the only one ever helits grounds. This state of unprepar ness at the Paris fair creates much c fusion and considerable discomfort visitors. Workmen are everywhere rushing structures into shape, and viltors are pouring into the grounds there no accidents to record. ger lurks and in their haste, under rush orders, workmen grow reckless,

Accidents continue to occur daily at the Eastern hemisphere, to discours fork, the reckless haste and so on mericans. But it is shown to be truth that "haste makes waste" France quite as much as in the Uni States. Scaffolds, bridges and the like ntennial or the Chicago World's fa

Chicago News.

Paris authorities have decided to test il the bridges at the exposition. This forethought is eminently com-able. One of the bridges was test d unofficially Sunday. It was not up to the requirement and a dozen lives were lost. It may be taken for granted that the remaining bridges are secure, because they would have collapsed by this time if they had not been. But the official test will give the officials a pleasant sense of having done their

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