DESERET EVENING NEWS SATURDAY NOVEMBER 21 1908



Advertisement Appears Without Authority of Advertiser-One of Them Makes Inquiries.

Local merchants believe they have heen victimized. Another advertising scheme has been placed before them and some of them have "taken stock" in it to the extent of ordering letter heads and paying for advertising space on the reverse side of the same. A specimen of the letter head was

of splendid grazing land covered with cattle, sheep and horses. shown a "News" representative this morning and the following description of the affair may serve to refresh the memories of some who have been ined for home use, and great strides have been made in that direction, and in view of the fact that coal in practically unlimited quantities of both steam and terested in the schenke.

The letter head on its face has imprinted the business card of I. C. Glosz, the "copy" having been furnished by Mr. Glosz. He ordered 1,000 of these letter heads and yesterday 2,000 were idelivered to him with the request that he pay for them. At the time Mr. Glosz was being interested in the scheme it was announced that Fisher Harris was to write a glowing descrip-tion of the alluring attractions of Salt Lake to the business mul and home-seeker. The cheapness of the paper on which the letter heads was printed caused Mr. Glosz to question the wis-dom of his order for them and he call-ed up the advertising manager of Z. C. M. I., whose advertisement appeared C. M. I., whose advertisement appeared on the reverse side of the letter head. This resulted in the information that while the proposition had been laid be-fore Z. C. M. L. the wisdom of having printed matter appear on the reverse of a letter head did not seem apparent and the matter was dropped. The ad-vertising manager for the concern says that the advertisement of Z. C. M. I. on this letter head appears without au-therity from him.

on this letter head appears without au-thority from him. Other business cards' found on the back of the letter head purport to bave been ordered by Kaysville Brick com-pany, Salt Lake Electric Supply com-pany, Model Dye Works, the Dairy, Daynes Jeweiry company, Riseley's, Utah Liquor company, Bamberger, Cul-ber thetel Parker Lumber company th Lian Liquor company, Barnberger, Cul-len Hotel, Parker Lumber company, the Elite Theater, Cook Tea & Coffee com-pany, Rowe & Kelly, Beesley Music company, Chesapeake Cafe and Dus-quense Millinery Parlor and also is included the article written about Salt Lake City by Fisher Harris, which says:

SALT LAKE, THE CITY OF "OP-PORTUNITY."

Salt Lake has everything to be found elsowhere and more. No better schools exist, fine churches, excellent banks, wide streets, two telephone systems, low death rate, low tax rate, many and magnificent pleasure resorts, splendid street car system, five frunk lines and two more building, five daily papers, excellent hotels, and the Mormon tem-CLIMATE.

ing in relation to the matter stated that while he was under investigation he did not feel it proper as a public officinal to discuss it in any manner. As Acting U. S. Marshal Smyth is out of the city, no report has yet been made on the case. Whatever report is made will be confidential until released by the department at Wash-ington, and will not be made public here. Elevation of Salt Lake is 4,261 feet, just high enough to exhilarate-just here.

GARDNER DAILY STORE NEWS ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED U. S. Weather Forecast-Partly cloudy tonight. Local showers tonight or Sunday; cooler. Colder Weather The weather prophet predicts cool-

er weather, and as this is the season

130-138 MAIN ST.

THE BISHOP'S CHAIR Unique Design of Architect Mecklen-

berg Accepted for New Catholic Cathedral.



The bishop's chair in St. Mary's cathedral is to be one of the most im-

posing pieces of ecclesiastical furniture in the country. Architect Mecklenberg says there is not another equal to it between St. Louis and the coast. The chair will be 25 feet high, Romanesque in style and will cost \$2,000. The ma-terial is of quarter sawn white oak, hand carved; and as may be seen from the cut, will add greatly to the beauty of the chancel or sanctuary. The chair

The church of sanctuary, The char will be ready in 60 days. The church wherein a bishop locates his chair is called a cathedral, and the removal of the chair results in the loss of the title, the edifice then being known by the plain name of church, as in both Catholic and Episcopal churches. This was evidenced some churches. This was evidenced some years ago, when the late Bishop Spald-ing of Denver removed his chair from Ing of Denver removed his chair from St. John's cathedral to the Church of the Holy Trinity, which gave the lat-ter edifice the dignity of a cathedral, although it was a small affair in com-parison with St. John's. The bishop's chair is a feature of both Catholic and Episcopal church furnishings or para-becealle originating over a thousand phernalia, originating over a thousand years ago. In the establishment of the chair of St. Peter occupied by the first. chair of St. Peter occupied by the inst bishops of Rome who subsequently were given the higher title of pope. The chair of St. Peter remains with the episcopal title as its appurtenance, though the pope and the cardinals oc-cupy chairs to which the more import-ant name of throne is given. The Paraceal church retained the chair Episcopal church retained the chair appurtenance through the reorganiza-tion of the Catholic church in England by Henry VIII, along with many other forms and uses from the older ecclesi-astical body. The most elaborate chair in this country is that in St. Patrick's cathedral, New York, occupied by the local archbishop, or cardinal when there is one there, and there are very

"I TOLD YOU SO"

About Dangerous Hair Dyes!

In 1906 and 1907 I published in the leading papers of this country a large advertisement called "Dangerous Hair Dyes" in which I set forth the dangers and disadvantages from the use of strong two-bottle dyes and particularly the lead and sulphur preparations with the thick sedi-

ment. Now does it not seem significant that as soon as the pure food laws went into effect, makers of various preparations, which I warned you against at an earlier date, were forced by the new laws to change their labels and correct their unreasonable claims, and in many cases they have have even changed their formulas and no longer claim to restore the color to gray and faded hair. I have not changed my formula of the truly wonderful colorific preparation called Mary T. Goldman's Gray Hair Restorer because it always was, and still is harmless and good. It will convey to gray or faded hair the color that it originally was in a week or 10 days without making the hair appear dyed. It is clean-

ry on their inquiries successfully, they have to bring to bear on the questions they investigate as complete and thor-ough a knowledge as possible of all the kinds of animals and plants, and of their ways of feeding, reproducing, and protecting themselves in natural conditions.

One of the most widely celebrated and anciently detested of insect pests is the clothes moth. It is the caterpillar of this moth which is objectionable-bitting off, eating and using as a case

the half of furs and the fine filaments of woolen fabrics. Not everyone is able to recognize the clothes moth, which is a very small creature of a gravish-yellow color. The wings when grayish-yellow color. The wings when set for flying measure only half an inch in expanse, and when the moth is walking or at rest, shut closely to the body so as to give it an almost cylindrical shape, with an attenuated snout. Much bigger moths occasionai-ly get into our rooms, but do no harm. These little clothes moths lay their eggs out for or wood, and the caternillars

ly get into our rooms, but do no harm. These little clothes moths lay their eggs on fur or wool, and the caterpillars which hatch from them do the dam-age. The moths themselves have no jaws and take no food. But the ca-terpillar or grub, though soft and read-lly crushed, has a pair of very hard, minute dark-colored jaws, with which it works away, cropping the fur or wool on which it lives. The moths are seen in houses commonly between January and October, and it is, of course, the object of the victimized householder to destroy them before they can lay eggs, or, what is more practical, to keep woolen and fur clothes away from their reach. Things which are in dai-ly use are not very liable to receive a deposit of eggs from the clothes moth, and as a rule the enemy may be kept at bay by daily shaking and beal-ing the things in question, and hang-ing the things in question, and hang-ing the things in duestion which the clothes moth seeks. There is no safety for them unless they are wrapped up or shut in with a quantity of maphthol or of camphor, or, as is nowadays more usual, placed in a re-trigerating chamber. The little caterpillar which does all the damage is of a dull white color, with a reddish head. It is remarkable for the fact that it makes a sort of movable tunic or case for itself out of the hair or wool which it erops, and it

movable tunic or case for itself out of the hair or wool which it crops, and it crawls about protected by this case. There are not many insects which thus construct cases for themselves when in the grub or caterpillar state of life. "cases

ly, and the treatment is as simple as combing a little water onto the bair. As it contains no lead or sulphur, there is nothing. to wash or rub off and it does not make the hair greasy, nor, yel harsh, just leaves the hair to appear as it was in a natural state. I believe we are selling more of Mary T. Goldman's Gray Hair Restorer than all similar preparations put together, in spite of the fact that we do not advertise much, and advertise now only because we want the credit for exposing the worthless preparations long before the food and drug faws proved that I was right without the question of a

doubt. On request we will send to those interested a copy of our advertisement referred to above, called "Dangerous Hair Dyes," which gives information worth knowing for those whose hair is gray or faded.

Mary T. Goldman's Grav Hair Restorer is \$1.00 per bottle and will be sent direct by express, prepaid, on receipt of price. Address Goldman Bldg., St. Paul, Minn. It is also for sale and highly recommended by leading stores in all cities.

that it becomes a Joseph's coat of many colors

An interesting fact about the mov abl able case made by the clothes moth caterpillar is that the nearest thing in aquatic grubs, or caterpillars of an-other kind of insects--the caddis-worms ("case-worms"), which are common in ponds and streams. They show exponds and streams. They show ex-traordinary powers in making their cases so that they balance nicely in the water, as the animal crawls along on the bottom of a pool, with his head and six legs emerging from one end of the case. Caddis-worms are of vari-ous kinds or species, and some attach to their cases 'little broken sticks, others minute empty snall-shells others to their cases little broken sticks, others minute empty snall-shells, others the fine green threads of water plants. The caddis-worm becomes changed in-to a delicate fly, with transparent wings, just as the clothesworm be-comes changed into a moth-and it is an interesting fact that the caddis-files, though they are classed with the May-files and such net-winged insects, and not with the moths and butterflies (the Lepidoptera, or insects with wings cov-ered with dust-like scales, which give the color and patterns to the wings), yet agree with moths in having some scales on the wings and with one kind of minute moth, viz., the clothes moth, in having grubs which make movable cases. cases.

The clothes moth caterpillar was known to the Romans by the name "Tinea," and is described with correct detail by the Roman naturalist Pliny. Modern naturalists have accepted this name Tinea as that of the genus to which the clothes moth belongs. There are 30 different British species of Tinea, of which four are guilly of attacking animal fabric, and so causing trouble to man. The one which builds a case and is the titular chief of the clan of clothes moths--"the" lothes moth, just as one may say "the" MacIntosh--is scientifically indicated by the name "Tinea pellionella." The other three do not form movable cases when in the caterpillar stage, and attack coarser The clothes moth caterpillar was caterpillar stage, and attack coarser stuff than fur and fine wool. One of them is known as the "tapestry moth." because its caterpillar establishes itself because its caterpillar establishes itself in old tapestry and carpets, and bur-rowing into these thickish materials is concealed without the aid of any self-provided tunic or case. The name Tinea is often used by entmologists in an expanded form as "Tineina," to in-dicate the whole series of minute moths of which the genus Tinea is only one little group. Many of these moths are much smaller even than the clothes moth, and they are found in all parts of the world and in all sorts and con-ditions of life—in relation to trees shrubs and plants of all kinds. It has been estimated that there are as many

lazy, but manners have grown, a bit hax, No person quite knows why, but most informality, and so to the door life is conducty to the origon can be as books, must be heeded. For first few wocks at school huit a strango will be a hard one. There is take friends in the school that a strango will be a hard one. There is take friends in the school that hard and the school at this work there is a mapy medium which consists of a girl it to reserve in which there is no hint of stiffness. The latter is lated to make. The importance of selecting her arrying herself with dignity and a title reserve in which there is no into sent is unfortunate in the mate that school is unfortunate in the mate that school is a school that is a more should bear in mind and try to wong miss who is hereself sweet and she selects for her companion. all of school is a school the subschool is not like of her manners. When such critisms out after a time will be school makes are unfounded they way in which she cross on the subschool is not like of her manners. When such critisms out after a time will be school makes in the other more and more as into her own, or diske is cast for that ormed a little set which pulls along against the other more and more as into her own, or diske is cast for that ormed a little set which pulls along against the other more and more as into her own, or diske is cast for that ormed a little set which pulls along against the other more and more as into a girl are included in the general pulls only those who are desirable in all ways. Teachers, more lank some if may be made at school from they they two states and research for the information of the other instances in may belong to one of the oldes af aniles in the country and here the information of the older of the information of the older of the information of the older of the older af aniles in the country and here the information of the older of the older af and that rulenees and vidgatily conspicuousness in dress, commonish, and that rulenees and vidgatily is most

but reminding others will be sufficent if they have kindness in their na-tures. The source of the sum of the sum of the sum of the est or brags most who makes the firmest frienrs at school. Such may tempo-rarily attract attention, but it is the well mannered, kindly ones who are most liked and who make lasting friendships. School is not the place in which to relate social gossip. A girl of this type may seem to have great popularity, but in point of fact others are afraid of her, and their parents do not care for what they hear of her. One of the most sweeping critisms ever made of private schools is that they are the hotheds of gossip, and in a measure this is true. Girls who hear comment upon acquaintances and events at home frequently repeat them at school for the edification of their mates, but those who do this hurt themselves ultimately. Parents after a time are aware of what is goint on, that their daughters are hearing things best unknown to them. and the inform-ant is more than likely either to find herself rebuked or avoided. It is not clever to know sharp things of others and to repeat them. If accidentally one becomes aware of them it is the part of policy, not to mention kindness, to refrain from passing them on. The clever girl tells neither all she hears nor all she knows, and her popularity is greater in consequence.



160-acre ranch, 8 miles from city lim its, near Taylorsville, 130 acres in grain yields 35 bushels to the acre, house One of the sheds, chicken runs, etc. best bargains on the market, will pay for itself in two years, \$3500; good terms

Anderson & Burhen 17 West South Temple, NEWS ANNEX

WE HAVE A FEW 4 AND 5 ROOM houses we are able to sell for a small payment down balance same as rent. \$2500-5-rm. pr. brick, modern, a nico house, \$250 cash, \$20 per month. \$200-4-rm. modern, pantry. closets, etc. \$300 cash \$20 per month. \$ 900-4-rm. pr. brick, city water, electric light, \$150 cash, \$15 per month. "SEE US." (Fire Insurace,)

HUBBARD INVESTMENT COMPANY, 66 W. 3rd South,

Before Buying a Home, See Us.

2500-Brand new 4-room mod, brick, bath, cement cellar, electric lights, etc., southeast; \$500 cash, balance monthly. monthly. \$2650-5-rooms pr. bl., modern, near 9th south and 9th East, balance easy. Many others in all parts of city,

Thomas Alston. 124 Atlas Block. Ind. Phone 296. Bell 453;

John Reeves Co.

200 Herald Building. FARMS! FARMS!

FARMS! FARMS! In Utah and Idaho, large and little ones if you want a farm, fruit lands, or chicken ranch, see me or write me i know how to put up hay and grain and know what a good farm is. We have lots and houses in the city for sale also. 160-acre dry farm, sale or trade, two other farms with water right for trade.

We Write Fire

Insurance

BIG BARGAIN MUST BE SOLD. \$1650 for a good 5-room cottage on So. First West Street, close in; lot 23x123 fest to alley; good terms.

HOFFMANBROS.

6212 W. 2nd South Street. \$ 600-Lots 41 by 165, 9th East.

\$ 850-4-room frume, barn, shade trees fruit trees.

Find the finest 5-room modern houses on Sth South and 9th East, cement basement alone cost \$300, Good barn, large lot, all assess-ments paid.

\$2750-5-room modern, northeast, bench, a snap, worth \$3000.

Norden Realty Co.

17 W, 2nd South. Bell 3801. Ind. 66. Ask for Carlston, Mgr.

NORTH BENCH LOTS.

NORTH BENCH LOTS. \$250 to \$450 each for large building long 13th Ave. and D St. These lots are level, front south, overlooking city build canyon, are within 2 small blocks of fine residences, and within 4 small blocks of the \$50,000 school about to be built by the Board of Education, and when the new car line is completed for that locality within a few months, tho hold-ers of these lots will realize a hand-some profit, Our client must sell. Cash of easy terms. This is a rare oppor-tunity.

GODDARD INVESTMENT CO., 31 E. 1ST SO. S.

FOR SALE-Eight-room house, modern, barn, sheds and wareroom; 5x10 rods, sewerago and cement walks paid for, \$6,000.00. A corner of 2nd E. and 9th So.; 105x165 feet, with alley on side; has been raised 5 feet higher than neighborhood. Price.

14 low enough to prevent extreme heart or nerve action. At no other place on earth is a salt sea breeze to be had at this elevation. at this elevation. Estimated value of gold, silver, lead and copper ores now exposed in Utah, \$1,000,000,000, total output in same use, tals to date, \$400,000,000. For 500 miles in every direction mills and mines are at work. No other mining city of the United States is so favorably located. There are streams of ore coming to Salt Lake smelters and streams of money being paid out in operating ex-

money being paid out in operating ex-

news and dividends. Sait Lake is twice over the largest smelting center in the world and has a treatment ca-

AGRICULTURE.

There are many thousands of acres surrounding Sait Lake under cultiva-tion that rival in products the Valley of the Nile and there are vast areas

MANUFACTURING.

cokeing varieties of unsurpassed quali-ty on to be had, and at on great depth, makes manufacturing profitable. Utah

has vast iron deposits that will soon be

FUTURE.

Had any one 50 years ago prophe-

sled what has already come to pass, he would have been ridiculed, and in view of what has been and in view of

growth and rapidly growing values, and that there is no boom, nor is one desired, it seems that however roseate the future of Salt Lake may be painted

it will probably undershoot the mark,

POWERS FILES CHARGE.

U. S. Marshal Asked to Investigate

"Bombshell" Document.

A letter has been received by act-

ing U. S. Marshal Lucian H. Smyth,

directing him to investigate for the

department of justice, the recent

"bombshell confession" pamphlet put out by Solomon F. Kimball. The

letter is in response to a communi-

cation filed by Judge O. W. Powers

of Salt Lake with the department

of justice, in which he charges that

the issuance of this pamphlet makes

S. F. Kimball an unfit person to act

as ballff of the United States courts,

and suggests that he personally would

not care to trust a jury in his hands

while it was considering a case in

Mr. Kimball when seen this morn-

ing in relation to the matter stated

which he was interested.

vast resources, the substantial

developed.

the

Utah should produce everything need-

pacity of 20,000 tons daily.



a more generally popular thing --- for this city-than to help modernize it at night by "lighting up" electrically.

It creates a favorable impression on visitors, who are always prospective residents.

Let our representative quote you prices. Phone our Commercial Department.

Utah Light & Railway Co. "Electricity for Everything" Bell, Ex. 32 Ind .777

elegant affairs in the Boston, Chicago and St. Louis cathedrais, of both the Catholic and Episcopal faiths. The alaborateness of the Salt Lake cathedral chair easily places it among the more imposing and attractive ones west of the Mississippi river, and will be viewed with much interest by all who attend service at the new Sait Lake house of worship. It will be quite a figure in the dedication of the build-



Character. The way in which the lives of all animals and plants are interwoven with those of other animals and plants often in obscure and unsuspected ways, comes home to man when he ways, comes home to man when he contemplates the number and vari-ety of living things which live with him and upon him—that is to say, at his expense and to the detriment of the stores which he accumulates, the clothing with which he covers himself and the buildings which he constructs. Man not only has care-fully taken a number of animals and plants in hand and cultivated them as foodgivers, as sources of clothing, and other useful material, but much as foodgivers, as sources of clouing, and other useful material, but much to his unnoyance he finds, per contra, that other animals (and plants, too), with similar self-seeking habit, make use of him in his turn and of his be-longings with a complete disregard of his convenience, treating him and the correspondences as so much availaof his convenience, treating num and his arrangements as so much availa-ble "food-stuff," and showing no atom of respect to him as the lord of crea-tion, Just as in dealing with the more deadly attacks of disease-producing parasites, iso in meeting the destruc-tive invasions made by his fellow-creatures of all sizes and kinds in merch of food and shlats—man has creatures of all sizes and kinds in search of food and shelter—man has to be continually on the alert, and to wage a continual warfare, unless he will consent to see himself and his possessions moth-eaten, fly-blown, worm-burrowed, reduced to frag-ments and powder. And this war-fare he has incessantly carried on with increasing skill and knowledge from the earliest times of which we have any record. from the earliest times of which we have any record. The sparrow and the rat, of which there has lately been much talk, are examples of fairly large, easily de-tected enemies of this kind. The al-most ultramiscroscopic bacteria—sim-dar to those which produce disease by multiplying in the living body—are ex-amples of the most minute living pests which in the most minute living pests which injure man by causing sourness, putrefaction and destructive rot in his food and stores. Every year civilized man is gaining greater knowledge of these "ferment organisms," and vastly increased skill in preserving his pos-sessions, such as food and drink from the attacks of their ubiquitous swarms. Between the larger depredators, such as birds and rats, and the smallest, such as the microscopic bac-teria and moulds (to which alone putrefaction is due, and without which

putrefaction is due, and without which it would never occur), there are a host of small troublesome creatures which belong chiefly to the group of animals called "insects"-beetles, moths, files, and bugs-which give man incessant occupation in warding off their attacks upon his food, his clothes, his furniture, his buildings, his crops and fruit treer, and his domesticated animals. The study of these things and 'of the means of grappling with them is the fascinating occupation of those who are called "economic" zoologists and botanists. Of course, in order to car-

pleted, and they become quiescent and hard, and are known as chrysalids. Such cocoons are constructed in the same way as the lining of the clothes moth's case, by threads of silk secreted by the caterpillar, but they are made once for all when the grub has ceased activity. The little clothes moth cater-pillar, on the other hand, has con-tinually to enlarge its tunic or case as it itself increases in size. There is a hole at the end, from which the head and three legs of the caterpillar emerge, so that it can crawl and feed feely. The outer surface of the case consists of cut lengths of the fibre on which the grub is living, and so is protective in resembling the surrounding material and hiding the minute ravager. It is

which

easy enough for the little grub to add a bit to the case at the end from which its head protrudes, and, being very flex_ ible, it can turn right round in the tube and put its head out at the other end and secrete a bit more there, cementing cut hairs to the outer surface. But in order to increase the breadth of the tube or case the caterpillar has, from time to time, to undertake a formidable operation. It actually slits up the case longwise for about half its length, and fills in the gaping space with new ma-This is the gaping space with new ma-terial; then it cuts up the opposite face of the same half of the tube, and puts in a new patch there. And after that, it has to treat the remaining half of the tube in the same way, making two more cuts, one opposite the other, and filling in the gap in each case as before. Students of thesa little errortunes have Students of these little creatures have amused themselves by changing the po-sition of the caterpillar and its case, from fur or wool of one color to fur or wool of another color, and in this way the industrious caterpillar is made to

with the very similar "cocoons" by which some moth-grubs surround them some moth-grubs surround been estimated that there are as many ts 200,000 distinctly marked different kinds of these minute creatures. themselves (as, for instance, the silk-worm moth) when their growth is com-

The insect collectors and students. The insect collectors and students who occupy themselves with the mag-nificent butterfles and larger moths (of which there are an enormous variety of kinds) refuse to deal with the somewhat dull-looking and almost in-numerable minute moths which are classed as Micro-lepidoptera, in con-trast to the Macro-lepidoptera (or big moths and butterflies). Consequently they have become the favorite study of a few enthusiasts, who are known as Micro-lepidopterists, and have a wide but not uninteresting field of exploration all to themselves. The Micro-lepidopter include, besides the Tineina, a group of less minute though small moths, with narrow, fringed wings, amongst which are the window moth, the milk moth, the tabby moth, the meal moth, and the grease moth. The insect collectors and students which causes a skin disease (ring-word), the milk moth, the tabby moth, the meal moth, and the grease moth, the meal moth, and the grease moth, the meal moth, and the grease moth, the more service of the service of the word "Tinea," as applied to them, has no such origin, but is the name given to the destructive grub by the Ro-mans. The same word has unfortu-nately been applied by medical men and botanists to a vegetable parasite which causes a skin disease (ring-worm) resulting in baldness. The "Tinea calvans" of the doctors has only this in common with the moth "Tinea pellionella"—that it causes hair to disappear and baldness to en-sue; but the vegetable parasite at-tucks the hair on a living man's head, the caterpillar that on his fur coat.

SOCIAL AMENITIES FOR THE SCHOOL GIRL

The first two weeks of going back to school are indeed trying to the flesh. After the freedom of summer to settle down to the fixed routine of lessons requires the greatest applica-tion, for not only has the mind become



game

90 PER CENT

Our sister state, Idaho, and its wonderful strides in the march of progress, will be fully and exhaustively covered in the issue.

Salt Lake's astonishing building record during the year 1008, a year of partial stagnation in so many other cities, will be fuily narrated, with appropriate illustrations.

Our Mines and Smelters, our Real Estate, Agricultural, Livestock, Mercantile, Manufacturing and Educational interests will be fairly and conservatively represented.

The magazine sections will picture our artistic, literary, musical and dramatic status in the best style known to the art of newspaper printing.

The Christmas News will have a world wide circulation, and the issue is sure to be exhausted early.

Agents are requested to begin their canvass immediately. The price will be 15 cents per copy, In Magazine form 25 cents.



28 W. 6th South.

PRESSED BRICK STORE HUILDING. 15x40 ft.; good location; S0x141 ft. lot 3230; \$1200 cash, bal, 355 per mo. Same building with 40x141 ft. lot, 31900; \$300 cash, bal \$25 per mo. Will rent for Sib per mo. HUBBARD INVESTMENT COMPANY. 66 W. 3rd South. Nov. 24, 1998.

UP-TO-DATE HOMES. 5, 6 and 7 ROOM BRICK BUNGA-lows, 5th Ave, and J St., and 5th Ave, and K St., overlooking the city. Com-plete in every detail, Models of design and construction. Prices right. Terms easy.

MODERN HOME BLDG. CO., 421 Dooly Bldg. Bell Phone 3212.

South East Bargain 5 NEW WHITE BRICK, E. L., CITY water, 371/2x165 to alley, \$1900. Terms.

T. E. ROWAN REALTY CO.

C. H. DOWSE. J. P. MORRIS. Ind. \$27, Bell 2277.

SEE HOUSTON, THE HOUSERS, 23 FOR REAL ESTATE, LOANS AND rental see E. T. Oblad, "The Sait Lake Bargain Man." Rooms 12 and 13 Con-mercial Block. Ind. Tel. 1224 and 2554