

DESERET EVENING NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.
(Sundays excepted.)
Corner of South Temple and East Temple
Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah.

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

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.
(In Advance.)
One Year \$3.00
Six Months \$1.75
Three Months \$1.00
One Month50
Saturday Edition, Per Year 2.00
Semi-Weekly, Per Year 1.50

Correspondence and other reading matter for publication should be addressed to the EDITOR.
Address all business communications and all remittances to:
THE DESERET NEWS
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Entered at the Postoffice of Salt Lake City as second class matter on or before the Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

SALT LAKE CITY, - FEB. 17, 1906.

LAW OR LICENSE?

It is to be hoped that the City Council will not recede from its action in reference to the application for a license to a saloon, which some persons wish to establish on West Second South street. The council, after hearing objections from residents of the neighborhood and learning that it was within near proximity to a schoolhouse and that children passing to and from school would pass by it of necessity, turned down the application, and that body was highly commended for its action. It is rumored, however, that preparations are being made, notwithstanding the refusal to grant a license, for the carrying on of the liquor business in defiance of the law.

It is difficult to understand why such steps are taken, unless the intending saloonkeeper expects to prevail upon a sufficient number of members of the council to secure his license. We hope this view of the matter is not warranted by anything reliable, but that the council will hold to its decision, and not be swayed from the right path by any considerations that may arise or be offered. And if the projectors of the business think they can defy the law and proceed without a license, they should be arrested as soon as they commit an overt act and given the full penalty of the law. We believe that the Chief of Police will attend to his duty in this respect when occasion requires, and therefore think that the citizens of that neighborhood need be under no great concern in relation to the matter. However, it would be well for them to keep a sharp lookout, and just as soon as any violation of the ordinance in relation to license occurs, file a complaint in the proper way without delay and see whether law or liquor is the stronger, or whether private profit is to prevail against public interest.

GET ON TO THE TRAIL!

The rewards offered for the apprehension and conviction of the Wyoming murderers who made the attack on a Utah sheep camp, killed one of the herders, wounded another and slaughtered a great flock of sheep, amount to the sum of \$2,500. This ought to be sufficient to stimulate real detectives and start them on the trail, with a determination not to quit until they succeed in running down the assassins and securing the evidence which will bring them to the punishment they deserve. This matter ought not to be allowed to slumber. It was one of the most cowardly and cruel crimes among those that have been perpetrated in the wild West. The feuds between cattlemen and sheepmen have had some ground for rough measures. It is well known that herds of sheep will destroy the grass-roots, thus leaving the ground bare of vegetation. Of course, this renders worthless ranges desired by cattle-owners, and arouses in them great indignation when such depredations occur on regions claimed by them as grazing ground.

But even when sheep-herders trespass upon public lands which cattlemen want for their own purposes, there is no justification for the brutal attacks that have been made at different times upon flocks of sheep and their herders. The law should be upheld and the respective rights of individuals and companies should be fairly adjudicated. Arrangements have been made by which sheep-owners are restrained from passing over what are called deadlines, and when they violate agreements in this respect they should be liable for damages inflicted.

In the present case it has been made clear that the sheep-camp attacked by the cattlemen was some miles on this side of the deadline, and there was no excuse for the murderous raid that was made upon the unoffending men and animals. It was cold-blooded and villainous assassination and wanton slaughter. The criminals guilty of it ought to be hunted down and brought to the bar of justice. Officers or private individuals who succeed in accomplishing this, will not only gain the rewards that have been offered but will deserve the plaudits of the people of Utah and Wyoming.

BAD "SPELLS."

We notice with pleasure that there is to be a special examination of students applying for entrance to the high schools, on their proficiency in spelling. This, of course, is only one of the qualifications for entering upon a course of higher education than that obtained in the district schools. The other studies are all necessary, but we do not wish to refer to them particularly just now. We do not echo the sentiment that spelling is becoming a lost art in this country, but we are of the opinion that orthography is sadly neglected, so that many young men and young women who are very well advanced in ordinary branches of education, exhibit much ignorance in the spelling of common English words.

This is not only seen in essays and

letter-writing by young people, but not a few professors of learning in different departments betray a lack of thorough training in English orthography. Newspaper editors have many excellent opportunities of learning this unpleasant fact. Some preceptors in academies, colleges and even universities, while distinguished for their learning in their special departments, frequently make mistakes in spelling that lay them open to criticism and even to ridicule.

It may not be necessary to return to the old-fashioned methods of drilling into the child's mind the principles and arbitrary rules of correct spelling, but it appears very clear to us and to others who have made similar observations to those we refer to, that some better methods than those of very recent times in the teaching of orthography should be adopted, so that the frequent "bad spells" to which otherwise well educated persons are subject shall not be of frequent repetition. Bad writing may be condoned among professedly educated people, but bad spelling never.

Phonetic spelling is not likely to be generally adopted, at any rate for many years to come, because philology is strongly against it on well "rooted" grounds, and the innovations proposed will take a long time to become established, if ever they meet with general acceptance. Teach the children how to spell properly in their early studies, and the knowledge they then gain will be stamped upon their minds during the remainder of their earthly career.

ON YELLOW JOURNALS.

Henry Watterson, in the Louisville Courier-Journal, expresses the opinion that so-called yellow journalism cannot last. Every decent American citizen must earnestly hope that this will prove true. Mr. Watterson argues:

"In time people will become familiar and grow tired of its tricks and its mania. Sausages of dog-meat, though never so highly seasoned, will, after a while, sicken all but the coarsest stomachs—particularly when sausages are known to be made of dog-meat. The general public will be educated to understand the difference between sensational and fact matter and legitimate and reliable news. Spawning headlines will no longer suffice to carry fabrications and exaggerations, and will cease to provoke curiosity, and therefore to make talk and attract attention. Readers will mark the false statement of today which must be corrected or ignored, tomorrow, and will not believe their newspaper, as of the 'butcher' and their baker, straight food and straight dealing."

This reasoning is forcible. The taste for dog-meat marks a certain stage of savagery, but that kind of delicatessen is discarded as a higher level of civilization is reached. It is so in the intellectual world, too. The literary dog-meat that satisfies the savage mind cannot for ever be offered a respectable class of readers.

About a year ago one who had been engaged in the objectionable journalism made some "confessions" as to the methods employed, that ought to have opened the eyes of the public. He told of the faking of interviews and messages from crowned heads. He related the facts about war stories, and the use of the camera for purposes of deception.

He said the fakers on the paper that employed him invented names ending in sky and vitch, and off and loff, and gave them to men who never existed, and supplied pictures of their wonderful exploits. The paper called them dukes and counts and princes. This was kept up, until Count Cassini began to write and ask who those Russians were, as he had been unable to find any record of them.

One incident is peculiarly illustrative of "yellow journalism." The reporter whose "confessions" we have referred to, was ordered to secure a five-hundred-word interview with Mrs. Hazen's parrot. It was at the time when the engagement of Admiral Dewey and Mrs. Hazen was the topic of the day. The reporter found that Mrs. Hazen had no parrot, but that one of her servants owned a bird. The latter had not, however, learned to talk. This truthful report was sent to the office, but word came back to obey first instructions. An interview with Mrs. Hazen's parrot was, consequently, written, and made as piquant as possible, considering the circumstances.

Such is "yellow journalism." It seeks to influence public opinion through anything that appeals to the prejudices, the selfishness, and the lower passions of human nature. Falsehood is its chief stock. Some time public conscience will awaken against it, and it will be condemned generally, as it is now by all who understand its nature, and its corrupting effects.

Colonel Watterson believes that the English have been educated beyond the reach of that kind of journalism. He says:

"Journals that seem to flourish in New York and Chicago could not exist in London. The reason lies partly in the character and habits of the people, but more, I think, in the force of enlightened progress and the high standards. On the material side, New York is far in advance of London. But on civilization, meaning the accretion of human experience, London has a fair lead, and this is seen in the public order, in the respect for law, and in the challenge which society gives to innovation."

THE ARABIAN REVOLT.

Nothing has been heard for a long time about the revolt of Arabians in Yemen against Turkish rule. But now comes word from Constantinople, that one of the Turkish commanders has returned to Sanaa, from an expedition against the insurgents, which was entirely successful. Whether reports from Turkish sources can be considered reliable, is another question. The Constantinople dispatch states that the operations against the insurgent fortress at Shakara, which is occupied by rebels, have been abandoned, the besiegers leaving four guns behind owing to a lack of transport facilities; and that Yussuf Pasha was wounded during the assaults and that Riza Pasha, who formerly commanded the expedition but was superseded by Marshal Ahmed Fezi Pasha, was killed. The success of the expedition cannot have

been complete, judging from these statements.

The Arabian revolt broke out during the latter part of 1904. The first news the world at large had of it, was that 30,000 Bedouins had defeated Riza Pasha and captured the capital of Yemen, Sanaa. The insurgents captured a number of guns and a great quantity of ammunition. The Sultan then dispatched a strong force to the scene of the disturbance. Sanaa was recaptured by the Turks, and the rebels retreated. The rebellion does not seem to be entirely broken yet, the rebels being in possession of a strong position which the Turks have been unable to take.

The supposition is that the Arabian insurrection is led by a secret society with headquarters at Paris, the aim of which is the re-establishment of the ancient Arabian empire. The leader is Emir Mahmud Hayah.

FOR PURE FOOD.

The determination of the food inspectors, to go after anyone who is guilty of offering decayed eatables for sale is most laudable. The inspection should be as thorough as possible, and impartial in every respect, for the protection of the health of the public. There are few more contemptible crimes than the paining off of old meat, fish or other foodstuffs affected by age, or adulterated, on the confiding consumer who pays a high price in order to get something to eat that is not poison. The crime of the thug in the street is comparatively speaking, respectable, when compared to the crime of the vendor of eatables in a state of corruption, who imposes upon his friends, for the little profit it may bring him. Fresh air, good water, scrupulous cleanliness are all so vain, as regards the preservation of the health of the people unless the food supply is looked after. Pure food is the recognized need of our time. There is hardly any line in which so much fraud is perpetrated as in the food supply. The revelations made from time to time on that subject are no less startling than those on the moral status of many business concerns. Let the food inspection be thorough, and every attempted fraud dealt with according to law.

A QUESTION OF SCANDAL.

In a dispatch from Paris it is stated that Mme. Castellane is anxious not to "involve her family in a scandal." This is not intended for sarcasm. The Countess must have been in Paris so long that her ideas have become somewhat modified. To a reader of her story, on this side, it looks very much as if she were neck-deep in scandals now. If she had been anxious not to "involve her family," she ought never to have bought the Count. That was the beginning of the story.

According to all accounts the little nobleman has always been a profligate. He has been known, according to a correspondent of the New York World, to have had numerous "adventures," but they have been winked at as "eccentricities," until an unusual amount of attention was paid to a woman of high rank. If these statements are true, it is too late for Mme. Castellane to look out for the honor of her family. As far as that honor can be affected by her alliance with the French family, the mischief is done, and cannot be undone, except by a complete severance of the marital ties.

Miss Gould made a bad mess of it. She got a title, but it is said to have cost her about \$9,000,000, and the end is not yet. It is even a question whether she was not gold-bricked. For some of the old families in France claim, it is said, that Boni has no right to the title of Count; that he is a fraud and a pretender; that his family was never in the nobility. She certainly did not receive social recognition with the title. For European aristocracies, though poor, are haughty. She has been laughed at and despised in the high society in which she once fancied she was to shine. European aristocrats never overlook what they regard as plebeian birth, and the daughter of an American money-maker generally bears the stigma of "bourgeoisie." No wonder if the Countess has become tired of her lot. If she is sensible she leaves it, and then publishes an auto-biography as a warning to other American girls.

"HYPOCRISY."

A California "Christian" periodical is quoted as saying that the services in the Tabernacle in this city "have been an effectual agency for throwing dust in the eyes of public opinion. Ostensibly, we are told, the service represents Mormonism." "Duped and befooled ministers went away to write and to declare that Mormonism, after all, had many good points. The Tabernacle services are a part of the deepest and blackest program of Mormonism."

This, it will be observed, contains, really a fine tribute, from such a source, to the power and force of the eternal truths that are proclaimed every Sabbath from the pulpit of the Tabernacle. Such is the influence of those truths that even ministers go away "befooled." In other words, what happened to the audience at the day of Pentecost is still happening. Many who listen to the inspired word are convinced of the truth. We know this to be so in many instances. We have heard visitors exclaim that never did they hear such inspiring song or such grand sermons as in the Tabernacle. On many occasions we have seen them come to scoff, but go away thoughtful, freed from many prejudices.

But the "Christian" publication quoted is anxious to remove any good impression that may have been made, and so it hastens to tell its readers that the "Mormon" services are not "Mormonism," just hypocrisy. This ingenious logic is somewhat common. When Latter-day Saints candidly and freely tell what they believe, the "critics" cry out in alarm, that is not "Mormonism." "The Mormons do not know what they believe. Let us tell you what 'Mormonism' is. 'If the Saints point to the fruits of their faith, as manifested in their good deeds of charity, of brotherly love, of industry, or patriotism, the

critics shout in chorus, that is not 'Mormonism.' That is all hypocrisy. If the Saints declare what their articles of faith are, and what their standards of doctrine and practice are, they are met by the same logic. The critics then proceed to misinform them, and the world, on that subject and say of their own selections: These are your standards. In other words, the enemies of the Saints claim the right to say what 'Mormonism' is, as well as to demolish it. They set up their own straw man, call him 'Mormonism,' besmear him with mud from their own ditches, tear the clothes they have put on him, kick him about, and finally consign him to the flames. The sport would be perfectly harmless but for the effect it has upon the unthinking masses, who do not discern between facts and fancies.

But, has it not occurred to the critics that such logic can be used with just as much effect, and justice, against their own churches, as against the Saints? It is easy to call everybody a hypocrite, and every good and laudable act, hypocrisy. But what is to be thought of those who without cause hurl such epithets against their fellow-men? If it is true that men are apt to suspect others of being what they themselves are, how can they escape the brand of hypocrite, which they in vain endeavor to put upon the religious services of the Saints?

For several months words have been wasted by some of the venomous enemies of the "Mormon" people, to prove that the attacks upon the Church are not prompted by enmity; in fact, that no attack whatever is made upon the Church. But every journal, hired to engage in that war, especially those of a religious hue, reveal the true and only purpose, to destroy, if possible, the Church. The attacks are made upon the faith of the Saints, their integrity, their religious services, their worship, no less than their honored and respected leaders. It is a war on the Church. To deny that, is undisguised hypocrisy.

Long life to the Longworths!

Pat Crowe having been acquitted he is entitled to crow.

"And for thee, my Boni Anna Castellane, I'd lay me down and die."

How can a crisis in China be near at hand when it is in the Far East?

"Is the world growing kinder?" asks a sociologist. Well, it's kinder growing.

If this weather continues very long the boys will all be hunting for birds-eyes.

It looks as though this Paris divorce proceeding might taint the Gould money.

A thousand guests invited to the wedding. What a snub for the snobs of the "four hundred!"

When Walter Wellman discovers the north pole he may tie his balloon to it while he makes observations.

In this quarrel between the coal miners and the operators there is a good deal like kettle calling pot black.

The theatrical syndicate has decided to drop Shakespeare. He will be revived when the syndicate is dead.

It is said that some of the Beef trust magnates want to go to Congress. Do they wish to turn it into a rump parliament?

The Boston Transcript says that football is not barred but the Harvard faculty would like to see a year's hiatus. Why not see a straight game?

The people of Lake county, Indiana, have banded together against automobilists and horse thieves. That's a queer combination, but perhaps it is justified.

"Professor R. S. Williams, who has been in the Philippines a couple of years studying their flora," says the Philippine is a hard problem to solve. No doubt he is right, but the harder the problem the more credit in solving it.

The Philadelphia Press says that the great bulk of bituminous coal costs the consumer less than two dollars a ton. That is fairly talk to the people of Utah, who dwell in the midst of one of the greatest bituminous coal fields in the country and pay five and a quarter dollars a ton for their coal.

Charles Miller, head waiter of the Astor House restaurant, is about to retire. Although worth \$100,000, Miller works very contentedly for \$30 a month, plus tips. He has been putting in ten hours a day ever since 1876. With his tips he has bought Brooklyn flats and is sending a nephew to college. This probably would be termed honest "graft."

There is a vile, little, weakly thing issued monthly in this city which makes its hatred of the "Mormons" manifest in every number. We notice it no further than to suggest that its publishers had better look to their own doling and "clean the inside of its platter" before going much further in its miserable course. Evidence is at hand which it may have to face very soon.

A negro preacher in Georgia is reported to have expressed himself rather vigorously at a colored convention called for the purpose of discussing the race problem. He is reported to have called the flag a dirty rag, and to have made a comparison between the United States and the lower region, in favor of the latter place. It is quite possible that the colored orator has been misrepresented. Sometimes reporters are actually given to misrepresenting unpopular speakers.

The remains of King Christian of Denmark have been taken to the famous cathedral of Roskilde, there to be laid to rest side by side the dust of his predecessors. Providence was kind to the Danish monarch. He lived a long, useful life; he was well beloved by his family and honored by the

world. Though an aged man, he was not decrepit and he passed from an hour of pleasant intercourse with his friends to his couch, and died painlessly. No man could ask more merciful consideration of Providence than this.

Samuel Hopkins Hadley, who died recently at a hospital in New York, is referred to by eastern exchanges as an example of sudden conversions, such as were more frequent, it seems, formerly than now. Though of Puritan descent, he led a wild life in his youth, and indeed until he was nearly 40 years old, when he was drawn into a mission hall in New York city, and was touched to his heart, repented, and became a friend of fallen humanity. Sometimes sudden conversions are genuine, and in all such cases it is true that their love is great, because much has been forgiven.

ON RELIGIOUS TOPICS.

Kansas City Star.

You may measure the growing tolerance of civilization by the fact that three religious denominations represented in a conference at Dayton, O., are on the verge of union. Fifty years ago such a thing couldn't have been contemplated for a moment. The descendants of the Pilgrim church of Plymouth would never have thought of consolidation with such comparative newcomers as the United Brethren or the Methodist Protestants. And these denominations would have been as greatly scandalized at the thought of union with the Congregationalists.

George Eliot.

Many of us know how, even in our childhood, some blank, discontented face on the background of our home has marred our summer mornings. Why was it, when the birds were singing, when the fields wore a garden, there was somebody who found it hard to smile?

J. R. Miller, D.D.

"I didn't think," is what people say oftener when they suddenly become aware of the pain which some heedless act or careless word of theirs has given to a gentle heart. Too often our thoughtfulness is an afterthought; the problem is to get it in its true place, where it will become motive and inspiration to gentleness, instead of pain and penitence over a failure in love's duty. We would do well to get our kindnesses done while the will is good, giving cheer and encouragement, and not keeping them back till there is no need for them.

Ward Beecher.

If God gave you gaiety and cheer of spirits, lift up the carerown by it. Wherever you go shine and sing. In every household there is drudgery. In every household there is sorrow. In every household there is low-thoughted evil. If you come as a prince, with a cheerful, buoyant nature, in the name of God do not lay aside these royal robes of yours. Let humor bedew duty. Let gaiety take charge of dullness. So employ these qualities that they shall be to life what carbonic acid is to wine, making it foam and sparkle.

Bishop Horne.

Patience is the guardian of faith, the preserver of peace, the cherisher of love, the teacher of humility. Patience governs the flesh, strengthens the spirit, sweetens the temper, stifles anger, extinguishes envy, subdues, she bridges the tongue, refrains the hand, tramples upon temptations, endures persecutions, consummates martyrdom. Patience produces unity in the church, loyalty in the state, harmony in families and societies; she comforts the poor and moderates the rich; she makes us humble in prosperity, cheerful in adversity, unmoved by calumny and reproach; she teaches us to forgive those who have injured us, and to be the first in asking forgiveness of those whom we have injured; she delights the faithful and invites the unbelieving; she adorns the woman and improves the man; is loved in a child, praised in a young man, admired in an old man; she is beautiful in either sex and every age.

JUST FOR FUN.

JUST FOR FUN.

"George has found congenial work at last." "What is he doing?" "Making his own cigarettes."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

She—"How much do you earn a year?" He—"About 2,000." "But we can't live on that!" "You asked me how much I earned. I make about \$20,000."—Life.

"I suppose you feel that you owe your country something." "Yes," answered Senator Sorghum, thoughtfully, "but that kind of a debt gets outlawed very soon."—Washington Star.

He—"I would be willing to exchange the responsibility of riches for the bonds of love at any time." She—"Unfortunately, the steward, seeing that his announcement had not been understood by all, continued: 'Messieurs, c'est servi!' and as a portion of the passengers still remained seated: 'Il pranzo e servito!'"

The English and American contingent arose and started toward the dining saloon. The steward, seeing that his announcement had not been understood by all, continued: "Messieurs, c'est servi!" and as a portion of the passengers still remained seated: "Il pranzo e servito!"

The French and Italians followed the English and Americans, leaving the large German in solitary state. "Gott in Himmel!" he muttered, hungrily. "Is it not so German made gets seedlings to eat on his boat, no?"

He—"I would be willing to exchange the responsibility of riches for the bonds of love at any time." She—"Unfortunately, the steward, seeing that his announcement had not been understood by all, continued: "Messieurs, c'est servi!" and as a portion of the passengers still remained seated: "Il pranzo e servito!"

First Colonial Dame—She is of excellent family—her father and grandfather were both generals. Second Ditto—Ah, she ought to be proud of her genealogy.—Le Rire.

Here are the final cablegrams in an international romance: "Buenos Ayres—Ada Crawford: Will you marry me now? Answer at once. Eugene Tullian." "New York—Eugene Tullian: Yes. Ada Crawford: Of course you remember the story of the other girl who got a proposal by telegraph. She asked the clerk how many words she could send for a quarter. He said ten, and her answer was: 'Yes, yes, yes, yes, yes, yes, yes, yes, yes, yes!'"—Boston Globe.

The Proper Entry.

A southern politician recently told of an incident in connection with a slight earthquake that visited one of the gulf states not so many years ago. The shaking of the earth was distinctly felt all over the state, but especially in the state capital. The legislature was in session at the time, and nearly every member thereof ran out of the state-house when that structure began to

At Z. C. M. I.

SHOPPING HEADQUARTERS FOR EVERYBODY.

SPECIAL SALE OF

GINGHAMS!

ONLY A FEW MORE HOURS

Sale Ends TONIGHT

First Quality Zephyr Gingham, worth 12½c, will be sold this afternoon and evening, until 9 o'clock for

8½c A Yard.

They are all NEW GOODS, showing the very latest pattern designs in Checks and Stripes with a good sprinkling of plains, and are offered at this price simply as an introduction to the spring trade in staples.

If You Have Gingham Needs, Now is the time to supply them

Zion's Cooperative Mercantile Institution
HAS THE PEOPLE'S CONFIDENCE

Our Drug Dept. is at 112-114 South Main St.

evince a disposition to turn itself over. Of course there was an end to legislative proceedings for that day. When the body had recovered it was found that some member of a grimly humorous turn had made an entry on the journal of the legislature in these words: "On motion of the house the legislature adjourned."—Harper's Weekly.

Racial Discrimination.

A small French-Italian coasting steamer was proceeding on its way. The passengers were of various nationalities—English, American, French, Italian, and one large German. Most of the male passengers were gathered in the smoking room, when the steward appeared at the door, and with a bow, announced: "Dinner, it is served!"

The English and American contingent arose and started toward the dining saloon. The steward, seeing that his announcement had not been understood by all, continued: "Messieurs, c'est servi!" and as a portion of the passengers still remained seated: "Il pranzo e servito!"

The French and Italians followed the English and Americans, leaving the large German in solitary state.

"Gott in Himmel!" he muttered, hungrily. "Is it not so German made gets seedlings to eat on his boat, no?"

SALT LAKE THEATRE
LAKETHEATRE MANAGER.
FAREWELL TESTIMONIAL TO

MODJESKA
TONIGHT!
MAGBETH

Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1, \$1.50.
Tour direction of Jules Murray.

JOHN C. CUTLER, JR.

INVESTMENT BANKER
(Established 1890.)
Z. C. M. I. Co., 112-114 South Main St., Salt Lake City, Utah.
Sugar Co., stocks, bonds and Bank stocks Bought and Sold on commission.
Both Phones 127. * Main St.

JOIN US IN BUILDING A GREATER SALT LAKE

We've all been boosting. Now let's start to build. We have the Lumber in any quantity or quality desired. Come in. Let's figure together.

Phones 1950.

GEO. ROMNEY LUMBER CO.,
O. D. ROMNEY, Mgr.
65 N. First West Street.

Willes-Horne Drug Co.,

PRESCRIPTIONS A SPECIALTY.

Deseret News Bldg.,
By the Monument. Phone 374.

DELICIOUS SODA WATER.

WALTER'S COLD TABLETS

Actually cure a cold in 24 hours. Just try them. We refund money if you are not satisfied. Price 15c.

SMITH DRUG CO.,
The Busy Corner.

CHAMBERLAIN MUSIC CO.

JOHN M. CHAMBERLAIN, Prop.
51 MAIN STREET.
Successors to Van Sant and Chamberlain.
Reliable Pianos and Organs at low prices. Every customer is a friend made by square dealing. Come and see us.

PIANOS.
Mason & Hamlin, A. B. Chase, Conover, Strohbecker, Robert M. Cable, Cable.

ORGANS.
Mason & Hamlin, Chicago Cottage

Yards Are Full!

Are Never Out Of
PEACOCK
Rock Springs Coal!

CENTRAL COAL & COKE CO.

"At the Sign of the Peacock."
38 S. Main Street. Phone 2600.