

## RUSSIANS ATTACK HULL FISHING FLEET

Steam Trawler Crane Sunk, the  
Headless Bodies of Skipper and  
Mate Taken to Hull.

### NO CAUSE GIVEN FOR OUTRAGE.

Russia Must Either Explain, Apologize and Pay Heavy Damages, Or Fight.

Hull, England, Oct. 23.—A. M. Jackson & Co., solicitors for the owners of 15 Hull fishing boats, have notified the foreign office and admiralty of an attack on the Hull fishing fleet by the Russian Pacific fleet, commonly designated the Baltic squadron, commanded by Vice Admiral Rojestvensky.

The official information is that shortly after midnight Friday the Russian squadron fell in with the Hull fishing fleet in the North Sea. The first portion of the fishing fleet passed safely. Then the Russian ships turned their searchlights on the British vessels for some time, and a little later opened fire.

The steam trawler Crane was sunk, and the decapitated bodies of her skipper and mate have been brought to Hull. The boatwain and other members of the crew, who are understood to be seriously wounded, are on board the mission ship. The only slightly injured member of the crew has arrived at Hull.

The steam trawlers Moulmein and Mino have arrived at Hull seriously damaged by shots, the latter having 16 holes in her hull. It is feared that other damage was done to trawlers and that at least one more was lost with all hands.

According to other reports, the affair occurred 200 miles off Spurn head. The Russian ships were steaming in line. The leading ships of the fishing fleet passed without incident, although most of the Russian vessels turned searchlights on the trawlers long enough to prevent any mistake as to identity. After the bulk of the squadron had passed it opened fire, nearly all participating in the firing.

The Crane was struck below the water line and raked above deck. Skipper Smith and Third Hand Loggott had their heads carried clean away by a shot, many of the crew being seriously wounded. Another trawler also was sunk, but the Seagull, which brought the news to Hull, has no particulars as to her fate.

The news has created an intense sensation and indignation in Hull. The Moulmein arrived with her flag at half mast. Her skipper says that the trawlers were fishing about 220 miles north of Spurn head at 1 o'clock Saturday morning, the weather being hazy, when the outlines of several vessels, apparently warships, sailing in a line, were dimly seen.

Whilst the crew was watching the warships searchlights were flashed upon them in the glare of which the Moulmein's crew observed that they took to be torpedo boats approaching, apparently with the intention of boarding the Moulmein. They steamed away and soon the fishermen were horrified to find they were being fired upon.

First one and then another trawler was struck by the flying shot. That seemed to be a round shot went through the Moulmein's galley. The Mino, lying near by, also was struck with many shots, but fortunately the damage was above her water line and none of the crew was struck. The bombardment lasted about 20 minutes.

When it had ceased the fleet sailed southward and some of the trawlers sent up rockets. The Moulmein steered in the direction of the rocket. Soon cries were heard, and the Crane was found sinking, with another trawler taking off some of her crew. Those seriously injured were removed to a mission ship and the bodies of Smith and Loggott were placed aboard the Moulmein. The other men with minor injuries were put aboard the trawler Seagull, which at a late hour had not arrived at Hull.

Crowds have gathered around the dock here, but no further information is available. Representatives of the fishing fleet started late tonight for London to consult with the authorities there. No motive can be assigned for the extraordinary procedure of the Russian warships.

**STORY CONFIRMED.**  
London, Oct. 23.—The steam trawler Mino, belonging to the Russian fishing fleet, was fired on by the Russian Pacific fleet, arrived in the Thames tonight. Her captain, Peaker, confirmed the details of the story received from Hull. He says:

"Friday night there were about 40 vessels of the gamecock fleet fishing in latitude 55 degrees 15 minutes and longitude 5 degrees 15 minutes. It was a misty, drizzling night. We spread over an area of some miles. Our admiral had just previously signalled by rockets and colored lights the fishing direction for the night. Whether that had anything to do with what followed I do not know, the whole thing is a mystery.

"Presently, through the mist, there appeared the lights of many vessels, big and small. Knowing that the Baltic fleet was on route, we naturally assumed that they were Russians, but I cannot say for certain. They were signalling one another and, with powerful searchlights, aimed every one of our fleet. Suddenly some of the warships started firing at about 20 boats which were nearest to them.

"We at first supposed they were blank shots, and the boatwain of the Tomtit, which was close in, held two big fish out at arm's length. Some say he was offering them to the Russians in fun, and others, that he meant to acquaint the Russians with the fact that we were peaceful fishermen and not disguised enemies. In any case, there was no mistaking our occupation, for we were close enough for the Russians to see that our men were all engaged in putting fish.

"When we realized that the Russians were firing shot and that some of our men were wounded, all became terror and confusion. Nets were cut away, steam was gotten up and the trawlers hurried away as fast as possible.

"Judging by the rapidity of the shots they were frequently firing guns. I have seen some of the shot imbedded in boats. They are about the diameter, but not the length, of a big cucumber, and with brass heads.

"What with the darkness, the rain and the glare of searchlights, we were unable to identify the warships. After about half an hour the firing suddenly ceased and the fleet steamed away in the direction of the English channel."

Peaker confirms the details of the fate of the trawler Crane and her crew, and speaks with intense indignation of the conduct of the Russians. He says: "It is impossible that we could have

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been taken for anything but trawlers. I can only imagine that the Russians lost their heads and blazed away in confusion, and, when they discovered their mistake, steamed off."

### WORST FEATURE OF STORY.

London, Oct. 24.—Foreign Minister Lansdowne and M. Benckendorff, the Russian ambassador, both were out of town yesterday and all the government offices in London were closed, as usual, on Sunday, therefore no official view could be gleaned of the firing by Russian war vessels upon a British fishing fleet in the North Sea.

The first reports of the affair reaching London were regarded as almost incredible. When cumulative evidence no longer left doubt of the general accuracy of the reports, astonishment became bewildered as to what possible motive could have led Russian officials to such an extraordinary and unjustifiable course of action, which unless a satisfactory explanation is immediately forthcoming, it is only to be regarded as an act of war. This is the view taken editorially by all the morning papers.

The worst feature of the story, as viewed here, is the heartlessness displayed by the Russian fleet in steaming away without taking the trouble to ascertain even whether their fire had inflicted any damage and without any effort to rescue the victims.

While admitting the necessity of a suspension of judgment for investigation and explanation, the morning newspapers are unanimous in demanding that the government instruct Ambassador Harding to make the strongest representations to the St. Petersburg government, and obtain reparations and assurances of the Russian Pacific fleet's good behavior for the future.

It is held that the omission of the Russian fleet to stay its course down the channel or offer any explanation makes the case look exceedingly grave, and the only possible solution of the mystery that has been suggested is that, excited by rumors recently spread of Japan's intentions on the Pacific, the Russian gunners, in the event of it sailing the Russian gunners yielded to panic, and supposed that the trawlers' rockets were the signals of an enemy's fleet. In view of the decision in the Allanton case it is regarded as quite impossible that the St. Petersburg authorities can be in any way responsible for the incident.

Considering the circumstances in the case the newspapers treat the matter with commendable calmness, but are firm in demands for immediate satisfaction. The Chronicle says:

"The next 24 hours must settle it one way or the other. Only two modes of settlement are possible. Either explanation, apology and generous compensation to the victims' families or an ultimatum."

The Standard says: "An explanation should be promptly and sternly demanded for the intolerable outrage. The Russian government should be informed that it is expected to recall its ill-starred squadron; first, in order that proper investigation may be had, and second, to keep it out of harm's way for the future."

Inquiries at Devonport last night showed that no special note of commiseration had been reported and that Admiral Seymour had no official news of the outrage.

Admiral Freemantle, in the course of an interview, said he was unable to believe that it was the Baltic fleet which fired on the Hull fishermen, but, if so, he added, nothing but the most complete apology would be satisfactory.

Sir Frederick Pollock, an authority on international law, stated:

"If the facts are as stated, it is an act of war. It must mean an ultimatum or an apology within 48 hours or so. It will probably be found, however, that some Russian commander lost his head, suspecting Japanese designs and that he will be cashiered, and an apology ordered."

M. Sazonoff, one of the officials of the Russian embassy, last night expressed deep regret for the North Sea incident. He was convinced, he said, that the unfortunate event was the result of an accident. If there had been firing it could only have been due to suspicion of some hostile attack upon the fleet.

### WASHINGTON ASTONISHED.

Washington, Oct. 23.—Astonished that the Russian commander should have committed such a blunder as to fire on innocent fishing vessels as reported in the Associated Press dispatches from Hull prevails in official circles here. At the same time, these officials are prompt to express the opinion that the Russian government will promptly disavow the act and apologize when the facts are fully known. The tragedy is realized also in the complications which the Baltic fleet already has entangled itself in. It was determined that the vessels should go to the far east. No information of Friday night's occurrence has reached either the state department or the Russian embassy. At the latter place the officials were quick to say that the firing on the fishing vessels, no doubt, was a mistake, for which the Russian government will make a prompt reparation and apology. It was due unquestionably, they think, to a misunderstanding as to the character of the vessels fired on, the Russian admiral probably thinking they were submarines belonging to the Japanese. The Russian government has been conducting an investigation into reports that Japanese submarine boats would attempt to intercept and destroy the Russian fleet on its way to the east and for this reason unusual vigilance was imposed on Vice Admiral Rojestvensky. The latter is known to be a painstaking and careful officer. Russian officials say the whole affair is a regrettable and deplorable mistake.

### Coal Mine Fire Breaks Out.

Marshall, Oct. 23.—The fire in the Beaver Hill coal mine, which was thought was extinguished, broke out again today, and the bulkheads were removed in a narrow chute in the gangway. But the mine was bulkheaded at two places and flooded to a depth of 1,300 feet from the entrance. Pumps have been started again and will flood the mine 600 feet, or sufficiently to embrace the whole fire zone. It will require at least a week to do this.

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## SHARP FIGHTING ALONG THE FRONT.

Russians Are Now Entrenching  
The Ground Recently Occupied by Them

### TWO ARMIES KEEP IN TOUCH.

No Change in Situation—Japs Evacuated Shakhe, but for What Reason is Unknown.

Mukden, Oct. 23.—Sharp fighting continues along the front. The Russians are entrenching ground recently occupied by them.

Mukden, Oct. 23, via Pekin.—While no pitched battle has occurred during the last few days, the two armies are kept in touch with one another, holding the positions they occupied when the big battle ended. There is no evidence that the Russian army will rush north, as was the case after the battle of Liao Yang. In fact, the Russians have another line of defenses to fall back on in the event that they are forced out of their present positions.

During the last few days there have been frequent artillery fire, occasional infantry attacks and daily clashes between outposts and scouts.

Unless the Japanese take the initiative soon the Russians, it is expected, will resume the offensive and endeavor to drive the Japanese back for the purpose of securing the safety of their winter quarters, which will undoubtedly be north of Mukden unless a southward advance is successful.

Another big battle is expected shortly, as the weather is already turning cold. It will be impracticable for the two armies to winter in their present positions, midway between Mukden and Liao Yang.

Many incidents are coming to light showing the bravery of the Russian soldiers during the stubborn resistance to the Japanese advances and in their attempts to drive the Japanese back. The men fought night and day without rest, and afterward worked for hours carrying the wounded to the hospitals.

When the Russian troops recaptured Lone Tree hill they took several guns and a quantity of ammunition which the Japanese had previously captured. They also took several Japanese guns.

At the conclusion of the fight the hill was covered with the dead and wounded of both armies. The Japanese prisoners were treated by the Russians with the greatest kindness. At one hospital visited by the Associated Press correspondent Japanese privates were found in the officers' ward. The army medical corps and the Red Cross societies took special care of the wounded. The wounded were dressed and forwarded to the hospitals with the greatest expedition. The Russian commissariat was also admirably handled. Portable soup kitchens were most useful, going under fire to feed the men.

### LIGHT SKIRMISHING.

Mukden, Oct. 22, noon.—(Delayed in transmission.)—Rumors are afloat that one of the Russian western corps has gone about the Japanese left and is now abreast of Liao Yang, but the statement lacks confirmation. The Russians bombarded the village of Shakhe on Oct. 20 and 21, but fired only about 60 rounds. After the evacuation of Shakhe village by the Japanese they were compelled to abandon the station to avoid a flank attack from the village.

Details have just been received of reconnaissance in force on Tulin pass. Columns consisting of two rifle regiments and two battalions advanced Oct. 13, and in the evening occupied a position westward of the village. Early in the next day the columns again moved forward and with artillery, opened on the Japanese advance position, which was weakly held.

The Japanese main strength was disposed behind the crest of hills. A deep trench was dug out, and Russian gunners then shelled the heights occupied by the Japanese and infantry attacked, under cover of this fire, and cleared out the Japanese from their advanced positions, from whence they took refuge on the heights. A Russian column advanced during the night, having achieved its purpose in ascertaining the Japanese strength at this point.

Neither combatant seems willing to give way. The time for resuming the Russian advance has not yet come. The armies continue in close touch. Simultaneously they held the village of Shakhe until the Japanese hurriedly evacuated this important position the night of Oct. 20 and Russians and Japanese remain in joint possession of Linsihpu, west of the Japanese line. The Japanese are obstinately defending the fortified temple there. The Russians have driven a trench to the village wall.

The weather is growing colder and some nights there are 15 degrees of frost. Great hardships are suffered by the troops in the trenches and even in the villages which afford very slight shelter from the inclement weather. The troops are beginning to receive their winter clothing.

### NO CHANGE IN SITUATION.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 24, 2:05 a. m.—There is no change in the relative positions of the armies on the Shakhe river. Gen. Sakharoff telegraphs that the Russians have been bombarding Linsihpu and the Buddhist temple at Linsihpu, while the Japanese have been shelling the Russian position at Shakhe and near Linsihpu.

A dispatch from Mukden reports that the Japanese are fortifying an important height south of Shakhe and that neither side shows a disposition to advance or retire. Another dispatch from the Russian front says the situation is not yet ripe for the resumption of the offensive.

This measure but significant admission, all that the censor allows to pass over the wires, doubtless indicates that Gen. Kuropatkin is maturing important plans and distributing his forces in readiness for another attempt to break the Japanese resistance.

The roads are now dried by wind and frost, the cold is intense and flooded fields have been frozen. This military movement is facilitated, although at the same time it will be more difficult to carry on entrenching work.

Dispatches from the Russian front give a rumor that the Russian force has made a detour to the west, arriving abreast of Lone Yang, but there is no confirmation of these reports. Great importance is attached to a report from Tokyo that 200 Russians have crossed the Taitso river east of Benschu, and that 20,000 are concentrated at Kau pask, 20 miles northwest.

This may indicate the direction of Kuropatkin's next blow, or possibly it is intended to disconcert the Japanese and compel them to weaken their forces on the railroad. Whatever Kuropatkin's ultimate object may be, there is no doubt that he is desirous of obtaining the most reliable information as to the number and disposition of the

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### force opposing his eastern flank.

The Cosacka may be relied upon to harass the Japanese line of communication, besides reconnoitering.

Gen. Kuropatkin is with the center of his army. On Oct. 21 he personally conveyed the congratulatory news of the capture of Lone Tree hill to the Nineteenth rifles for the capture of Lone Tree hill.

The Japanese estimate that the Russian losses in the battle of Shakhe amount to 50,000 is not confirmed here. A telegram from Harbin reports the passage northward of 20,000 wounded. The remainder, who are quartered in hospitals at Mukden, cannot exceed a few thousand.

Lieut. Gen. Rezy, commanding the Nineteenth infantry division, has been appointed to the command of the Ninth month army corps of the Vinea district. This appointment is believed to indicate the inclusion of the Nineteenth corps in the Second Manchurian army.

The return of Grand Duke Nicholas to St. Petersburg has evoked no comment, and there is no further talk of his appointment to the chief command in Manchuria.

### JAPANESE RETREATING.

Mukden, Oct. 23.—During the bombardment of Shakhe station shells destroyed the water tower which the Japanese were using as an observation post.

The Japanese advance guard, after evacuating Shakhe, has gone south. About two miles below Shakhe the Russians discovered extensive entrenchments.

The Russian siege guns are beginning to come into action. There was considerable artillery firing from Oct. 19 to Oct. 22.

The Japanese have evacuated Shakhe, but it would be premature to regard this as the beginning of a general retreat. It appears rather to be a strategic move so as to re-enforce and realign their greatly broken front.

Scouts confirm the news brought into the Russian lines by Chinese of a Japanese movement to the eastward, indicating that they have some fresh reinforcements arriving there.

It is entirely too soon to credit rumors circulated here and probably telegraphed to St. Petersburg that the Japanese have abandoned Yantai and retired to Liao Yang. On the contrary, they apparently are preparing for a stubborn resistance there.

The Japanese on Oct. 19 undertook a reconnaissance south of Linsihpu, but the Russians drove back their advance guard and silenced their battery, with a loss of four killed and eight wounded.

The Japanese occupied the village of Shakhe the night of Oct. 20 and drove out Russian volunteers in the surprise of an attack in the darkness. The Russian regiment then came up and drove out the Japanese in turn. The night of Oct. 20 the Thirty-fifth eastern Siberian rifle regiment, taking advantage of the fog, advanced, and Lieut. Zaydloff, with a small detachment, crept up to the Japanese lines and carried off a gun and caisson.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 23.—Lieut. Gen. Sakharoff, in a dispatch dated Oct. 22, says:

"There is no serious fighting, but there has been a desultory artillery duel throughout the day. The Russian batteries bombarded the portion of the village of Linsihpu occupied by Japanese as well as Shakhe station, and the village of Lambuth, while the enemy bombarded the portion of Linsihpu in the occupation of the Russians and the village of Shakhe."

Harbin, Oct. 23.—More than 20,000 wounded soldiers have arrived here and are being tended with the greatest care. Every available hand has been set to work in the making of 60,000 shirts for the wounded.

### JOHN MORLEY ARRIVES.

Says Every Briton Has an Admiration for American.

New York, Oct. 23.—John Morley, the English statesman and author, arrived today on the steamer Celtic. During his stay in this city Mr. Morley will be Andrew Carnegie's guest.

When Mr. Carnegie, who also arrived today, met his wife and daughter, was informed that money is needed to maintain the Peace palace at The Hague, said:

"I have nothing to do with that. There is a convention between the powers to maintain it and they should not find any trouble in raising \$100,000.

On the question of calling a peace conference now when two nations are struggling in awful battle. Such an action of President Roosevelt would be a great error and would not be looked upon with favor in Europe."

Turning to Mr. Morley, he asked: "Don't you agree with me, Mr. Morley, that Mr. Roosevelt has taken a strong hold on the imagination of the English people?"

### TEA

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"Yes," was the reply: "I agree with you."

Mr. Morley last visited this country 35 years ago. He said:

"England is of course interested in your political situation and naturally I, as every Liberal, have a great admiration for American institutions. I have been corresponding with President Roosevelt and I have a very great regard for him."

"All over England and the provinces there is a growing good feeling toward America. Every Briton admires American and her institutions."

Mr. Morley will remain in America at least till the last of November.

### FIREMEN'S PLOT.

One Discovered Among New York Force to Extort Money.

New York, Oct. 24.—Fire Commissioner Hayes has announced the discovery of a plot to obtain from firemen on the eligible list for promotion to higher grades large sums of money. The commissioner was informed of the matter through knowledge which came to a priest in the performance of his church duties.

One of the firemen on the eligible list on the advice of the priest, called upon the commissioner and stated that a man who is known to make a business of lending money to city employees had offered to secure the fireman immediate promotion by the use of \$1,000. According to the commissioner, the money lender used the name of Commissioner Hayes, who was to figure in the transaction. News of the plot aroused the commissioner's ire and he made a rigid investigation, during which, he says, it was learned, at least two firemen had been imposed upon by being led to believe they would at once be chosen from the eligible list for promotion by the use of money. It is likely the whole matter will be placed before the district attorney for further investigation.

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Those who contemplate buying anything in the music line this fall will do well to accept the advice of the sage and "Do it now."

Some idea of the excellent snaps that will be offered can be gained from the following:

A fine line of new drop-head sewing machines, worth from \$45.00 to \$60.00, go at \$15.00 and up.

Entire stock of the famous "Angelus" Piano Player at less than factory cost.

A complete line of fine music boxes, worth from \$40.00 to \$119.00, will be sold at \$20.00 to \$50.00.

Perhaps the greatest reductions are made on pianos, of which they have a fine stock, worth from \$350.00 to \$900. These will be sold, the \$350.00 kind for \$150.00, and others at the same proportion.

The variety of organs carried are so numerous, that the prices are almost out of question, but reductions are the same great ones as on the rest of the stock.

100 violins will be sold at from \$2.00 up, whose value is from \$5 to \$75.00, and over 200 mandolins and guitars at less than cost.

The latest and best in sheet music, most of it worth up to \$100 apiece, will be sold for 10c each. No reserve.

Everything in the entire stock is offered and nothing is withheld from this sale.

Coming as it does so near to the holidays, this sale offers the best opportunity to holiday purchasers ever given to purchase an instrument at such prices and store it till Xmas.

Undoubtedly the people will make the Young Bros. store a busy place for the next few days.

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