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

legislation.

pulsion.

among them.

proposition that the Board of Health may

make any regulation it pleases, on its

own notions of what may be "necessary

could also be enforced.

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NEW YORK REPRESENTATIVE. R. A. Craig. - - 41 Times Building CHICAGO REPRESENTATIVE. R. A. Craig, - . 87 Washington St. SALT LAKE CITY, - JAN. 18, 1900.

AN IMPORTANT ELECTION.

There appears to be much apathy, and very little interest, over the election which is to take place in this city on Saturday, Jan. 20th. There seems also to be a misunderstanding in relation to it, on the part of the comparatively few people who are concerned as to its results. The impression prevails among them that the election is to decide whether the Board of Education may issue new bonds, for the purpose of obtaining funds to carry on the district schools to the end of the current term.

Whatever is the purpose for which the election is called, it should be a matter of concern to every taxpayer in the city. It is of importance also to every parent having children of school age. All who have the right to vote should certainly go to the polls on Saturday and cast their ballots according to their respective views on the subject to be decided. That they may do so intelligently, it will be necessary for them to understand the exact situation and what the election will decide.

The Board of Education have found that the funds at their command will not suffice to pay the expenses of the public schools, to the full end of the present semester. In order to continue them for the proper time, about \$20,000 will be needed. It is proposed to borrow that amount. It can be obtained without interest. But authority to make the loan must be given to the Board by the taxpayers, in the manner provided sy law. No bonds are to be issued.

How is the debt to be paid? It is with that authority by inference. expected that with the in measod valua. We are surprised to find anyone who time found that the conquest of the tion of property in this city, enough money will be at the disposition of the Board in the next year or two to discharge the indebtedness without increasing the tax rate. Of course the fuof statutory provisions, ignoring the ture will determine this. The money will have to come out of the taxes in any event, but the Board takes the ground that this can be done without further bonds and without higher taxes. should be read and digested by all par- that it would be a crime to doubt Eng-The schools having been already closed for two weeks longer than ties interested in this controversy. the ordinary vacation, if the necessary funds are not forthcoming through CLEAN UP. the proposed loan, a loss of about five Sanitary Inspector Lees, if he is sucweeks will be entailed in the work of cessful in his efforts at having negthe schools, as they will have to be lected backyards and vacant lots thorclosed about three weeks earlier than oughly cleaned and disinfected, will the end of the term. This will serioushave accomplished more for the stamply interfere with the school course, with ing out of disease in this city, than all the matter of promotions, and with the health officers who seem to care other educational affairs under the about nothing but the propagation of regulations that have been adopted. cowpox among healthy people. Whether which are deemed of general interest. Without taking space to go into detail their inactivity in every other direction He quotes authority for the statement on these points, it will easily be peris to be ascribed to incompetency or ceived that a gap of five weeks in the something else matters not. courses of study prepared for the We hope the sanitary inspector will schools will seriously interfere with the operations of the system. be sustained in his efforts, by public officers and by private citizens. There Now, it is for the taxpayers of this are some vacant lots owned by people city to decide whether the schools are to be continued to the full end of the not residing here, and it might be diffleult to enforce any rules of sanitaterm, or whether they shall be closed before it is out. The question to be tion on such property, but it would pay the city to have the necessary work decided by vote on Saturday is, shall the Board of Education be authorized done at the public expense in such places. For to rational persons it is to borrow \$20,000 for the purpose explained or not? All who want the perfectly clear that clean houses, pure schools continued for the regulation air, pure water, good food, and so on, time should vote "Yes;" those who do are the real preventives of diseases of ter not want the necessary money borwhatever name. rowed should vote "No." It is a mo-KEEP THE WORD OF WISDOM. mentous question, and each citizen should cast a ballot one way or the It is evident that the world is passing other. Let every man be persuaded in through a period of epidemics. Reports his own mind. Look the matter over received by the surgeon general of the carefully, and decide according to the United States Marine hospital show best interests of the community and that smallpox, yellow fever, cholera, the cause of education, which is of the and the plague are abroad in the earth. utmost importance. Quite frequently war, pestilence and famine go together, or attend one an-THE PRESENT CONTROVERSY. other, as hunger and death followed the "pale horse" in the Apocalypse, and We agree with the statement that the the present is no exception to the rule. great question to be decided in the The reports show that during the latter part of December smallpox appresent controversy, is the extent of the peared in no less than thirteen differpower vested in the State Board of Health and in the Board of Education ent States. Besides in Utah, cases occurred in the District of Columbia, the end of the year. of this city. The merits or demerits of vaccination form but an incident in Illinols, Indian Territory, Louisiana, this connection. Massachusetts, Nebraska, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, It will be conceded, we presume, that Tennessee and Virginia, Thirty cases those bodies have no authority but that were reported in Indian Territory, 21 which is conferred upon them by law. in Louisiana, 12 in Illinois, and 10 in The latest legislation on the subject Virginia. In all, 106 cases, with four from January and reached a maximum deaths, were reported up to the end of the week ending January 6. This is a remarkably low percentage of death ber the disease was at its minimum. now of great local interest, is to be found in the laws of Utah of 1899. In chapter 45 will be found the health and quarantine rules which the boards of rate, indicating that the disease has The following November and Decemhealth are empowered to enforce. They not appeared in this country in its bet it rose again. malignant form, or that it has not In the Philadelphia epidemic it was provide for quarantine regulations and reports of contagious diseases, and for found conditions favorable to becoming fectively interfered with by a stagpermits to attend schools when children have been exposed to the diseases malignant. The reports from foreign countries nant atmosphere, which was deficient which are therein specified. The boards show 111 deaths of smallpox in Brazil, in the usual percentage of ozone, and 14 in India, 15 in Russia, and a smaller hence favoring regressive action. of health are given jurisdiction "in all 14 in India, 15 in Russia, and a smaller matters pertaining to the preservation number in Belgium, Greece, Spain and of the health of those in attendance up-Turkey. on the public and private schools in the Twenty-nine deaths of cholera were reported from India in the latter part causes common to other diseases, and can have it livelier in Congress. State." But the following duties are imposed upon them in defining that of November, and deaths from yellow of November, and deaths from yellow me fever occurred in Brazil, Colombia and the jurisdiction: "(1) To exclude from said schools any Cuba, while the plague carried off 215 person, including teachers, suffering victims in India, and 2 in Hawaii. Later advices indicate that the plague is on an increase both in Hawali and the ation

furnished by the State Board of boards, to combat the plague, and mmendation has been given by Observe that this law not only fails Surgeon General Wyman, of the Marine to confer any authority upon boards of | hospital, which deserves more than a health to compel vaccination, but was passing notice. It is to the effect that passed by a Legislature that refused to persons should not be vaccinated at enact a measure for that purpose which | or en route from places infected, "as was urged by those who are now at- such practice increases the liability to tempting to carry it into effect without plague infection." Whether this rule should not also be followed with re-Children may be excluded from the gard to shallpox, it would be well to

schools who are liable to convey any consider in connection with the burncontagious or infectious disease to those | ing, or rather arm-scratching, question in attendance. That is sensible. It is of the day. necessary to the general health. Chil-

The appearance upon the earth of him that goes forth on a "pale horse," dren who are not so liable may not be excluded. An unvaccinated child who | with death and hades in the train, has not been exposed is not so liable. should be a reminder to the Latter-day The vaccinated child, being in a condi-Saints of the promises dependent upon tion of disease, to wit, cowpox, is much the observance of the Word of Wisnearer to the condition which would dom. It should make them consider warrant exclusion than the other class, whether they have followed the teachings given them in this matter. The It is not claimed, however, by the opponents of unlawful exclusion, that promise is that "all Saints who revaccinated children should not be admember to keep and do these sayings, mitted. The arbitrary measures are all | walking in obedience to the commandon the side of the advocates of com- ments, shall receive health . . . find wisdom and great treasures of know-

Reference to the Revised Statutes. and I, the Lord, give ledge which are quoted to prove the tremenunto them a promise, that the destroydous powers conferred on the State ing angel shall pass by them, as the Board of Health, shows on careful readchildren of Israel, and not slav them." ing that they are in harmony with what Now this is something that can be put we have quoted from the later law, to the practical test. It is not a theory They do not endow that body with of which different opinions may be held. any authority which is contrary to law, The truth of these promises may be The law specifies the kind of quarandemonstrated by the Saints. It is one tine and sanitary rules which they are of the practical teachings given to the directed to enforce. Vaccination is not people, easy to understand and as easy to carry out. Test the matter and see

Now let us look with the eyes of com- if the promises of the Almighty can be mon sense for a little while upon the safely relled on.

FOR PEACE.

It seems a movement for peace has for the preservation of public health." It is actually argued by an Intelligent actually started in Great Britain. It editor, that this includes the power to is headed by Leonard Henry Courtney, enforce vaccination upon school child. M. P., and among its supporters are ren, or bar them out from the attend- Stephen Gladstone; the deans of Winance at school which the law makes chester and Durham, Herbert Spencer compulsory. If that is not the height and some other men and women of The object of the moveof absurdity, does it not reach very prominence. closely to the top thereof? By the same | ment is to exercise influence on Parliareasoning, the same Board could prevent | ment in the direction of a speedy termievery child from attending school that nation of the Transvaal war.

This movement is as yet in its in would not swallow a dose of calomel, or of sulphur and molasses, or of any other cipiency, and does not appear any larger remedy or preventive that it might than the cloud that Elijah saw on "deem necessary for the preservation of Mount Carmel. Still as a small cloud public health." If one surgical opera- may be followed by a great shower, so tion must be submitted to as a pre- this peace movement may in time derequisite to attending school, any other cide the fate of nations. The maoperation decided upon by that board Jority of the people are not in favor of listening to peace propositions, but The Board of Health cannot there is a respectable minority, that

reasonably or lawfully require will be heard at the proper moment. anything as a condition for at- Everything depends upon the turn of tendance in the public schools but events. Should the British before long Joe Mitchell Chapple: those which the law imposes. That body gain decided advantages, the people is a creature of the law. It is a servant might feel that the military honor of the nation had been saved, and overof the people. It is putting on airs. It tures for peace might be listened to. is assuming the position of a master, More than that, its attitude is despotic | Then the United States might be inand defiant. Failing to obtain the ty- duced to offer her friendly services as rannical power which it desired from mediator, or some other means of openthe Legislature it is clothing itself ing negotiations might be found. No doubt the English people have by this

not differ from those produced by inany desire to obtain more light on the oculation with other decayed animal

4. "Vaccination is tantamount to inoculation, and constitutes septical poison-ing, a criminal offence to human health and life, and is statistically proved to afford no protective or mitigating powor over smallpox, and scientifically in the nature of the case it cannot possess

"Prophylaxis and amelioration are only to be found in sanitary measures that promote health in general,"

These were the conclusions arrived at by Dr. Spinzig about twenty years ago. Dr. Haughton now evidently accepts them and observes that these propositions throw down the gauntlet not only to theories of preventive and cure, but also to the Pharisalcal conception of the general propagation of epidemics by personal contact, or the aerial convection of imiginary microbes." He concludes by a

rebuke to the medical men who "degrade the science of medicine, and bring laws intended to preserve public health under the contempt of the people.

As the "News" has repeatedly stated, nedical authority is divided on the question of vaccination; and the objectors cannot be blamed if they resist to the utmost the frantic attempts at poisoning the bodies of their healthy children. We notice in the current number of the Medical Record an item to the effect that it is a question whether cancer is not due to the consumption of meat eaten in enormous quantities in prosperous countries. The argument that follow is this: If meat, properly cooked and taken into the stomach.

can have such an effect, is it then unreasonable to ask whether putrid matter from a bovine, infused directly into the blood, may not cause blood-poisoning, cancer, scrofula, syphilis, tuberculosis, or what not? Can pus be more harmless than beef?

A PLAIN STATEMENT.

The National Magazine for January, published at Boston, Mass., has an article on current events and famous people, in which appears a splendid portrait of Hon. B. H. Roberts, and one of his daughter Ada. Some particulars of an in future, interview with that Congressman are recognized that the conditions to be given in the Magazine, and that no dealt with in America are favorable to mistake might be made as to the posttion taken by Mr. Roberts on the questions now in dispute, he furnished over his own signature a brief statement, which is published with his portrait, and we copy it, verbatim, as follows.

It needs no comment: House of Representatives, U. S.,

Washington, D. C., Dec. 18, 1899.

A representative of your magazine handed me today your letter in which you ask, (1) "Would you vote for a constitutional amendment prohibiting po-lygamy?" (2) "Do you stand on the issue against you as an infringement upon the rights of free religious belief as an American citizen standing ready and amenable to the laws of the country " Answering your first question, I would Catholics and members of other religsay that I would have no particular ob-

questions involved. Now it is said that an understanding exists with Great Britain, by which the United States can disregard the provisions of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and take full control of the proposed Isthmian canal. There is nothing unlikely in the suggestion, for Britain now has no special reasons for insisting on co-ownership. She can reach her Pacific coasts of America: guicker via Canada than by the canal, and for any emergency with warships is, as near in Australasian waters as would be like. ly to be necessary. The only value of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty to Great Britain is to use it to secure some concessions, such as those affecting the Canada-Alaska boundary line.

There is really a movement in northwestern Mexico for a new republic. The Yaquis have declared their independence, formed a provisional government, and checked the advance of the Mexican troops. Now they issue an appeal to native-born Americans, promising them protection, and indirectly inviting desistance from those to whom the appeal is directed. If it were not for a few other wars to divert attention, the Yaquis might get some assistance from reckless and venturesome spirits on this side of the Mexican line, but there is grave doubt now of their securing to any important degree the aid they ask. The Yaquis and Mexicans probably will have the fight between themselves.

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IN MEMORY OF M'GLYNN.

Boston Transcript. Dr. McGlynn did not recant any of the doctrines which he had held, but, on he contrary, almost his first publi utterances were in defense of the "holy cause"-his crusade against poverty, or rather against conditions that tolerate poverty-of which he considered him-self and his followers as martyrs. He obeyed the mandate of the Church which placed him over a small congregation instead of his former one, se ing no reason why he should not sub-+ mit to the discipline of the church so long as it did not require him to re-nounce what he believed to be the truth. His influence on the Roman Catholic church in America will be felt in future, for the church itself has liberal thought.

Troy Press.

noble, brilliant, whole-hearted friend in the passing of Edward McGiynn. Farewell, good, loving priest of the Farewell poor! Possibly, as the poet hath said, "All now thou know'st and nought can

Thine eyes are oped, thy llps are sealed Thou passeth but from spell to spell.

Oh, in thy dreamland unrevealed, Where now thou farest forth to Dear dreamer, be it well with thee!

Denver Post.

Boston Transcript.

French claim, but if a time can be specified when the claim, already acknowledged, can be paid, the United

tates will have gained a point in its

calings with this erratic and forgetful

RUSSIA IN AFGHANISTAN.

Denver Post.

island nation.

In view of the fact that the United

Since the as-

Worcester Spy. He died in the full confidence of the

bishops of the church, and will be mourned by thousands who had become interested in his teachings, both ious faiths. By the dead of such men as Father McGlynn, the world is



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way than during the days when England was affected with what the pun-ster called a fit of "Mervousness." Beond question the Russians can reach Herat by forced marches or by a hurried extension of their railway from Kushk Post before the slightest move could be made to forbid them.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

If the eyes of all England were not fixed on the fight in South Africa which threatens the very life of the British empire, the London press would hardly view, without alarm, the disquieting reports of Russian activity in central Asia, which indicate that the long threatened movement against Herat, the so-called key to India, has been be-Cablegrams, one at least coming 4run. from St. Petersburg, say that the Russian troops are already in motion, and that the czar's Transcasplan forces are being mobilized. These reports, if authentic, show clearly enough that in the



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with any contagious or infectious dis-ease, whether acute or chronic, or liable to convey such disease to those in at-tendance. (2) To make regular in-spections of all school buildings and premises as to those buildings. Philippines. premises as to their hygienic condition and to report on forms that shall be

recognizes the constitutional and South African republics is a more exnatural rights of the individual, en. pensive affair than at first calculated, couraging such excessive and monstrous and this fact will be made the most of actions by sophistry and the perversion | by the friends of peace. limits that the law prescribes. We in- ish meet with further reverses, the vite attention to an article on the con- probability is that war would be prostitutional and legal side of this mat- longed. England cannot afford to ter which appears in another part of withdraw from South Africa, defeated this issue of the Deseret News. It and disgraced. The general belief is

bright.

the

this statement: to il

Philippines. The most stringent sanitary rules have been adopted by various health
cannot be supported, and contagion is have been adopted by various health
cannot be supported, and contagion is have been adopted by various health
cannot be supported, and contagion is smallpox pus, the effects of which do
cannot be supported, and contagion is how they will vote, the allowing of fur-ther arguments seems not to be with
cannot be supported, and contagion is how they will vote, the allowing of fur-ther arguments seems not to be with
cannot be supported.
Cannot be supported, and contagion is ther arguments seems not to be with
cannot be supported.
Cannot be supporte

Should, on the other hand, the Britland's ability to subdue the Boers, even as the Sepoy mutiny was quelled, and

as long as this belief is general, the outlook for a peacful settlement, prior to some brilliant British victory, is not

SMALLPOX FACTS.

Dr. Edward Haughton, in the October number of The Westminster Review, gives some data regarding smallpox. that the disease generally occurs during the cold season, and declines with arrival of warm weather. One of

his authorities is Dr. Carl Spinzig, of St. Louis, Mo., who in giving his hospital experience of smallpox, says: "Smallpox is a disease pertaining to the climate of the hibernial season,

both in Europe and America." Dr. Colin in La Variole corroborates

"The mortality from variela reduces nimum in the months of June, nd August. In September it rises and continues so during the win In the spring it again denihs. reaching the minimum in the

In the Lancet of June 18, is stated that smallpox 187 in London during the past en years bear testimony that ths from this cause decline with nt of warm summer weather, sh states that of 219 smallpox an 39 occurred in the month of while there were only 6 in onth of August. The epidemic of began in October, 1870, reaching in December, gradually

it ceased. Deaths, 7,416. Concerning the New York epidemic in 1871, it is stated that it was at its minimum in January, gradually reaching the maximum in April. Then it declined and reached a low mark at the end of November, and then rose until

The St. Louis epidemic, 1809-70, commenced in January and lasted until May. It commenced again in November and lasted till the early part of Ma

The New Orleans epidemic started

noted that normal evaporation was ef-After considering these facts Dr. Spinzig draws these conclusions:

"Variola is dependent on general ogical variations, irregular at wality and season.

The eruptive characteristics by which variola is recognized are but itory phenomena, and are necessituted (fixed) resultants of the opera of physical laws. The doctrine of specific infection

stitutional amendment prohibiting polygamy. Not at all so far as affecting the matter of polygamy is concerned. Any objection faithful teacher, that I would have to such an amend-

ment would be purely for the reason that I would regard such action as un-New York Mall and Express. The death of the Rev. Dr. Edward necessary, and at the same time it. McGlynn closes a singularly stormy ed would be taking from the State govern-ments a matter that should be left to were privileged to know him intimate the regulation of State law. In other words it would appear to me to be an was his very breadth of humanity and depth of sympathy for the suffer ntrenchment upon the right of the ing and the poor that, after distinguish-States by the general government: an enlargement of the general government, and a reduction of the powers of the its sequel deposition from holy office State governments. Such an amendand excommunication by the church The final compromise and peace which final compromise and peace which ment is only regarded as necessary in led to his reinstatement removed him utterly from the political strife of which order to reach the supposed polygamy of Utah. That matter, however, is already more completely under the ban of constitutional provision and State stathe had been a central figure, as well as from public notice of every sort. But utory law in Utah than in any other he will long be remembered in this city as one who, could he have dictated his own epitaph, would have said, with Abou Ben Adhem, "Write me as one who loves his fellow men." in the Union, and there is no necessity for any national legislation so ar as Utah is concerned.

Relative to your second question I would say: that it is not a question of THE SAN DOMINGO TROUBLE. infringement upon my religious rights at all. The simple question is, whether person possessed of all the qualifica ions prescribed by the Constitution for The trouble between France and San Domingo relates to the non-payment a member of Congress, and who is gulity of no offense which acts as a disof an indemnity in accordance with a qualification for the office he holds, treaty. It appears that France had cerought to be denied the right of being tain claims against San Domingo aris sworn in and exercising the functions of his office. That is the whole question, ing out of the murder of several French citizens. In 1895 a treaty fixed these damages at 280,000 francs, to be paid





The wool market seems to have found clded upon, very much after the man-ner in which England collected a simia place on the sliding scale for a time, lar claim from Nicaragua a few years ago. The charge that the Monroe docjudging by the premonitory drop in trine was being violated is not well founded. St. Louisans may be partial to mixed

drinks, but they object to the mixture furnished by the Chicago sewers. Who wouldn't? States has a similar claim against the

Dominican government, the present would seem to be an opportune tim to press upon the Santo Domingan gov Commercial drummers have started a small presidential boom for Judge Van erament the necessity of preparing to the future, when the McKay clair must be met. It is not to be expecte Wyck of New York. It is not likely to have a long roll. that prompt satisfaction will be give in view of the difficulty of meeting ()

What is Aguinaldo doing now-adays? He seems to be not only lost sight of in the news from the Philippines, but also out of the public mind.

Those qualified voters who paid a property tax in 1899 can vote in the bond election on Saturday next. Nontaxpayers have no right to the ballot on that occasion.

Of course Russia says the movement of troops from Baku to the frontier post of Kouschka is only for the purpose of testing the capacity of the Transcas-The city's ordinances and regulations on sanitary matters are guite sufficient pian railway for military purposes. The for the needs of the municipality. What test is eminently satisfactory, as it proves that very large forces can be ought to be given the public is a consistent enforcement of those rules. mobilized on the frontier of Afghanis-

tan in less than a week's time after The spirits of the British public were leaving the Caucasus. There is, howrevived greatly today, by the definite announcement that a large portion of trial the troops remain on the frontier of Afghanistan and repeated trials Gen. Buller's force had crossed over the Tugela river. But Lord Roberts's cabring constantly more troops, with Herat but eighty miles away. There blegram giving the news also foreshadwas a time almost twenty years ago owed heavy fighting soon, hence the when the cry, "Russia at the gates of Herat," would have excited all Engp olonged anxiety.

land. Today the Russian army It is now said that Gen. Wheeler is sembled but eighty miles from Herat coming home because Gen. Otls would and can construct a railroad to that not let him get to a position where point as everything has been prepared for that very emergency. In less tim there was more fighting to do. Certhan it will take England to bring its tainly "Fighting Joe" never went to army in action. And the army is in the Philippines to do police duty. He South Africa!

Chicago Record. The reports in the Roberts case prob-The Russo-Afghan boundary of Turably will be submitted on Tuesday or kestan at Kushk Post is but eighty niles from Herat, and is connected with Wednesday of next week, when Mr. Merv by a rallway but 190 miles long. Roberts will be given another oppor-Mery is an important station on the tunity of addressing the House, Since Transcasplan rallway, which makes it it is freely asserted that the members possible to carry troops with the utmost haste from any part of the Russian pos-sessions in central Asta or even from the of the House have made up their minds

The pea poorer, and the church for that the time has come for the long and which he labored for years has lost a carefully planned descent on the British dominions in India,







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