DESERET EVENING NEWS

Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

LORENZO SNOW, TRUSTEE-IN-TRUST

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

Office of both Temple and East Temple Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah.

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

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

Per Year,	in advance	$6.00
Six Months,	"	3.00
Three Months,	"	1.50
One Week,	"	0.15
One Month,	"	0.50
Saturday edition, per year,	"	2.00
Semi-Weekly,	"	1.50

Correspondence and other reading matter for publication should be addressed to the EDITOR.

Address all business communications THE DESERET NEWS, Salt Lake City, Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, - FEB. 21, 1899.

SCHOOL ELECTION BILL.

Some discussion has obtained over a proposed change in the matter of school elections. A bill has been prepared to present to the Legislature, having for its principal objects the election of school boards, in cities of the first and second class, on the day of general elections; and the election, at the same time, of superintendents of schools for such cities. The latter provision seems to excite more opposition in some quarters than the former. It is as follows:

"On the Tuesday next following the first Monday in November, 1898, and every four years thereafter, there shall be elected in cities of the first and second class a superintendent of schools, who shall subscribe to an oath of office, and shall enter upon his duties on the first day of January thereafter. His term of office shall be for four years and until his successor shall be elected and qualified. In case of the death, resignation or failure from any cause to act, the board of education shall elect a superintendent to fill the unexpired term. The salary of the city superintendent of schools shall be $2,500 per annum, to be paid out of the funds of the board of education."

Our morning contemporaries think this a vicious proposition, and call upon legislators to "hands off the schools alone." The Herald at first opposed the plan of combining the school election with the general election, but now thinks "this is not so bad," but says "the proposition to elect the city superintendent of schools at the same time and in the same way is extremely vicious."

We have carefully considered the objections advanced to the measure, but fail to see their force. We agree with our contemporary in this:

"If there is any partisan feeling behind this measure the Legislature will do well to leave it alone. If sectarian sentiment furnishes the inspiration from which the bill has sprung, the lawmakers of the State should in equality chary of giving it favorable consideration."

But "if" no such motives or feelings are behind the measure, wherein is it vicious, or in any way improper or injurious?

Our contemporary adds:

"Keep partisanship out of the schools. Keep religious prejudice out of the schools."

We fully endorse these sentiments. We would not only keep such influences out of the schools, but would, if possible, keep them out of the school teachers, as the most likely method of excluding them from the schools. We would go further, if we could, and keep them out of school boards and every organization and officer having the control of school affairs.

But we do not see, at present, why the change of date of the election of school boards will have the effect of seeking any injurious change in the spirit and management of school affairs. It will save expense, and may prevent some of the heartburnings and partisan and sectarian methods and influences which have made some of our school conventions and elections a public scandal. We agree with the Herald that this proposed change would "not be a bad thing," indeed we have about reached the conclusion that it would be a good thing.

Now, why should the election of a city school superintendent, by the people instead of by a school board, inject partisanship or sectarianism into the school system? It would be simply giving the people the power to elect directly the person they want, instead of giving that power to the majority of a board, with the chance of getting a person whom they do not want.

And why is there likely to be any more danger of injury to the city schools, from the election at the polls of a city superintendent, than there is to the county schools by the popular election of county superintendents, and of the State Superintendent of public instruction?

No harm has come to the State system, or to the district schools, from the election of the State and county superintendents, why should it come from the election of a city superintendent?

The principle of bringing the appointment of public officers as closely to the people as possible, is considered as a good one. The popular election of United States Senators, and even of the President, is advocated strongly on that principle. Experience shows that it works well. There appears to be no ground for the alarm which has sprung up over the proposed measure, and the more we look into it the clearer it appears to us to be founded on a correct understanding of the school situation.

Let there be no confounding of the proposition to elect instead of appoint city school superintendents, and a change in the system now in operation for the conduct of city schools. The former is contemplated, the latter is not.

Nobody wants to impair the attention or interfere with the workings of our school system. No one wants to hear it or charge it or stay its progress. The purpose behind the legislation proposed we believe to be, the improvement of that system and improvement in the methods by which the welfare of the city schools shall be promoted and increased.

NO HALF-WAY SCHEME.

Our contemporary, the Herald, made some fun of the Deseret News a short time ago, for treating seriously the proposition, advanced from another quarter, to pass a law authorizing the expression by the people at the polls, of their choice for United States Senator. Our contemporary objected to so treating it as anything else but a joke. We notice that it now takes up the question in very serious style and discusses it gravely.

If there were any reason by which the election of United States Senator directly by the people could be made effective, the Deseret News would support it heartily. But the mere expression of opinion, even in succession or at the polls is too weak and ineffectual an attempt to accomplish something that cannot be effected except by a change in the fundamental law of the land.

The proposition may appeal to some very sensible people, who ardently desire a change in the method of electing United States Senators, as a step in the right direction, and as better than nothing at all. But as it cannot be made binding, and would probably serve to create trouble and disfeeling between legislators and their constituents, we think it will be regarded by the majority of our legislators as merely tinkering with the subject, and as playing with a matter that is too serious for such halfway expedients.

Let us all work for a change in the Supreme law. Among public sentiment, Support the proposition for a constitutional amendment. And, meanwhile, elect the very best, wisest and most capable men to be our lawmakers, whom we can trust to do that which will be for the highest interests of the state, when they have to choose a man to represent Utah in the highest council of the nation.

TOO LATE IN THE DAY.

One of the pretended cities of the prophets of the now anti-"Mormon" crusade is to exclude from national public office any person who is a polygamist. That, they begin to see, cannot be insisted except by an amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Therefore, a proposition for such an amendment has been advocated and is now recommended by a congressional committee. Thereupon certain parties profess great joy, and seem to imagine that it will, among the "Mormons," create much surprise.

As a matter of fact the people here, while regarding the proposed amendment as a little unnecessary, are really indifferent as to its adoption. The idea of going through the form and trouble of putting all the States in the Union on record in regard to something that can possibly affect but a very few individuals, most of them on the government and of the left of life, is really preposterous. Leading a monster cannon to shoot a tiny gnat does not fully convey the folly of the measure. When accomplished it would not have any effect upon the body of the "Mormon" people, and they care little or nothing as to its fate.

But the promoters of the new crusade merely use that ruse for the effecting of their real design. They know that which they cry out against is obsolete. They want to arouse the American people to a pitch of indignation over imaginary evils in Utah, that they may pass round the plate, and present exhaustless bills, and submit their pulse for cash impression, as necessary means for their pious labors in the alleged interest of "Christian" morality.

If the proposers of the new amendment would amend it so as to make it apply to all violators of the moral code, all breakers of the seventh commandment, all habitual inebriates and confirmed gamblers, some respect might be entertained for their high moral intuitions and patriotic efforts for the public welfare. As it is, the whole thing is a mockery in the sight of heaven and a humbug on the American people. Let it pass into life or die this month; it does not matter to the "Mormons" or to Utah.

STRYCHNINE IN SUGAR.

The finding of strychnine in sugar by the Murgatroyd family on Sunday evening, and the narrow escape from death, recalls an almost similar instance in this city several years ago. A sack of sugar had shipped in from the East was sold to a retail store by a wholesale house, and had been delivered. In a very short time a numerous cases sprung from the wholesale house to stop the use of the sugar, with the explanation that it had been discovered that a parcel of strychnine had been hurled cases while in transit, and had been spilled on the sugar. Sufficiently there was some of the poisonous white powder on the sack, which then had not been spread. As it was, the wholesale house distributed the sack of sugar covered in this way, preferring to lose the whole amount rather than take any risk from the serious packing of freight contained in a drug establishment. But if the discovery had not been made in time, or if it had been passed over without prompt action by the wholesale dealer, serious fatal results might have followed. There may have been a desperate attempt at poisoning in the Murgatroyd case, but in view of the facts set referred to, another explanation is perfectly.

"HUMANE DAY."

In several religious denominations it is customary to set apart one Sunday in the year, for the purpose of impressing the children attending the Sabbath schools with the duty of being kind to animals. In accordance with this commendable custom, it has been suggested by the Sunday school board of the Church that next Sunday, the 26th of the month, be devoted to that subject be especially laid before the children in the Latter-day Saints Sunday schools.

There is much need of humane training in this direction, everywhere. The animals entrusted to the care of man are entitled to the protection and humane treatment of which they are often deprived through thoughtlessness, ignorance and cruelty. The manner in which people lord it over the animal creation is a true indication of their real character, and as a general rule, it can be said that no one who is unable to be sufficient of dumb beasts is worthy of honorable mention.

It can be shown by numerous examples that those who are admire for their great and noble deeds, have been noted for their kindly disposition to the brute creation. Lincoln's kindness to animals is historical. Of Joseph, the Prophet, it is told that he advised against the unnecessary killing of even a rattlesnake. Bismarck, the "man of iron and blood," fell a prey of the thought of the sufferings of animals.

A society having aims and objects similar to those of the Deseret News would support it heartily. But the mere expression of opinion, even in succession or at the polls is too weak and ineffectual an attempt to accomplish something that cannot be effected except by a change in the fundamental law of the land.

The proposition may appeal to some very sensible people, who ardently desire a change in the method of electing United States Senators, as a step in the right direction, and as better than nothing at all. But as it cannot be made binding, and would probably serve to create trouble and disfeeling between legislators and their constituents, we think it will be regarded by the majority of our legislators as merely tinkering with the subject, and as playing with a matter that is too serious for such halfway expedients.

Let us all work for a change in the Supreme law. Among public sentiment, Support the proposition for a constitutional amendment. And, meanwhile, elect the very best, wisest and most capable men to be our lawmakers, whom we can trust to do that which will be for the highest interests of the state, when they have to choose a man to represent Utah in the highest council of the nation.

TOO LATE IN THE DAY.

One of the pretended cities of the prophets of the now anti-"Mormon" crusade is to exclude from national public office any person who is a polygamist. That, they begin to see, cannot be insisted except by an amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Therefore, a proposition for such an amendment has been advocated and is now recommended by a congressional committee. Thereupon certain parties profess great joy, and seem to imagine that it will, among the "Mormons," create much surprise.

As a matter of fact the people here, while regarding the proposed amendment as a little unnecessary, are really indifferent as to its adoption. The idea of going through the form and trouble of putting all the States in the Union on record in regard to something that can possibly affect but a very few individuals, most of them on the government and of the left of life, is really preposterous. Leading a monster cannon to shoot a tiny gnat does not fully convey the folly of the measure. When accomplished it would not have any effect upon the body of the "Mormon" people, and they care little or nothing as to its fate.

But the promoters of the new crusade merely use that ruse for the effecting of their real design. They know that which they cry out against is obsolete. They want to arouse the American people to a pitch of indignation over imaginary evils in Utah, that they may pass round the plate, and present exhaustless bills, and submit their pulse for cash impression, as necessary means for their pious labors in the alleged interest of "Christian" morality.

If the proposers of the new amendment would amend it so as to make it apply to all violators of the moral code, all breakers of the seventh commandment, all habitual inebriates and confirmed gamblers, some respect might be entertained for their high moral intuitions and patriotic efforts for the public welfare. As it is, the whole thing is a mockery in the sight of heaven and a humbug on the American people. Let it pass into life or die this month; it does not matter to the "Mormons" or to Utah.

STRYCHNINE IN SUGAR.

The finding of strychnine in sugar by the Murgatroyd family on Sunday evening, and the narrow escape from death, recalls an almost similar instance in this city several years ago. A sack of sugar had shipped in from the East was sold to a retail store by a wholesale house, and had been delivered. In a very short time a numerous cases sprung from the wholesale house to stop the use of the sugar, with the explanation that it had been discovered that a parcel of strychnine had been hurled cases while in transit, and had been spilled on the sugar. Sufficiently there was some of the poisonous white powder on the sack, which then had not been spread. As it was, the wholesale house distributed the sack of sugar covered in this way, preferring to lose the whole amount rather than take any risk from the serious packing of freight contained in a drug establishment. But if the discovery had not been made in time, or if it had been passed over without prompt action by the wholesale dealer, serious fatal results might have followed. There may have been a desperate attempt at poisoning in the Murgatroyd case, but in view of the facts set referred to, another explanation is perfectly.

"HUMANE DAY."

In several religious denominations it is customary to set apart one Sunday in the year, for the purpose of impressing the children attending the Sabbath schools with the duty of being kind to animals. In accordance with this commendable custom, it has been suggested by the Sunday school board of the Church that next Sunday, the 26th of the month, be devoted to that subject be especially laid before the children in the Latter-day Saints Sunday schools.

There is much need of humane training in this direction, everywhere. The animals entrusted to the care of man are entitled to the protection and humane treatment of which they are often deprived through thoughtlessness, ignorance and cruelty. The manner in which people lord it over the animal creation is a true indication of their real character, and as a general rule, it can be said that no one who is unable to be sufficient of dumb beasts is worthy of honorable mention.

It can be shown by numerous examples that those who are admire for their great and noble deeds, have been noted for their kindly disposition to the brute creation. Lincoln's kindness to animals is historical. Of Joseph, the Prophet, it is told that he advised against the unnecessary killing of even a rattlesnake. Bismarck, the "man of iron and blood," fell a prey of the thought of the sufferings of animals.

A society having aims and objects similar to those of the Deseret News would support it heartily. But the mere expression of opinion, even in succession or at the polls is too weak and ineffectual an attempt to accomplish something that cannot be effected except by a change in the fundamental law of the land.

The proposition may appeal to some very sensible people, who ardently desire a change in the method of electing United States Senators, as a step in the right direction, and as better than nothing at all. But as it cannot be made binding, and would probably serve to create trouble and disfeeling between legislators and their constituents, we think it will be regarded by the majority of our legislators as merely tinkering with the subject, and as playing with a matter that is too serious for such halfway expedients.

Let us all work for a change in the Supreme law. Among public sentiment, Support the proposition for a constitutional amendment. And, meanwhile, elect the very best, wisest and most capable men to be our lawmakers, whom we can trust to do that which will be for the highest interests of the state, when they have to choose a man to represent Utah in the highest council of the nation.

LOUBET THE RIGHT MAN.

As the days go by it becomes more probable that the death of President Faure will not be the occasion of the revolution in France, which some have feared and predicted. The universal sorrow for the dead has been the necessary backing for a successful coup d'etat, simply because the majority of the people desire internal and external peace. Of course no one pretends to be able to predict what will happen in a country where public opinion is liable to be swayed like a reed by the prevailing wind, but so far the force are all inactive of a continuation of the conservative republican government.

M. Loubet, the new president, has a distinguished career. He was minister of the interior during the Panama trial that brought to light scandals in which so many public men were implicated, but he came out of it all without a stain, as a sagacious, or his character. He may not have established a reputation for eloquence, but according to all accounts he has proved himself honest, able, truthful and without double dealing, and these qualities are so rare in public life as to make it which M. Loubet has been chosen.

The prospect for the country is bright. If the president carries out the policy of which he hitherto has been the chief exponent, and if he, as he probably will, has the support of the great majority of the people, there can be no fear for the immediate future of the French republic.

The two days' visit of Spring this week was a tantalizer.

Germany is hurrying another warship to Apia, Samoa, but there is no longer any danger of the use of its guns there.

Fitting on the Red Cross by Filipino soldiers is not such humane warfare as Aguinaldo would have the world believe he is making.

Gen. Miles says the "yellow journals" of New York City reported him incorrectly. That is their regular method toward people they do not like.

The political pot for 1900 is commencing to stir. The Democratic national committee has called its advisory committee to operate from the national capital.

Haytian finances are in a pretty bad state with gold at 150 per cent premium. There will be a chance soon for the government there to sell out to a stronger nation.

More than a hundred miles an hour is the speed attained by the Burlington fleet in traveling over Iowa's plains. What a contrast with the travel on those lines prior to half a century ago!

Colorado farmers rejoice in the big falls of snow this winter, but their joy is tempered with sadness in the prospect of heavy spring floods as soon as the weather is well broken.

The union of Cuban has revoked his grant of a coaling station to France, and has issued a proclamation to that effect. The President has instructed the of Hawaii by three British warships proved an effective persuader.

The American government will not allow newspapers to be sold on the streets. No wonder that Prince Hassan's stand from Joseph's realm as one of the other monarchies seem to pass out of the list of nations.

The capital stock of trusts now organized aggregates $1,000,000,000 and that represents the amount of immoral income. Those control pretty nearly everything in their line except the product of raw material.

A colony of young men from California has been organized to settle in Texas, the chief island of the Lucayan recently acquired by the United States. Some of the colonists have expressed the opinion that it will not take long to Americanize the islands.

The Standard Oil company has secured a pretty good foothold in Utah, if, as stated, it has paid four million dollars for a one-third interest in, and the management contracts on, the Highland Boy mine, Bingham canyon, Utah.

The Spanish legislature, Count Romanones, who attended the Admiral Cervera and the Spanish generals in Cuba during the war, now believes he "not a single general has been shot," evidently is a very future historical.

When Prince Henry of Orleans, who received some votes for president of France in the recent election, was asked if he would consent to be the head of such a government, he replied that he now "at the disposal of his country," which shows he is just like ordinary citizens who solicit preferment in vigilante "in the hands of his friends."

By the settlement of the Central Pacific, in which the government gets $75,622,762.48, the aggregate amount received from the Union Pacific, Kansas Pacific, and Central Pacific railroads is $123,455,938.23—a pretty good investment after all, considering that the profit in the way of decreasing the effect of the construction of those roads is of vastly greater worth than even this immense sum.

Admiral Schley has given a most effective reply to Admiral Sampson's assertion that Schley was guilty of "reprehensible conduct" in staying so long at Cienfuegos last May, by producing Sampson's orders for him to remain there the time he did. The effort of certain naval officers to exalt themselves at the expense of the commander of the flying squadron has been a miserable failure thus far. Admiral Schley was ordered by the navy department to ascertain the presence of the enemy in Eastern harbor, and if the Spanish fleet was there to see that it did not leave without a fight, adding, all of which Schley did to perfection, and the public judgment which held at the time that he was "all right," remains unshaken by subsequent developments or curious controls.

THE GREAT BLIZZARD.

Chicago Herald.

Blizzards and cold waves extending over exhaustless sections of several States are frequent enough, but the storm which has just pounced on the United States seems to have been of unusual magnitude and dispatchness. It is certain that even from Havana there are reports of an unusually severe norther. The detailed statistics of those storms, together with the speculations of the climatologic operations which produced them, will be matter of great interest to meteorologists.

Chicago Times-Herald.

Never within the memory of the oldest inhabitant has the street car system of Chicago been put to such a test as that experienced by its cousins, railroads of New York city last night and Sunday and Monday. Although the quantity of snow that fell not equal that in Chicago, the storm of 1888, in which Roscoe Conkling met his end, on the other conditions of the storm were worse. The wind was stronger in the storm of 1888 was 113 deg. above, now 263 deg. Last Saturday the minimum was 4 deg. above, Sunday 1 deg. above, on Monday 7 and 4 deg. above respectively, and Monday 4 deg. below respectively. The highest velocity in the blizzard of 1888 was fifty miles an hour on the second day. The highest velocity in this year's storm was fifty-eight miles an hour on the last day.

New York Journal.

It is a time of serious misery for the poor. The wretches who pushed his way with the crowd in the gale that now set on it, the beggars, the shamefaced and the starving old women who offer pins and shoe strings are coming, and it might be thought that the suffering was not that usual. But it is a bitter Christmas from the streets by a blizzard of weather, which is not to be forgotten. The wind, so fierce, the warm sea shivering in unavailing pains or freezing to death in fearsome. And it is not only waste that are suffering now. The families of industrious working people, earning just enough to save them in ordinary times, are feeling the edge of the blast of death. Poorly clothed, insufficiently fed, short of coal, and indeed in homes into which the blizzard sports at every joint, they are passing through an ordeal of torment. The spectacle of cold not succeed in checkmating New York, but if this keeps up and keep up very long we should realize what the winds tell. The blockade we are suffering now is the only one the American navy could not break. If it should last a month we should be eating horses, and the dead would load the list of cases of death.

New York World.

One of the extraordinary features of the storm is its enormous extent. We read of blizzards in the Mississippi valley, of the Lakes, of Dakota, of the Gulf, of the Atlantic coast and extending from New England to the Gulf. Even at Atlanta the thermometer stood yesterday at six degrees below zero—an unheard-of temperature for that latitude—and at New Orleans, lying almost under the tropics, is snowbound, with its Mardi Gras festival, which is to be celebrated next week, in such a crisis comes vast suffering and a widespread disaster. The orange trees of Florida have suffered so frightfully that the explosion of some years ago, are throughout once with destruction. The cheapest fruit, the orange, which New York got its best and cheapest peaches in the winter, is blighted beyond hope. The razor-case the potatoes in frost-bitten, and winter wheat over a vast area in the West is reported by those who is frozen to death at its roots.

New York Evening Sun.

The most conspicuous fact about the crowds of homeless city folks straggling from one point to another with infinite difficulty, was the apparent lack of money. They took things as they came, just as if they were accustomed to another condition of affairs. Apparently, New York had not yet realized themselves without a chance to staying in town. Financial and business men, the managements of all sorts endured without any question or demonstration of disgust. When the day came, they took the bad luck as one of the dozen lottery tickets which that city seemed to temporarily have that was accepted temporarily. There may be something in the fact that New York is not yet under the effect on the spirits. But to that as it may, the fact remains that it would be hard to find a more cheerful crowd than those who have been talk about this city during the last few days.

THE MAINE REMEMBERED.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Looking back from the first anniversary of the destruction of the Maine it will be seen how precious with other things have been taken from the empire of Philip II, and Portugal and Holland is no more. In point of fact Spain has lost all the glory of her long and powerful kingdom. Once the greatest country of the world she is reduced to a third rate power. A year ago the United States possessed no colonies and no thought of ever possessing any. It stood among the nations in splendid isolation. Aloof from entangling political alliances it attracted the world only by the evolution of a nine situated under the bottom of the ship? In the twelve months which followed there was only one opinion regarding responsibility for the loss of the Maine. The American people, while not asserting that the act was one of treachery on the part of the Spanish government, did believe that without the complicity of Spanish officials in Morro castle the vessel could not have been blown up by a mine operated by electric batteries located within that fortification.

Sale of Embroideries.

An elegant line of the Finest Embroideries just received, after being detained in the block-ade. We will place the Goods on Sale this Week, Feb. 20 to 26, at Exception-ally Low Prices. Beautiful line of Ladies' Suits just arrived.

30-inch Splendid Smyrna Rugs for only $1.40. SEE OUR WINDOW.

Z. C. M. I. T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

Salt Lake Theater
GEORGE D. PYPER, Manager.
The Season's Dramatic Event.
Blanche Walsh and Melbourne MacDowell,
In Fanny Davenport's Production of Sardou's Great Play
TONIGHT,
Fedora.
Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $1.50. Seats now on sale.
NEXT ATTRACTION.
Four Nights and Two Matinees, Beginning Thursday, Feb. 23.
The Salt Lake Opera Company, in
"A TRIP TO AFRICA."
Popular prices, 25c, 35, 50c, and 75c. Seats ready Monday.

NEW GRAND THEATRE.
H. E. MCVEY, Mgr.
Week Commencing Monday, Feb. 20th.
The Famous
OTT BROTHERS
In the Laughable Farce Comedy,
All Aboard.
Boxes packed to the doors last night. Universal verdict of the audience was "Best Farce Comedy ever seen in Salt Lake."
GRAND SPECIAL MATINEE WEDNESDAY.

STOCKS AND INVESTMENTS.
Utah Bank and Commercial Stocks and other high grade investment securities bought and sold. Loans on Stocks provided having stocks bought and sold. Investment orders from institutions, trustees of estates and capitalists will receive the best of attention.
JOHN C. CUTLER JR.
Tel. 211. 39 Main Street.

INFORMATION WANTED.
The following named persons, their heirs, or successors, will learn something to their advantage by communicating with the undersigned. Any one knowing the address of either of them will confer a favor by forwarding the same to my office.
Lars Mortensen.
Clara Smith.
John Christofferson.
Briggs Kingsford.
Samuel Webber.
Emanuel Petersen.
L. J. Meyer.
Jens Johnson.
W. L. Webster.
Jorgen J. Johanson.
HORACE G. WHITNEY,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Utah Sugar Co.

VOWLES' HEALTH FLOUR
Has not attained its popularity through "Greased Store Checks," nor by excessive advertising, but by its own intrinsic value. The latter is the best advertisement any product could have.
ALL GROCERS SELL IT.
Manufactured only at
UTAH ROLLER MILLS,
Telephone 1565. Salt Lake City.

KEELEY CURE
For Liquor, Drug and Tobacco Diseases. Pamphlet free. The Keeley Institute, Lock Box 60, Salt Lake City, Utah.

REFRESHING SLEEP
Can be obtained on one of our Brass or Iron Beds. They are
HEALTHFUL, AIRY AND CLEAN.
We have an immense variety to select from. 40 different patterns in Iron and 20 in Brass.
ELEGANT DESIGNS. ✻ PRICES REASONABLE.
IRON BEDS FROM $3 TO $30 EACH.
BRASS BEDS FROM $20 TO $100 EACH.
H. Dinwoodey Furniture Co.

Improvement Era
Monthly Magazine.
NEW, BRIGHT, UP-TO-DATE.
A Superior Advertising Medium.
Organ of the Y. M. M. I. A.
Published by the General Board and owned by the Associations.
Joseph F. Smith, B. H. Roberts, Editors.
Heber J. Grant, Manager, Thomas Hull, Assistant.
$2 per Year in Advance.
213-14 Templeton Building, Salt Lake City.

Combination Fence
Keeps out chickens, dogs, rabbits, sheep and boys.
TELEPHONE No. 34.
Geo. F. Felt & Co.
Cor. 6th South and State.
FREE AND PROMPT DELIVERY.
We are trading stamps. G. F. Felt & Co.

LEWIS' 98 % LYE,
POWDERED AND PERFUMED.
PATENTED.
The elegant and novel metal can, with perforated top, is the most convenient, packed in a can having two inlets easily cut and the contents remoistable by closing the top. It will make the best Perfumed Hard Soap in minutes without boiling. It is the best for cleaning waste pipes, closets, removing stains, painted surfaces, washing floors and kitchen utensils, for disinfecting purposes, for making sweetening and hominy.
PENNSYLVANIA SALT MF'G. CO.
Proprietors, Phila., Pa.

As a Rule We Make It a Rule
To always observe the rule of not continuing any of our sales longer than the prescribed time—but our
$8.75
Odd suit sale has been such a great success that we are going to break this rule and continue the sale of our suits in Single and Double Breasted sacks, from odd lots that sold for $12.50, $15.00, $16.00, $18.00 and $20.00—Black Worsted excepted—till the end of the week. This is strictly a cash sale and no charges will be made of these suits at the advertised price.

ALWAYS ADVERTISED.
Siegel Clothing Co.

To Enjoy Your Own Cooking
Few housewives can say truthfully that they really do enjoy their own cooking. The labor necessarily fatigues and it is too often the case where you simply sit down to the table and watch your guests eat. That's unpleasant for them. If you should
DRINK KRUG CABINET
beer, say fifteen minutes before the meal, you'd have an appetite the equal of any. Never thought of it, eh? It's excellent at a time and "a good thing" generally speaking.
M. THOMAS, Agent,
P. O. Box 205, Salt Lake.
FRED KRUG BREWING CO.,
Tel. 429. 1001 Jackson Street.