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A MINISTERIAL REVIEW.

We acknowledge the courtesy of the Ministerial Association of this City, in sending us a copy of their Review of the Address to the World issued by the April Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. The Review is a somewhat lengthy document, but we hope to be able to pay due attention to it before long. In one respect it is an improvement over some specimens of anti-Mormon literature that contain nothing but abuse and falsehoods. It attacks, principally, what the authors of it conceive to be "Mormon" doctrine.

There can be no objection to a proper discussion of doctrines. If the Latter-day Saints are in error in any respect; if they hold erroneous views, they want to know it; and they want the world to know it; for no one can be more anxious for truth than they are. On the other hand, if they are right, as they want all the world to know it, for there is salvation in a living knowledge of the truth. Discussion is, therefore, welcome, when conducted in a Christian spirit.

There is this much to say, however, for the representation of "Mormon" doctrines offered by the ministers, that it is by no means in every respect a true representation, even though literal quotations from authoritative sources seem to prove its correctness. Every one conversant with religious controversy knows that a disputant very seldom represents the views of his opponent as the latter actually holds them. You do not look for an impartial and true statement of Catholic doctrine in Protestant writings of a controversial nature, nor vice versa. Even where quotations are given as proofs, the probability is that the conclusions drawn are wrong. Terms may be misunderstood. They may mean one thing to one side and another to the other side, and any argument based upon such a misconception becomes useless. It is easy to quote the Scriptures even and to make false statements concerning the teachings of that sacred volume, based upon a misunderstanding of the meaning in which the inspired writers used the terms they were led to employ. Hence the confusion concerning the Bible, one saying it teaches one thing, and another the very opposite. "Mormonism" shares the fate of the Scriptures in this respect. One holds that it teaches this, and another something else on the same subject, and both quote their proofs, but they do not seem to realize that the difference is in the differently colored glasses through which they read their quotations.

With a certain class of critics it has become a favorite mode of attack, to dig up sermons preached long ago, and quote isolated passages that appear strange, or may be made to appear strange, to modern readers, and then triumphantly exclaim: "This is Mormonism." Would any student of ecclesiastical history consider similar tactics fair, if applied to the Christian religion? Infidels have sometimes ridiculed the early Fathers of the church for their teachings. But is it fair to say that their shortcomings, if such they be, are due to the Christian religion?

DANISH FOURTH OF JULY.

Scandinavians of this city will celebrate, at Wandamere, what may be called the Danish Fourth of July, tomorrow, June 5. We hope there will be a large turnout. On June 3, 1849, King Frederick VII signed the charter drawn by an assembly elected for that purpose, abolishing absolutism and giving the people a liberal share in the government, guaranteeing freedom of religion and the press, and the inviolability of person and property. The people were well prepared for this change. Political events in France at that time had their influence upon the nations of Europe, and the northern countries were no exception. In addition, the gentle work for liberty of a Grundtvig, or a Rudelbach, no less than the flashing thunderbolts of Kierkegaard hurried in every direction, had aroused the conscience of the nation, and it was prepared for freedom.

The birth of a constitution in any nation is a notable event in the annals of history. The entire world is interested in it. In our own day we have watched with deep concern the struggles in Russia for the liberation of the nation, and with satisfaction the overthrow of despotism in Persia. The victory of liberty in a nation is the victory of humanity.

In the case of the prevalence of lib-

eral principles in Denmark at the very time when the constitution of that country was adopted, the event has special interest to the people of Utah. For, had not religious liberty been established by constitutional guarantees at that time, the efforts of Erastus Snow and his co-laborers to establish the Church in the Scandinavian countries in 1850, would, in all human probability, have failed, and Utah would not have had the benefit of the brain and brawn of the northern immigrants who came here in the early days and helped so materially in building up the Territory, and striking the State what it is today. Strange as it may seem to the casual observer, the fact remains that but for the heroic efforts abroad of the friends of liberty, and their successes, sometimes through revolutions, and sometimes through the gentler means, the history of Utah would have been entirely different from what it is.

The observance occasionally of the great days in the history of the countries from which so many citizens of Utah hail, is not inappropriate, when not intended for clanish purposes. They may serve to call attention to the great fact that mankind is but one family, after all, and that the various chapters of history but lead up to one grand climax, the fulfillment of the plans and purposes of the Almighty.

WHY THE HIGH PRICES?

Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis has recently pointed out the fact that we are entering upon an era of honesty. Conscience and ethics are commencing to appear both in the political and industrial world. The demand is for 16 ounces to the pound, when a pound is paid for, as well as an assurance that the representations made are not false. The nation is rising and throwing off the rags of fraud and deception under which it has been so long oppressed. As Dr. Hillis says, "It is an auspicious hour for our people. It is the golden age for which the fathers longed. And this new note of conscience in public life prophesies a new era of happiness and progress for the people of the Republic."

While this demand for honesty is strong, somebody should look into the whys and wherefores of the continual soaring of the prices on the necessities of life. If they are sent skyward as a result of conspiracies between producers or dealers, the public ought to know it. It used to be sound doctrine that prices follow the laws of supply and demand, but for some reason or other, that doctrine does no longer seem to be demonstrable.

For instance, at a time when the grain elevators are well filled, the price on flour suddenly rises from \$4.50 to \$5.00 a barrel, in some sections. There is plenty of cotton and yet the cost of a five-cent spool is raised to six cents. What is the cause of it? It is useless to hope for content among laborers, no matter what the wages are, as long as those who have the power to do so, regardless of the laws of supply and demand, raise the price on every commodity to the utmost limit the people can stand. The consumers instinctively feel that somebody is robbing them, and there will be agitation as long as the various combinations are permitted to operate against the people, undisturbed. It is time, while the wave of honesty is sweeping the country, to look after the "little foxes" that destroy the vineyard, lest the harvest, finally, will be a dismal failure.

FALSEHOOD THEIR FORTE.

The veterans of the Grand Army who refused to accept the amount donated by the country for flowers, did so, we fear, without authority from their comrades, and evidently for political effect. The refusal to accept the money must have been inspired from the same source from which the fake story first came, alleging that the Commissioners had insulted the Grand Army men and refused their application for the usual donation. And that story, by the way, was so notoriously false that the fakers were ashamed to assume the responsibility for it. So it first appeared in the Appendix—the Vermiform Appendix, as it were.

The "News," when the fake story first appeared, ascertained the facts and published them. On the same day the application was received, the Commissioners appropriated the money asked for, and the check was made out without delay. No insult was offered to any one. The story was made out of whole cloth from beginning to end, and neither the originator of it, nor those who stick to it for political purposes, have any more credit of it than Ananias had of the yarn that proved fatal to him.

If Grand Army men want to affiliate politically with the traducers of the war-time friend they ever had in the Presidential chair, they are, of course, at liberty to do so. But it seems a pity that the arch-traducers should rely upon falsehood and deception for the making of friends and followers. Does that not prove that they are utterly unworthy of confidence and support? And yet, falsehood is their forte.

DO NOT HURRY AT MEALS.

We have noticed in these columns some experiments by Yale University professors, which are said to demonstrate the fact that the thorough mastication of food restores perverted appetite to its normal taste and increases the mental and physical capacity. Professor Fisher, also of Yale, corroborates former reports on this subject.

Professor Fisher, we are told, has undertaken the experiment solely to get at the practical truth as to what the factors are which induce fatigue, for it is fatigue which sets the limit to the day's output of a man. He seems to have arrived at the conclusion that one of the principal causes of excessive fatigue is hurry at meals, which induces the excessive use of high-protein foods (that is, meats, fish, eggs and other "heartys") which are stimulating in their effects. This stimulation the stomach craves when food is not properly prepared for it by thorough mastication. If excessive use of high-protein foods is the primary cause of early fatigue, while at the same time the high price of these very articles of food helps hold the laboring man in poverty, the importance of this discovery to the labor-

ing man, he thinks, is immeasurable. It would seem, from the report of Professor Fisher's investigation, that under normal physiological conditions the laboring man should not experience at the end of the ordinary day's labor such fatigue as would hinder his spending some time in improving himself and in trying to lift himself in the economic scale.

Professor Fisher's investigations seem to show, first, that insufficient chewing of food induces excessive use of high-protein, and, second, that the use of high-protein induces early fatigue. He is still at work on his investigations.

Only optimists wear straw hats these days.

The weather bureau is beginning to warm up to its work.

The French, too, are learning that the power of the strike is the power of paralysis.

"Are we growing more corrupt?" asks a San Francisco paper. How is that possible?

After a while railroads may learn that the saying, "The more haste the less speed," is true.

In the East, where there has been no spring, they are saying, "Now is the summer of our discontent."

There may be to nature story disputes two sides as there were to the shield of the knight at the cross roads.

There is some dispute as to where Richard Mansfield was born. By profession he is a most cosmopolitan actor.

"Where will woman stop?" asks the Albuquerque Citizen. At any fancy millinery shop and at an ice cream parlor.

The government has officially dropped the Birrell Irish bill. And when it dropped, there was a dull, sickening thud.

A waterspout in Kentucky Saturday caused a great deal of damage. Water in any form causes trouble in Kentucky.

How much better people feel after passing resolutions condemning a nuisance, though the nuisance itself is never abated.

The jury in the Haywood case has been completed. The members know full well where they will spend their summer vacation.

There is to be no politics in the public lands convention at Denver, it is said. If that is so it will be one of the oddest conventions ever held in Denver or elsewhere.

A strike-breaker in San Francisco was pursued by a mob for a couple of blocks and in self defense fired on it. And then a "Humane" society officer shot him down, presumably for undertaking to protect himself. Surely they lead the "strenuous life" in San Francisco.

The new rule that streetcars shall only stop on the near side of the street, seems to be more or less misunderstood by passengers. They will have no trouble if they will but bear in mind that the "near side of the street" is always opposite the side where they want to get on or off.

Professor Alexander Graham Bell, who is much interested in aerial navigation, has considerable humor. He says that whereas bicyclists in learning to ride are entitled to many falls, the balloonist in learning how to navigate an airship is only entitled to one fall; and that is sufficient.

"There were nasty transactions in franchises long before the United railroads came on the scene, and there was plenty of other kinds of scoundgery. The novel feature of the business now is the disposition to make a big fuss about things which we once regarded with a feeling, not exactly of complacency, but something very like it," says the San Francisco Chronicle. It is better that this "big fuss" came late than never.

FISH OR FLESH.

Philadelphia Record.
Customs officers are now disturbed over the question whether a frog is a fish. It is so, its skin, even though dressed and finished, is entitled to come in free of duty. But the appraisers claim that frog skins are dutiable at 20 per cent under the general head of skins dressed and finished. It is only a few months since the treasury classified frogs' legs as poultry, and if their legs be poultry the skins cannot be fish. On the other hand, if their skins are fish skins their legs cannot exist, and no duty can be collected upon nothing, for it is an elementary fact of natural history that fish do not have legs. Few things are so stimulating to the intellectual faculties as the problems raised by the tariff.

INSANITY NOT INCREASING.

London Nation.
It has commonly been said that lunacy was increasing in the modern world. But Mr. Noel Humphreys in his paper read before the Statistical Society proclaims the theory that lunacy is not increasing at all. According to his ingenious statement, the apparent increase is not due to the growth of lunacy, but to the growth of the census. To put the matter shortly, he holds that it is not so much that there are more madmen, but that there are more mad doctors.

HOW TO PRONOUNCE IAN.

Buffalo News.
The late Dr. Weston—"Ian MacLaren"—amused one of his lecture audiences by telling of a letter he had received asking whether the first name of his pseudonym was pronounced, Ian, Ean, Yan, Yon, Yone, John, Jan or Jane. In answer to the question, said Dr. Weston, "I would say that if you want to pronounce it like an Englishman you will say I-an; if like a Scotchman, E-an; and if like a Highlander, E-e-on." This will settle a vexed question for many admirers of the "Bonnie Brier Bush" stories.

ABOUT EXPERT TESTIMONY.

Law Notes.
Every one will heartily assent to the proposition that expert testimony as at present used in our courts is something of a scandal. It is a luxury which only the rich can afford and which gives very little or no assistance to the jury in arriving at a verdict. The

evils of the system were emphasized in the Thaw case, which recently ended in a mistrial in New York. The prosecution had a number of experts, stars of the first magnitude in the medical heavens, who swore one way and doubtless rendered bills of a size corresponding to their eminence, while a brilliant constellation attached themselves to the fortunes of the defense. The hypothetical questions which were addressed to these distinguished gentlemen were said to contain more than 12,000 words—an amount of matter equal to ten pages like this one. All this is a reductio ad absurdum of our present system. Surely some practical method might be devised of getting the authoritative opinions of experts, when such opinions are needed, without this cumbersome mass of absurdities, upon which any imaginable system would be an improvement.

JUST FOR FUN.

Miss Elderleigh-Jane Jones is a most careful old cat.
Miss Younger—"What's the matter?"
Miss Elderleigh—"I told her that my family came over in the Mayflower, and she asked me if I was seasick."—Cleveland Leader.

Horrible.

Practical Father—"Why did you find it necessary, Ellen, to discharge the baby's nurse?"

Hygienic Mother—"Why, I actually caught her giving baby a bath in water a third of a degree hotter than the physician had ordered. We can't afford to risk baby's life in that reckless manner."—From the June Bohemian.

Much Embarrassed.

Enrique Creel, the new Mexican Ambassador, said at a dinner in Washington, apropos of unkind truths: "Why should we ever tell them? They are always unnecessary, and how they wound! I have heard of an American countess or duchess—I forget which—who said to her noble husband once: 'You were embarrassed when you proposed to me, Percival, were you not?' 'Yes,' the man answered; 'I owed \$300,000.'"

Below Zero Stories.

A Bangor man in his effort to describe the coldest place in the world spoke of a shed that was too cold to keep wood in, and this was the limit until this correspondence came in from Mount Desert concerning the weather down there last week. A fisherman of Otter Creek says a fish which was so attracted by the warmth of a gasoline heater in his dory that it jumped into the boat and tried to wrap itself around the heater. It froze in a half circle. Ted Jerkins, of Trenton, went to the barn to water his stock. He fell and upset the pail. Before he could step out of the water his boots froze to the floor. He had to take off his boots to get away. —Kennebec Journal.

Trousers Irreligious.

It will assuredly seem more than strange that within the past hundred years the wearing of trousers has been regarded even as irreligious. The fact that in October, 1812, an order was made by St. John's and Trinity Colleges that every young man who appeared in hall or chapel in trousers or trousers should be considered as absent is startling enough; but it would appear that eight years later the founders of a Bethel Church at Shelburne, Vermont, in the trust deed ordaining that "under no circumstances whatever shall any preacher be allowed to occupy the pulpit who wears trousers."—Notes and Queries.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The North American Review for May 3 presents a strikingly interesting table of contents. Mark Twain goes back to the days of his childhood, in the description of which he is always at his best. Professor Goldwin Smith contributes a paper upon the present status of Ireland in the United Kingdom. W. H. Mallock continues his series of articles entitled "A Critical Examination of Socialism." George E. Roberts, director of the mint, in an article entitled "Financial Legislation," analyzes the needs of our financial system in order that it might be brought to approximate perfection. William Dean Howells in a brilliant article entitled "A Great New York Journalist," gives an appreciation and some reminiscences of the life and work of E. L. Goddard. In "Contemporary Industrial Fellowships," Professor Robert Kennedy Duncan shows how industrial processes can profit by the research work going on in the laboratories of our universities. "State Insurance" is the title of an article by Irving Winslow, who presents a plan for the working of the world on a security not otherwise obtainable by policyholders. "The People as Legislators," by Senator C. W. Fulton, of Oregon, is the title of an interesting article upon the working of the popular vote and referendum. In the literary department A Critic of Seven Arts is reviewed by James Humecker. Van L. Goddard, in "Quintessence of Sanborn," Woodberry's "Ralph Waldo Emerson" is reviewed by Clayton Hamilton, and Torrence's "Abelard and Heloise" by W. B. Baynton. The department of World-Politics contains communications from Berlin and St. Petersburg. Among the topics dealt with in the Editor's Diary are: A Galaxy of Splinters, who Protest against the Proposal to Tax Unmarried Women. —New York.

Three little books just out from the publishers should be of great value to every farmer. They deal with Bean Culture, Celery Culture, and Tomato Culture. The author is Glenn C. Sevey, Associate Editor American Agriculturist weekly, and he has spent a great deal of labor on these books. Bean Culture is said to be the only complete, comprehensive and authoritative book published on the subject of beans and their culture. It takes up in a logical way and explains in simple language all the details incident to the production of a maximum crop at a minimum expense. Celery Culture is written as the result of many years' experience in celery growing, both on home use and for market. The author has also had the benefit of acquaintance with many of the most successful celery growers, and has had abundant opportunity to study their methods. The work appears to be complete in every detail, from sowing a few seeds in a window box in the house for early plants to the handling and marketing of celery in carload lots. Tomato Culture is a practical treatise on the tomato which includes its history, characteristics, methods of planting, fertilization, cultivation in field and greenhouse, points about harvesting, packing, storing, and marketing, as well as complete account of the insects, enemies and diseases which attack tomatoes, and remedies for their control that has ever been written.—Orange Judd Co., 438 Lafayette St., New York.

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We are determined to rid our stocks of all odd lots and accumulations by actually cutting prices to exceptionally low figures during the week. In addition our entire line of Ladies' and Misses' Cloth Suits will be sold at Half Price.
The Genuine Half Price Suit Sale.
All this week our entire line of ladies' and misses' Cloth Suits in cotton, jumper, ponge, English cut-away and jacket effects. A fine line of novelty checks, plaids and mixtures and a splendid assortment in the plain panamas, serges and chevrons. A price range of from \$15.00 to \$90.00. All at a genuine cut of
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No approvals. No exchanges. Alterations extra.
Covert Jackets Half Price.
A Covert Jacket will be indispensable during the cool summer evenings. We are showing a new line of this season's jackets, all new models, sizes 34 to 42, ranging in price from \$6.00 to \$21.50, all this week
Half Price
Silks and Dress Goods.
A lot of short ends of colored Wash Silks, formerly sold for 50c and 60c a yard, will be closed out during Clean-up sale at 37c per yard.
All wool French challois, in satin stripes, Persians and polka dots, sold regularly at 50c and 60c a yard, during this clean-up sale will be sold at, per yard
37c
A line of pure Mohair waists, white ground with dark colored stripes and figures, sell regularly at \$1.00 per yard, during this clean-up sale will be sold at, per yard
65c
Broken lines in seasonal Wash Fabrics—we have made the prices so low that all of them will be disposed of during the week.
Remnants.—We have a great many short lengths of desirable goods—there is a great variety of fabrics and designs, and these will be sold during this Clean-up sale at—
A choice and reasonable line to select from, including many of the most popular fabrics for summer wear.
Half Price
MERCEURIZED SUITINGS, in checks, fancies and plain, ranging in price from 20c to 50c per yard, during Clean-up sale—
Half Price
COTTON TAFFETA, in navy blue only, regular price 20c a yard, during Clean-up sale—
10c
COLORED DIMITIES, regularly sold at 15c per yard, during Clean-up sale—
10c
AGR. SILK OMBRA SUITINGS, in six different colors, regular 30c a yard, during Clean-up sale—
12c
HANLEY SERGE, regularly sold at 25c per yard, during Clean-up sale—
12c
INVISIBLE CHECK SUITINGS, in wool finish, regular price 30c, Clean-up sale price—
15c
COTTON POIS DE SOIE, regularly sold at 25c, Clean-up sale price—
20c
FUJI YAMA, Japanese Kimono goods, regular price 25c, Clean-up sale price—
20c
ARNOLD EMBROIDERED LINEN, regularly sold at 40c, Clean-up sale price—
30c
ARNOLD EMBROIDERED LINEN, regularly sold at 40c, Clean-up sale price—
20c
WOOL FINISHED BATISTES, in checks and figures, regular price 60c, Clean-up sale price—
50c
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MUSIC TEACHERS.
All who desire to consult the list of the representative professors and music teachers of Salt Lake should read the "Musicians' Directory" in the Saturday "News."