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MORE SCRIPTURE.

The New York World a few days ago contained an account of a recently found Hebrew manuscript. Dr. Moses Gaster, chief Rabbi of the Spanish and Portuguese Jews in England, is the discoverer of this manuscript which is said to be a Samaritan version of the Book of Joshua. Dr. Gaster believes the manuscript dates from the year 200 B. C. If this surmise is correct, it would be one of the most ancient Biblical manuscripts in existence. The most famous, such as the Vatican and Sinai codices, are no older than the fourth century of our era.

The manuscript referred to is said to contain some important variations from the commonly known text. It places the date of the death of Moses at the year 2794 after the creation. This differs from the chronologies of Usher, and Hales, and also from the Hebrew chronology.

The account of the transgression of Achan is said to be somewhat different from that given in the commonly known Book of Joshua. According to the latter, Achan took as his "a goodly Babylonish garment, and two hundred shekels of silver, and a wedge of gold of fifty shekels weight." According to the Samaritan version now found, the lot was a golden idol. The Bible relates that Joshua discovered the guilty man by drawing lots among the tribes, and Judah was taken; by lots among the families of Judah, and the Zarahites were taken; by lots among the households and that of Zabdi was taken; by lots among the individuals of this family and Achan was taken.

How the "lot" was cast the Bible does not state, but the Samaritan version has it that the names of the tribes, families and so on, were pronounced one after the other and that when the right one was named the stones in the breastplate of the high priest grew dim. This may shed new light upon the use anciently of the Urim and Thummim, a subject concerning which there is a difference of opinion among scholars, outside the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

The Urim and Thummim undoubtedly were two stones, signifying "lights" and "perfections," or "revelation" and "truth," placed in the pocket formed by the folds of the breastplate which the presiding High Priest wore as part of his gorgeous uniform. They were not identical with the gems of the breastplate. That is clear from the Scriptural account. The use of these sacred stones is indicated. Through their revelations were obtained. It was a mark of divine displeasure when the Lord did not answer Saul, neither by dreams, nor by Urim, nor by prophets. But how did the revelations come by Urim? The Samaritan version, it is claimed, states that the stones "grew dim," thereby indicating the answer to the question asked.

The last time the Urim and Thummim are mentioned in Bible history is after the return from the captivity, when "the Tishathia," or governor, decreed that certain persons whose genealogy could not be found, should wait for the privileges of the holy priesthood, "till there stood up a priest with Urim and Thummim," by whom their claim might be decided. (Ezra 2:63.)

The next time we hear of the Urim and Thummim is when the Lord causes that instrument to be delivered to the Prophet Joseph, in order that he might be enabled to open up the new dispensation and proclaim the everlasting gospel to all the world.

PLANT TREES TO LIVE.

Scientists are discussing the question whether the earth is drying up, and the opinion of some is that, in course of time, our planet will be dry and parched and unfit for a human habitation.

A French meteorologist has recently called attention to the gradual diminution of rainfall. At Nancy where observations have been made for a long period of years, the following results have been obtained:

Years. Millimeters.
1878-1882 596.1
1883-1887 724.9
1888-1892 760.4
1893-1897 680.5
1898-1902 688.9
1903-1907 628.1

There is a decrease of 208 millimeters in thirty years. And it has been observed that if the decrease were to continue without interruption, on the same scale, France would in a hundred years become another Sahara.

But, it is not supposed that the decrease of the rainfall will continue on this scale unceasingly. In nature everything vibrates. The pendulum always swings. After the dry period there will come a rainy period. But it is contended that the process of drying up is, nevertheless, going on all the time, and has been going on ever since the glacial period. More rain falls during a rainy period than during the preceding dry period, but the following dry period is still drier than its predecessor, and thus the process continues.

In corroboration of this view the desert patches on the globe are pointed to as indications of what is in store for the entire surface. Lakes are drying up, as is proved by the existence of land where once was only a vast expanse of water. Rivers are decreasing in volume. The ocean, in many places, is receding. All these

indications lead to the same conclusion, it is argued.

The planet Mars, it is believed by some authorities, is now in a state of torridness. Practically its only sources of water are the two polar caps of ice and snow, from which, it is thought, the Martians conduct the life-giving fluid by means of a system of canals, or artificial rivers, watering a great part of the surface of that planet. The earth, too, some day, it is suggested, must look forward to a time when the ingenuity of man will be taxed to the utmost to make life possible.

It is pointed out that civilization can do but little in the battle against this foe. But it can do something to delay the ultimate fate. "Reforestation," the French writer observes, "especially on hills, is always a palliative whose efficiency admits of no doubt and which should not be neglected. The urgency of this proceeding is shown by the rapidity of the decrease of rainfall. Trees, as every one knows, do not grow in a day. A half-century is necessary to grow a forest, and if we do not wish to grow rapidly drier and drier, quick reforestation is necessary. This is the practical conclusion from climatological investigations under the auspices of various meteorological commissions, and such a result shows well, whatever we may say, their utility from an agricultural standpoint and their scientific value."

PLAN FOR A MODEL SCHOOL.

C. H. Doerflinger, president of the National New Education League, with headquarters at Milwaukee, believes that "the psychological moment for an advance movement" in education has arrived.

He first shows how supremely the Lancaster system of education reigned in this country for nearly half a century, until Horace Mann returned from Europe and proclaimed the doctrines of rational pedagogy, for which his observation, principally in Germany, had inspired him.

Mr. Doerflinger complains that the light ignited by Horace Mann has even yet not dawned upon most of the school districts of our country; that respect for the law and the inalienable human rights, even for the simple precepts of the Golden Rule, is on the decrease. In magnificent schools buildings in wealthy cities, he finds that the teaching force trembles before the possibility of strikes or other outbreaks of a reign of terror led by a considerable percentage of criminally disposed pupils, while inefficiently constituted school boards in many parts of the country still "proclaim the 3 R Trinity as the true and only god. Educational pathfinders endowed with a holy fire of enthusiasm for the uplifting of the race by means of humanitarian soul-development usually meet with indifference and want of insight on the part of school boards as well as parents and public."

He draws a clear picture of how a strong character has occasionally raised efforts and even succeeded in raising the standards of the school work, and then how "ignorant, ambitious, mercenary or malicious demagogues ride into power" and turn the wheels of progress backward; or how, sometimes by means of partisan politics, sometimes by utilizing a class despotism which is gaining ground in formerly progressive communities masses of uninformed people blindly follow leaders or misleaders, and undo the work of talented educational leaders.

The remedy proposed for this condition is, in this reformer's words: "An improved education broader and better in quality and power, ethical and esthetic as well as intellectual and physical, for the whole people, not only for five per cent to ten per cent that are now enabled to go to the high schools, colleges and universities." He maintains that every healthy citizen should be raised upon a level of general culture so as to be able to observe, think, judge and act for himself and be independent of misleaders.

To carry out the theory, a school to serve as an educational model is first to be established somewhere in the United States where environments are satisfactory; and a faculty composed exclusively of able, practical teachers neither too old nor too young, of sufficient experience and devoted to "new education" ideals, is to be engaged and placed under the direction of a present possessor of those qualities in a higher degree, a genial disposition and a strong character.

Ethical culture, "the evolution of good, beautiful souls and strong characters" is to be kept constantly in view; the school is to have twelve grades, and is to demonstrate how the new system will "absorb the present expensive and unsatisfactory high schools, and many special superintendencies, as soon as the normal schools receive better prepared students and learn to train them better, so that the total expenses will not be increased materially by the reorganization."

The reformer confidently claims that this proposed model school, well outfitted and equipped and kept absolutely free from political and other detrimental non-pedagogical influences, enjoying beside the eight grades of the rational schools referred to above, two kindergarten grades as a better foundation and two additional advanced grades at the top, will achieve far better results than were attained by its former simpler prototypes of inferior equipment, and says that it will give its pupils at about sixteen years of age an all-around culture of a scope approximately equal to that obtained in the present high schools at about eighteen years of age, but better in quality and powers.

The cost is estimated at \$350,000 for site and buildings and \$60,000 per year for maintenance. Private endowment is regarded as essential in order to secure "freedom from those detrimental and even vitiating influences" of the average board of trustees.

State Normal School and Superintendent Carroll G. Pearce of Milwaukee. They have endorsed this project of national reform in all essentials, as have other experienced members of the profession including President A. S. Lindemann of the Milwaukee School Board, Mr. Henry S. Legler, for many years the secretary of the same board, and Prof. S. Y. Gillan, editor of the "Western Teacher," an experienced educator.

An experiment so important to the culture of the next generation of our citizens ought to receive all the help necessary to give it a fair and exhaustive opportunity to demonstrate the value of the new education.

DISCREPANCIES.

On the fifth of July, last, the Herald contained a detailed statement of the financial status of the City at the end of the month of June. According to this statement: "On June 30 the deficit in the general funds of the city was \$467,000, as shown by the statements of the auditor and treasurer."

Some time after the appearance of this statement, which was supposed to be authentic, a gentleman interested in the affairs of the City went to the Auditor's office to verify the figures published. To his surprise he was told that the deficit at the end of the month of June was much less than \$467,000. It was only \$396,756.77. The overdrifts were as follows:

Contingent fund \$78,078.42
Water Supply 34,877.73
Water Works 30,190.25
Streets 127,544.58
Sewers 59,748.94
Bond Int. and Sinking Fund 89,626.65

Total \$411,076.57

The following sums were on hand:
Library \$3,547.89
Water Bonds \$375.84
Sewer Bonds, Int. and Sinking Fund 2,095.97

Total \$14,319.59

The actual deficit, then, was, according to this official showing, \$396,756.77, and not \$467,000, as officially given out for publication. Here is a discrepancy between official figures, amounting to \$70,243.23.

How can the public know that any of these figures are correct? But anyone who dares to doubt the ability of the present administration to spend public money to the best advantage is branded as an obstructionist. Why refuse to give the people a true financial statement, as required by law? Why not tell the truth first and ask for bonds afterwards?

A LINCOLN MONUMENT.

The Lincoln Memorial commission, appointed by Congress, has before it a recommendation that the memorial take the form of a road from Washington to the Gettysburg battlefield where Lincoln made his historical address. It is proposed that it be a model of road building, adorning along its length with minor memorials of Lincoln's career, and making it artistically expressive of what the martyred President did for the Union.

To some this suggestion may seem absurd, but it is only original. A model road with the history of Lincoln commemorated in suitable monuments along its entire course, would be a worthy monument to that great American. Millions would go over that road to Gettysburg and mark the incidents in Lincoln's life, who would gaze but for a moment on a statue, or a dome, or arch. And that battlefield has a lesson for both Americans and strangers. It is to be hoped that the thought may be realized.

HEED THE PROTEST.

The protest of the Daughters of the Pioneers and Mutual Improvement associations of Logan against making a boxing exhibition a feature of the celebration of Pioneer day in that city, this year, ought to be heeded by the committee responsible for the program. First fights cannot be regarded as a proper form of amusement in any truly civilized community, any more than bull fights. The law in nearly every state of the Union prohibits such shows, because they are considered brutalizing and degrading.

Besides, the eternal fitness of things should not be overlooked. If there ever is a day in the year upon which worldly strife should be forgotten, it is on that day, dedicated to the memory of the Pioneers. Those noble men and women who laid the foundations of this state, came to these valleys as the standard-bearers of peace, good will, and love to all mankind. They came to these mountains, in order to build the temples of the Most High and to worship Him. Pioneer day in Utah stands for freedom of conscience, for the triumph of American principles of government over the barbarous bigotry that broke out in cruel oppression in Missouri and Illinois. It stands for all that is true and good in American civilization. Unless the celebration gives expression to this fact it has no meaning at all.

The protest of the ladies of Logan, expresses the sentiment of the majority of the people of Utah on that question. It should not be ignored.

A STRANGE CASE.

Judge Smith of the Lancaster County Orphan's court, Lancaster, Pa., has just decided that an institution that teaches the doctrines of Swedenborg is not entitled to money left to it by will. That is a singular ruling.

The case is as follows. One Frederick J. Krumpold died fifty years ago. In his will he gave the residue of his estate for the endowment of a university of the New Jerusalem to be founded for the education of ministers who are to teach the doctrines laid down in the writings of Swedenborg. The Academy of the New Church, with a university at Bryn Athyn, near Philadelphia, proved its right to the bequest under the will.

There were three claimants to the bequest, two rival factions in the Swedenborgian church, and the heirs of the estate. The court awarded the entire estate to the heirs. In so doing the court said in part:

"While it appears that the Academy of the New Church is such a school as was intended by the testator to receive the residue of his estate, yet it

also appears that the testator's intention was not a proper one. While one to a lifetime may donate his property as he pleases, may choose his goods according to the dictates of his own conscience, may adopt any religion which is agreeable to him, and may create his own form of worship, yet he may not contribute his estate to take effect after death for the purpose of objects outside the limits of social utility."

The doctrine of the court is that a court of equity will not enforce a trust where its object is the propagation of atheism, infidelity or immorality. A man may do while living that which the law will not do for him after death. In this case immorality is charged.

The result of this ruling, if it is permitted to stand, is that any donation by will to any public institution that teaches atheism, infidelity, or immorality. That is a pretty broad field of contest. Atheism, infidelity and immorality depend very much upon what point of view one looks at things. Catholics are known to have branded Protestants as atheists, and Protestants have sometimes characterized monasteries and nunneries as nests of immorality. We doubt the soundness of that ruling. Under it we fail to see how any bequest to any public institution can be considered valid.

Good resolutions do not pave roads.

Talk at a dollar a word would hardly be cheap.

A man is never too old to learn but he seldom does.

Nothing so chills campaign ardor as an appeal for funds.

A man's name may be honored at a bank when his check isn't.

No safety razor is as good in practice as in the advertisement.

Strange as it may seem bottlers do not have a "cooking good time."

It is not the call of the wild but of the harvest hand that is heard in Kansas.

A man who has wheels in his head must have one continual round of excitement.

"Is oratory a drawback?" asks the Boston Globe. At times it seems more like a flare-back.

It is fortunate for the Castellans children that their livelihood does not depend upon their father's efforts.

It promises to be a quiet campaign, probably because the opening guns of the campaign are of the noiseless variety.

The dog catcher of Montclair, N. J., has been bitten three thousand times by dogs. This beats making three bites of a cherry.

So many officials are required under the new arrangement for the forest service that the woods may be said to be full of them.

The American athletes at the Olympic games have failed to notice the

UTAH

By J. H. Paul.

Brief Notes on Its Physical Features, Resources, and Development.

FEW of the early settlers "prospected" for mines or went to California with the trains of gold-seekers. The counsel of the leading men was to remain in Utah and till the soil.

The establishment of Camp Floyd (Cedar Fort) and later of Fort Douglas by regiments of soldiers had no noticeable aspects: (1) The army contained some undesirable elements, and the people looked upon the soldiers with a good deal of apprehension; (2) the military staff required food for men and animals, and created a market for home products.

THE GREAT CONTEST.

Sometimes the example of the gold-seekers was contagious, and the people recalled the advice of Bridger, the trapper, who had urged them not to settle in the desert, but to go on to the fertile valleys of the Sierras. The first attempts to subdue the wilderness were not exactly victories, and seemed to justify Daniel Webster's characterization of it as "a vast, worthless area, a region of savages and wild beasts, of deserts, of whirlwinds of dust, of cactus and prairie dogs, of endless mountain ranges, impenetrable, and covered to their very tops with eternal snow." The second summer a remarkable incident occurred. Countless swarms of black crickets crawled from the mountains were devouring everything, when enormous flocks of eagles, brought on favoring winds from the Pacific, appeared and devoured the insects. Gold-seekers' trains, stopping for needed rest and repairs in the valley, exchanged clothing and groceries for grain and vegetables. The skins of animals were utilized for clothing. Besides the sage, service-berries, pine nuts, wild raspberries, currants and thistles were used as food. The first spring 8,000 acres had been surveyed and each man allotted 10 acres. Actual famine was rare. The health of the adult population on scant rations was fairly good, but the death-rate among young children was high. Irrigation began to produce such crops that "the valley" became the chief recuperating point and food center from which, by ox and mule caravans, much of the entire intermountain region was finally settled.

A REMINDER.

Fifty years after Utah was settled, a pioneer procession, July 24, 1897, marched through Salt Lake City. Many of the very wagons in which the plains had been crossed were in line. Some of the pioneers again rode in them. A record was obtained, and is now kept in the governor's office. As each pioneer signed, he or she wrote some remark. A man wrote: "A very hard journey," his wife, "I drove an ox-team half the way. Another aged lady, of 85, "The first drive I had across the plains." A woman of 70, "My mother died in consequence of the hardships." A man: "I had my thigh badly broken. A woman of 65: "The first drive I had after coming here was made from flour sacks." A man: "I have been in all the Indian wars in Utah." Another: "I drove two yoke of cattle and one yoke of mules across the plains." A woman: "I lived on sage hills and thistle roots for six months." Another: "I lived on roots for a long time, had no shoes." A man from the world-markers, the hard toil necessary to live, and the lack

famous British love of a fair field and no favor in sports.

Judge Taft is an optimist but he is hardly so optimistic as some Georgia Democratic friends who assure him they believe that he will carry that state.

Pearry has finally sailed for the north pole. As the Spartan mother said to her son as she handed him his shield on his departure for war, "Return with it or upon it."

"Signal honors await the American rifle team upon its return from the Olympic games in London," says a Washington dispatch. Would not such honors be more appropriate for the signal corps?

This story which, beats the usual fish and snake stories all to pieces, comes from Pittsfield, Mass.: Cows in the pastures of New Ashford, twelve miles north of Pittsfield and the small town in Massachusetts, have been sucking deer so much that two farmers have written to Elmer P. Beach, chairman of the selectmen, asking for damages.

The councilman of the Fourth precinct met with defeat in the council meeting on Thursday, when he endeavored to obtain a saloon license for an applicant on Richard street. Property owners on that street, not long ago, protested against the establishment of a liquor shop on that street, and the council refused the application. On Thursday evening a long list of names were again presented to the council, and among them was Jaensch. As the addresses were not read, the list was about to be passed as presented, when inquiry developed that the Richard street saloon was again on the list presented. Councilman Holley openly charged that his colleague endeavored to railroad through the license without letting anybody know about it. "You knew that the council had turned this down once," declared Holley, "and you had no business to try to have it granted this time. At least you should have mentioned it." The councilman from the Fourth ward is among those who want a bond issue.

A contributor to the Atlantic Monthly claims that the evils which come from smoke are all preventable. Smoke-consumers, he says, exist which have proved their worth. Due care in running fires will do much. No more fuel is required under careful management to produce combustion which shall be practically smokeless. These statements have been proved over and over again. It is a matter of community supervision, of laws rightly framed, and fearlessly administered. Fortunately inspection is by no means a difficult matter. One city, for example, handles that problem by means of a chart holding six pictures of a chimney above a factory, the first of which shows the chimney with no smoke, the second with a light smoke issuing, the other four showing greater and blacker volumes. The first conditions are passable. The last are dangerous. The inspector takes a photograph of any questionable chimney and compares it with the standard pictures. The comparison tells the story. The factory is pronounced "passed," or the owner is warned to immediately conform to the regulations under penalty of the law.

building of dams and ditches, the duty of amount of work in watering field crops that should be done by water, an investigation of reservoirs projected by the government or by an individual, and the list of applications since 1903 to appropriate water, are shown in a 681 page report of the state engineer for 1906. The following enterprises are represented: Irrigation, 654 applications; electric lighting and other power, 247; mining, 73; domestic and municipal, 41; stock watering, 34; miscellaneous, 35.

THE RAILROAD ERA.

With the advent of railroads, children were freed from much service, mothers had less of all kinds of "home industry," fathers devoted themselves more to one special line, and farming and manufacturing became occupations among many others. Statistics for 1905 tell the story. There were planted 192,968 acres of wheat, of which 99,169 acres were irrigated, yielding an average of 28.2 bushels, and 93,799 acres not irrigated, yielding an average of 15.3 bushels per acre; oats, 50,250 acres, av. 33.3 bu.; barley, 12,359 acres, av. 36.1 bu.; rye, 6,431 acres, av. 12.3 bu.; corn, 6,613 acres, av. 25.3 bu.; potatoes, 11,962 acres, av. 10.7 bu.; sugar beets, 23,554 acres, av. 4.3 tons; sorghum, 314 acres, av. 85.3 gallons; lucerne, 233,544 acres, av. 2.39 tons; tame hay, 24,966 acres, av. 2.05 tons; wild hay, 65,226 acres, av. .65 tons; to be added to other crops amounting to 22,957 acres, the gross product value of which is reported as \$1,215,816.

STATISTICS OF INDUSTRY.

The following statistics of the various productive industries of the state briefly represent the present status of the industrial interests apart from mining, which will be treated separately. Services of the professional classes, personal service, and the operations of finance and banking, of railroading and transportation, are not included here on account of the difficulty of tabulation. The report of the state board of statistics for 1906 presents much information on these subjects.

Sheep	Lambs	Wool, lbs.	Av. wt. fleece.
2,375,116	1,304,730	15,215,242	6.74 lbs.
Horses & Mules, Cows, Turkeys, Geese.	Cattle, Ducks, Chickens, Stands of Bees, Honey, lbs.	Yearlings, Pigs, Hides, Skins, etc.	Shoats, Number of Stores.
74,188	72,012	155,605	204,512
35,315	5,501	11,866	21,391
			1,362,011
Capital in Stores.	Wholesale Business.	Retail Business.	Number of Stores.
Gen. Mide. 8,087,513	1,887,325	19,181,187	656
Gro. & Meats 1,959,820	4,041,158	6,116,323	526
Other Stores 15,119,023	17,518,551	30,612,220	1,104
Wines, etc. 1,382,632	1,473,709	4,257,153	327
Total 25,519,998	34,920,735	60,166,883	2,643

Capital.	Product.
Canneries 866,703	\$ 386,206
Clay Products 1,289,322	1,337,552
Creameries 527,460	1,296,901
Flour Mills 1,266,913	1,647,966
Metal mfg. 337,489	983,017
Woolens 832,612	649,909

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The public school system is one of the best in the Union; the school property valued at \$2,478,036 in the state outside of cities of the first class and 4,395,096 in Salt Lake, Ogden, Provo, Logan, and Murray, which are districts under local control. In the state, 84 per cent of the school population attends school. Of 95,789 children of school age (6 to 18), 85,668 read and write. Utah is represented in Congress by two senators and one representative. The state officers are the governor, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, attorney general, superintendent of public instruction, commissioners of statistics, fish and game, and food and dairy, coal mine inspector, engineer, bank examiner, chemist, the governor's staff; three judges of the supreme court, nine district judges, seven circuit attorneys; the following state boards: Land commissioners, equalization, pardons, loan commissioners, insanity, corrections, education.

For example, if I say, "Will you marry me?" should you reply, "I shall" or "I will?"

She (coldly)—I should reply, "I won't."—Home Herald.

"Uncle Jim Hastings umpired the game between the Stars and the Comets."

"What! Say, how did he look when he got through?"

"He looked all right. Uncle Jim stands six feet two and weighs 240."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The porch climber hesitated.

"I'm only doing this," he muttered, "because getting in on the ground floor has never made any money for men in a business way, and it's up to me to get even with the world somehow."

Convincing himself by this reasoning, he softly pushed up the window and climbed inside.—Chicago Tribune.

Probable Early Relief.

Miss House Hunter—I'm afraid this apartment is noisy.

Janitor—Yes, mum. It is, but at your time of life it's likely to get deaf any minute an' not notice it.—Hartner's Weekly.

Z.C.M.I.

Everything Necessary For Preserving of Fruit

The careful housewife takes pride in putting up fruit for winter use. We have everything necessary to facilitate the work being done satisfactorily.

Economy Fruit Jars.

An Economy fruit jar will pay for itself in the fruit it will save. Self sealing and hermetically sealed it is perfect for preserving all kinds of meat, fish, game, pickles, jellie soups, vegetables, and fruits. No rubber rings required. Easy to open. EXTRA CAPS ALWAYS ON HAND.

Volcanic Enameled Preserving Pans and Kettles, made of sheet steel, lined on the inside with pure all-white porcelain. Strong and durable—the best line of enameled ware on the market.

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