DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1904.

SOUTH AMERICA IN 1904. 🗢 🗢 🗢 Minister Barrett, Fresh From Argentina, Talks of Our Sister Continent. 🖛 🛹 🛹

(Spicial Correspondence of the Disers: News by Frank G. Carpenter.)

just had a talk with the ed. most strenuous of the strenuous diplomats of this most strenuous administration. President Roosevelt is noted for his strenuosity

and he delights in strenureign assistants. The diplomat I refer to is John Barrett, the new minister to Panama. Mr. Barratt has had to hustle for his existence. He was born amid the rocks of Vermont 38 years ago, and he began his business life in his shirt sleeves. At 19 he entered Dartmouth College and worked his way through, paying his expenses by setting type, running a boarding club, taking orders for gentlemen's clothing and teaching school between times. He graduated with his class and then hustled for fame and money ewspaper correspondent. As such as a newspaper correspondent. As such he visited South Africa, the Sandwich Islands, Japun and China, writing so much about Aslatic trade that his friends in Portand, Or., where he was located, asked President McKinley, to reake him consult general to Yokohomo make him consul general to Yokohama make him consul geven, had been given Tais place, however, had been given away and in its stead Barrett was wade minister to Siam. This was 10 made minister to Siam. years ago, and he was not then 28 years

He made a good minister and was acting as such when the war with spain broke out. He then resigned to become a war correspondent in the Philippines, and later was made comphilippines, and later was made com-missioner general for the Asiatic de-partment of the world's fair, the ex-cellent Chinese, Japanese and Indian exhibits being due to his work in that capadity. A year or so ago President Roosevelt offered Mr. Barrett the mis-gion to Japan. He refused that, but capadit the nonline of minister to the sion to Japan. He refused that, but accepted the position of minister to the Argentine Republic, which he gave up

Argentine Republic, which he gave up to represent our government in the new republic of Panama. I met Mr. Barreit during his stay here at Washington just prior to his depar-ture for his new post. He was full of new matter relating to South America, and especially to the Argentine Repub-lic, and this formed the subject of our conversation. Said he:

THE YANKEE PERIL.

"During the past six months I have traveled quite extensively in South America and have met leading men from nearly every republic. I have been in Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina, seen in Brazil, Cruguay and Argentina, and while in Buenos Ayres I came into frequent communication with promi-nent Chileans visiting that city or pass-ing through on their way to Europe. I ing through on their way to Europe. It think I can safely say that our sister continent is very much in favor of the canal, and that the most of its people approve of the part the United States has taken in building it. When the news of the revolution in Panama first came there was some excitement con-A few alarmists talked of the Yankee peril and the danger of the United States attempting to take possession of the South American continent. This talk died out very quickly, chance and when the real story of the revolu-tion and the action of the United States Europe

ASHINGTON, D. C .- I have , were published public sentiment changed. The people realized that the canal would be a great help to the continent. and they are very anxious to see the work pushed as rapidly as possible." MONROE DOCTRINE IN SOUTH AMERICA.

"How do the people down there look upon the Monroe doctrine?" I asked. "They approve of it," said John Bar-rett. "They realize that they have a strong friend in the United States, and that it is our intention to aid them in resisting on perconduments on their that it is our intention to aid them in resisting any encroachments on their territory by European powers. I think the relations between the United States and South America are growing more friendly every year, and that if we could have better transportation and business association we would rap-idly become united along many lines of policy. As h is now the chief business bolicy. As it is now the chief business of policy. As it is now the chief business of South America is with Europe. The best steamship lines go from the east const directly to Europe, and there are no fast passenger steamers between us and Atlantic South America. This fact and Atlantic South America. This fact is a great hindrance to American trade as well as to closer business and social relations. I was talking with Gen. Roca, the president of the Argentine Republic about this matter, not long ago. He said that if we could have as good steamers from Buenos Ayres to New York as now pass between Buenos Ayres and the European ports there would be a rapid growth in the trade of Argentine with the United States. It

Argentiae with the United States. It would not only better the trade, but also the political relations of the two continents. As it is now, the travel and business of Argentina is altogether toward Europe. The round trip to Eu-rope can be made in 50 days, and a busrope can be made in 50 days, and a bus-iness man can get an answer within that long after he sends his order. It takes from 75 to 80 days to do any kind of business between Buenos Ayres and New York, and the result is that the European firms have the bulk of the trade. If we had good steamers, in-stead of going to Europe and back di-rect, many of the Argentines would go there or come home by way of the go there or come home by way of the United States. They would get ac-quainted with our country and people. and enormous increase of business will follow.

ARGENTINA WOULD HELP.

"We Americans are not in favor of subsidies," continued Mr. Barrett. "We do not believe in fostering one industry at the expense of others, and the people would not consent to the govern-ment giving a large bounty to 'any steamship line. I do think, however, that the United States could afford to ppy a good round sum for a fast line of mail steamers to the east coast of South America. If she will do this I am assured that the Argenting Repub-lic will come forth and pay her share, and in time the business will so grow as to make such a steamship line selftry at the expense of others, and the as to make such a steamship line self-supporting. There is now considerably more than \$100,000,000 worth of trade between the United States and Atlantic South America. We have a big trade with Brazil and our exchanges with Arcenting annually amount fo about Argentina annually amount to about \$16,000,000. We sell also to Uruguay and Paraguay and with the establish-ment of fast ships we would have a chance at a great part of the com-merce between these countries and Europe

opposite direction and maintaining its

ther condensation, increase of tempera-ture, and renewed ascent with the same results. (4) The mixture of currents of

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air from different directions.



JOHN BARPETT,

Our New Minister to Panama.

"Yes, and it is growing every year. The foreign frade of the Argentine Re-rublic is now annually worth \$360,00, 600. This is far more than the foreign commerce of China, with its 400,000,000 inhabitants. Every Argentine family is equal to five Chinese families as far as its purchases of foreign goods are concerned. There are only 5,000,000 people in Argentina, but they are white people, with the same wants that we have and with the money 'to satisfy those wants. The country is growing first in population. It will have 15,000,-600 instead of 5,000,000 within a few years, and its foreign trade will be worth amore than \$1,000,000,000 per year. It is a great country."

It is a great country." THE UNITED STATES OF SOUTH "Tell me something about the Ar-gentine Republic, Mr. Barrett?" said L "I hardly know where to begin," said the minister. "Argentina is an empire of enormous possibilities. It is to South America what the United States is to North America II is a white man's

America what the United states is to North America. It is a white man's country with a white man's climate. It lies at about the same distance from the equator that our country does, and It raises similar crops. "Argentina has a vast area of fertile "Argentina has a vast area of fertile lands. If you will take all the United States east of the Mississippi and the

States east of the Mississippi and the fier of states which lie directly west of that river—that is, Minnesota, Iowa,

But does this commerce amount to much?"
"Yes, and it is growing every year. The foreign frade of the Argentine Republic. That territory about as large as the Argentine Republic. That territory has fully as much fertile land and the capacity to support as many people. It is a land of great rivers, including the Rio de la Plata system, up which the same wants that we have and with the money to satisfy hose wants. The country is growing is to population. It will have 15,000,000 thistead of 5,000,000 per year. It is a great country."
"Tell me something about the Argentine Republic, Mr. Barrett?" said I. "Thardly know where to begin, "said is minister. "Argenting as nout the Argentine Republic, Mr. Barrett?" said I. "I hardly know where to begin, "said is minister. "Argenting is an empire if enormous possibilities. It is to South

Try is by no means developed. There is room there for 100,000,000 cattle and 200,000,000 sheep, while the wheat terri-tory, if it were all cultivated, could feed the most of Europe."

A NEW RACE IN FORMATION.

"How about the people, Mr. Barrett?" I asked. "They are a strong people," was the Anglo-Saxon, just as we have the best of the Anglo-Saxons with a slight sprinkling of the Latins. The original settlers of Argentina came from Spain, but they were mogily from the north-ern part of that country and their chil-dren and children's children have grown up in the colder regions of South America. They have been improved by the more invigorating climate or Ar-gentina. Another large element is the Italian, which is composed of immi-grants from northern italy, and an-other is French. More than one-third of all the people in the country are foreigners, and 50 per cent of the foreigners, and 50 per cent of the foreigners are Italians. About 92 per cent of the immigrants have been of the Latin race, the remaining 8 per cent being made up of British, Danes, Swiss, Portuguese and Russians. All of these different elements are mixing together. The races are Intermarrying and out of the teace the years the year of the set The races are intermarrying togener. The races are intermarrying and out of them vill come the Argentine race of the future. The new generation in all cases seems to be proud of being Argentines, just as the children of dur immigrants are proud to call them-selves Americans."

THE METROPOLIS OF SOUTH AMERICA.

"How do the people live in Argen-tina, Mr. Barrett?" I asked, "on farms or in cities?"

"There are a great many on the farme," replied the minister, "but by no means so large a proportion as in the United States. About one-fifth of all the people in the republic live in Buenos Ayres and its suburos. That eity is by far the most important in the country Rosario common next with 125. country, Rosario coming next with 125,-000 and Tucuman in the far north with 50,000, Cordova has, I judge, about 50,-

⁰⁰⁰. "Buenos Ayres is a wonder," confin-ued Minister Barrett. "It is the biggest city on the South American continent, the biggest Spanish-speaking city in the world. It has 915,000 within its bor-ders and with its suburbs it numbers more than a million. It is a progressive city and is as up to date as any city on the North American continent. It has excellent street cars and electric lights, and its sanitary condition is as good as excellent street cars and electric lights, and its sanitary condition is as good as that of the cities of the United States. It is a town of wide streets and big build-ings. It has libraries, literary societies and good public schools. It has good newspapers, and one of its journals, "La Prensa," has the finest newspaper building of the whole world. It is a city of big banks, of enormous capital, of stock exchanges whose business runs. city of big banks, of enormous capital, of stock exchanges whose business runs, high into the tens of millions, of fine clubs and of live twentieth century people. In the other capitals of South America the people stop business from 11 until 2 for breakfast and a slesta. Buenos Ayres does business all day long and the streets are thronged from daylight until dark. Indeed, the town makes me think of New York and Chi-cago rather than the ordinary South cago rather than the ordinary South American city."

ROOSEVELT AMONG THE GAU-CHOS.

French. "What do the common people am

"What do the common people among the Argentines think of us, Mr. Bar-rett?" I asked. "They are very much interested in the United States," replied Minister Barrett. "I traveled over a great part of the country, spending some time on the farms, or estancias, and meeting all classes of the people. I talked now and then with the gauchos, or cowboys, and

Among the Gauchos-American Trade and How it Should be Pushed. being made out of the best element of i was surprised to find they knew so i much about the Yankees and even about President Roosevelt. I remember of the Anglo-Saxons with a slight the linge rates that I visited. I was the linge rates minister who had ever gone to that part of the country, and when the cowboys learned that I repre-sented the United States and had come from North America they wanted to see

The "Yankee Peril" and the Monroe Doctrine-How We Stand Among the Argentines-American Steamers Needed for American Trade-The Argentine Depublic or the United States of South America-A New Race in Formation-South America's Biggest City-President Roosevelt

> from North America they wanted to see me. There was a great crowd of them employed on the estancia. They came together and I made a speech to them through their foreman, in which I said I should be very glad to answer any questions they would like to make as to my country of its people. They were much interceted, and, though very backward at first, they finally said there was one thing they would like to know, and that was whether I was per-sonally acquainted with the President of the United States, Mr. Roosevelt. I told them I had the honor of knowing him personally and being one of his friends. They then asked if it were really true that he had lived part of his life as a cowboy and could really ride a life as a cowboy and could really ride a bucking horse. I told them it was so, whereat they were very much delight-ed, evidently thinking that it must be a free country where a cowboy could become President."

AMERICAN TRADE IN ARGENTINA

The conversation here turned to American trade wild the Argentine Re-public, and I asked Mr. Barrett what should be done to increase it.

public, and I asked Mr. Barrett what should be done to increase it. "I have already told you that we need new steamship connections." was the reply. "We need also new banking connections. There ought to be a great American hank in Buenos Ayres, or, better still, a branch of one of our bis-gest New York banking institutions. The banks of Argentina are strong. "Some of them have as much as \$80-000,000, silver, on deposit at one time. There is one bank which has a capital of 50 millions. The American bank should be able to do business in the large citles, and it would find plenty to do. It would control the exchanges on New York, and would form a place where Argentine exporters could lin-quire about the business standing of firms in the United States, and where our exporters could ascertain the busi-ness standing of men in Argentina. This is one of the great troubles with our trade at present. Most of it is carried on through foreign hands, and infor-mation as to the responsibility of pur-chasers is lamentably lacking." "I think we should have more Ameri-can firms in Argentina. Our biggest in-stitutions should have their branch es-stabilishments there, and they should drum the country with their own sales-men. The American will work two hours where the Argentine agent works

men. The American will work two hours where the Argentine agent works half an hour, and he will do much more business in the same time. As it is now the field is a comparatively new one. the held is a comparatively new one. Argentina is a country like ours, a new land, with a pushing people. There are great possibilities for American trade, but energetic Americans are needed to build it up and to fight for it in competition with the English and Germans, with the Italians. Spanish and French."

ABOUT URUGUAY.

of the richest on the continent. It has

"I suppose you saw something of Uruguay during your stay in South America, Mr. Barrett?" "Yes: I visited Montevideo, and met the principal Uurguayan officials. That country, although comparatively small for a South American republic, is one of the richest on the continent. It has

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excellent lands, and parts of it are as fortile as the best parts of Argentina. It is a cattle country, having about 37,000,000 acrea of pasturage. It also taises a great deal of wheat and corn. One of its chief exports is hides, which are sent by the shiploads to the United States. We bought in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000 worth of hides and skins from Uruguay last year, and we sent about a million and a half dollars' worth of American goods there." "What kind of a place is Montevi-deo?" excellent lands, and parts of it are as

deo?" "It is one of the finest cities on the South American continent. It lies right on the sea on a tongue of land so shaped that the rains wash its streets clean. It has fine buildings, street cars and electric lights and all sanitary im-provements. They are now dredging out the harbor and improving the city in other ways."

HOW BRAZIL GROWS.

In other ways." HOW BRAZIL GROWS. "What is going on in Brazil?" "Brazil is in a very good condition," said Minister Earrett. "I stopped for a time in Rio Janeiro, and saw other cities along the coast. The country is improving, and its vast resources are being slowly developed. Brazil is an empire in extent. It is as large as the United States without Alaska and our outlying possessions, longer from north to south than from Pittsburg to San Francisco, and wider than from New York to Sait Lake. The country has all sorts of resources. In the south there are lands of much the same character as Argentina, where cattle can be reared, farther north are the coffee countries, which produce the most of the coffee of the Amazon is gathered most of the rubber used all over the globe. Brazil has gold mines, coal mines and diamond mines. Parts of the country have never been prospected, and there are areas now wild which will some time support a vast population. As it is now, Brazil has almost half of all the people of South America and al-most half the territory. It is a wonder. all the people of South America and al-most half the territory. It is a wonder-ful country, and one of enermous possibilities.

FRANK G. CARPENTER,

She Tried Five Doctors.

She Tried Five Doctors. Mrs. Frances L. Sales, of Missouri Val-ley. Ia, writes: "I have been afflicted with kidney trouble five years; had severa pains in my back and a frequent desire to urinate. When riding I experienced much pain over the region of the kidneys. I tried five physicians without benefit and then concluded to try Foloy's Kidney Cure. After taking three \$1.00 bottles I was completely cured." F. J. Hill Drug Co.

THE KOLITZ SPECIAL

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Magnetizable alloys from practically | four, and in a paper to the Royal Me teorological society he describes the following: (1) The forced ascent of moist air by the slopes of mountains. (2) A mass of air invading rather sud-denly another mass moving from an non-magnetic elements is the interest-ing and surprising report of F. Heusler ing and surprising report of F. Heusier. An alloy of copper with 26.5 per cent of manganese and 14.6 per cent of aluminum gave the best results, and showed strong susceptibility to magne-tization, which was increased by boiling in toluce for two days. With the alumiflow below the opposing current which it displaces. (3) The ascent of more of In touce for two days, with the audit-num reduced to 3.6 per cent the alloy reased to be magnetic. Tin in place of the aluminum had a similar effect, and arsenic, autimony, bismuth and boron also yielded magnetizable alloys. It displaces. (3) The ascent of more or less moist air through heavier and cold-er air to a height where condensation of vapor takes place, increased radia-tion of heat towards space, and often electrical developments producing fur-The erstwhile ridiculed idea of the transmutation of the elements is likely to become a subject of experiment by sober twentieth century chemists. Sir Wm. Ramsay suggests that the im-mense energy of radium may be made to cause constructive chemical change such, for example, as that of bromine into todine

The chief causes of rain are stated by the Hon, F. A. Rollo Russell to be only

Magnetizable alloys from practically nalloy of copper with 26.5 per cent of manganese and 14.6 per cent of

Serum obtained from animals inocul-ated with the pollen toxin of golden-rod has been experimented with as a rem-edy for hay-fever, and a report of ten well-developed cases shows gratifying results in the treatment of nine. The application of the serum to the nose re-lieves hay-asthma, but has no effect upon similar conditions due to other complete. omplaints.

Mixtures of zinc and aluminum in various proportions have yielded nine different well-defined alloys.

A novel device for making visible the A novel device for making visible the variability in the revolutions of an en-gine has been brought out by Dr. Ber-kitz, an Austrian, and consists of a heavy disc or fly wheel mounted loosely on the engine shaft and driven by the latter through an elastic magnetic A new German anti-friction metal

ling again with graphite, and re-intro ducing into the bath, the operations be-ing continued until the required diam-eter is reached. Friction on the alloy produced in this way slowly releases the particles of graphite, which then ict as a lubricant

Poisoning by white of egg has been reported by J. R. Clemens in a boy of fourteen months. The addition of the white of an egg to his usual milk diet caused him to be suddenly seized with an attack of nettle-rash, with greatly an attack of hettle-rash, with greatly swollen face and cars, and alarming collapse. Injections of strychine seemed to rescue him from death. A repetition of the milk and egg meal brought a similar attack a few days-later, a third attack followed the eat-ing of custord and after eating gingering of custard, and after eating ginger-bread in which two eggs had been used

the child's feet became extremely swol-len and covered with purple spots.

An even temperature is a chief re-quisite for magnetic observatories. A week's record at Cheltenham Observa-tory showed a range inside of only about one degree, but outside the range had been about fifty degrees. Multiple walls packed with thick layers of dry sawdust are the means taken to se-cure this heat insulation. Great quan-tities of sawdust are necessary, the Sitka Observatory having used 3,000 sacks.

bath until a deposit of copper covers | ible are expected to settle the question |

A man that compounds or invents some-hings that is just a little better than the next best thing. Is certainly entitled to the best share of the profits to be derived from the sale of the article. So he pat-ents or copyrights to protect his inter-ests. Patented goods are good goods, poor goods are never patented. We have 20 years of trial behind us to give us the assurance that we have the best medicine compound for the cure of dyspepsia, sick-headaches, biliousness, indigestion and all stomach disorders. We protect the pub-lit as well as ourselves by keeping the formula a secret, as long as we make it we know it is made right and it cures these diseases. Druggists tell us that it is the one medicine that the sale is ever on the increase. To get the best remedy for dyspensia or indigestion ask the druggists for Dr. Gunn's Improved Liver Pilis, price zie, per box, only one for a dose. An invasion by ants of an office at Everley, England, was lately resisted by spreading about pieces of paper roaked in peppermint oil. The ants disappeared within half an hour, and

mine advocates.

dianer?

ground? 'Gladly.

said the slim youth

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SLOW GOING.

Dr. James M. Anders of Philadelphia

who recently pointed out that very riolent athletic exercise had harmful

"My friend is six feet tall, and he

" 'Indeed. I would, 'I carry- about one hundred and flifty pounds more weight than you, and that, in a hun-dred yards dush, ought to entitle me to

five yards handicap.' "''I'll give you five yards handicape,'

Kn@w It Too Well.

have not returned.

The use of electricity in agriculture is a subject of much study and experi-ment in France and other European countries. In Belgium, Guarini is teachcountries. In Beigium, Guarni is teach-ing that plant life is an electrical phe-nomenon that can be regulated at will, and he has shown that a potted plant enclosed in a metallic cage dies in sun-light, because the atmospheric electricity and electric radiations from the sun are cut off, but a plant in absolute darkness can produce fruit larger, finer "I should like to see all the more violent forms of athelics reduced to the moderation that a fat friend of and more quickly than in the ordinary course of electric treatment be judicial. course or electric treatment be judicial-ly applied. By high-tension continuous current dynamos, he would apply the electrical treatment at will. The fu-ture farmer, he contends, will be a trained electrician, and from a board at the farm will direct the germination end growth of his matter. weighs 200 pounds. One day an slim youth said to him: "'You, I fancy, can't do much in the and growth of his potatoes, cabbages way of running.' "'Oh, I don't know,' my friend re-plied, 'Would you like to race me for and turnips.

The new gold extracting process of Body, the Belgian chemist, depends up-on the addition of subhur instead of its elimination. Much gold is combined with pyrites, from which separation has been difficult, but the subhuration by means of special salts at a cherry red heat for a relatively short time pro-duces a disaggregation, and transforms the pyrites into a product that can be easily worked. In Italy, where the pro-cess is receiving much attention, ore is being treated for \$2 or \$3 per ton. The process is of further interest as con-firming the theory that placers are due to volcanic action, and that rich sources of combined gold in a volcanic matrix are to be expected near placers of free are to be expected near placers of free gold.

The world's great collections of met-eorites have been those of Vienna, Lon-don and Paris, bût the largest number of falls is now represented in the Ward-Coonley collection in its temporary New York home. Of about 680 meteorites known, this collection contains 603, or 43 more than the Vienna colection. The specimens number about 1,600, with a total weight of 5,509 pounds.

Astronomèrs are uncertain whether the planet Mercury rotates in about 24 hours or in 88 days. Spots now vis-

The influence of health upon mental activity has been receiving attention from Prof. Robert MacDougall, of New York. From the traits of five American men of science, as estimated by twelve independent judges, he infers that ex-ecutive ability, with breadth and sanity of mind, vary directly with physical health, but is inclined to suspect that general mental efficiency is promoted by conditions of unsound health. The central nervous endowment, quickness and clearness of grasp appear to be independent of the health. The virtues of will-energy, courage, capacity for leadership-fall off rapidly with ex-treme weakness, but are often highly developed in medium health. Reason-ableness, unselfishness and the like appear to belong neither to the strong nor to the frail or nervously unstable, Emotional sensibility and refinement reach a maximum in the delicate and a minimum in the strong. PATENT MEDICINES.



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BLOOD Is the worst dis-case on earth, yet to easiest to cure where to use the easiest to cure where to use where the easiest to cure the skin sores to the skin s " Take your place five yards behind ne,' he said to his opponent, 'and when I count three, start. But you can your time. I am going to take mine." "None of that hash for me." "I suppose you're afraid to eat it be-cause you don't know what it is made of," observed the new boarder. "Not at all. I'm' afraid to eat it be-cause I do know what it is made of."

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