

FADS of COLLEGE MEN.

IT IS said that the term "fad" is derived from the initials of the phrase "for a day." If so its meaning could not be better illustrated than in student clothes out at the University of Pennsylvania and in the neighboring college communities. Fashions change in the student world with a rapidity that even bewilders the professional haberdashers and clothiers, who theoretically ought to know several fads in advance which way the coin will flow on a new fad. The prevailing impression that students suddenly follow the men's fashion journals is not borne out by the facts. Students in a large measure lead the procession, instead of bringing up the rear. It was college men who popularized the soft straw, the stock, pumps and the broad cuffs on trousers. The custom of wearing

necktie, shirt and socks of a harmonious shade was in full swing out on Old Penn's campus before Chestnut street fully woke up to the fact that there was something new in style. Of course, university men quite generally affect a style that is too extreme to be serviceable. But young men in the business world seem quite content to follow in their footsteps at a modified pace. The use of green peak caps this spring started in this way, and the present resurrection of bow ties and ready collars. Fraternities hatbands on broad brimmed straw, as might be expected, are reflected in the meaningless fancy hats downtown. The typical fop that serves to point the moral of the usefulness of a four-year collegiate course may never be heard of after graduation, but he can have and actually does have one title to distinction—he leads the fashion parade.—Philadelphia Record.

EFFECT OF FORESTS UPON STREAM FLOW

The forest service is planning experiments to determine the relation of forests to stream flow. Although observations have already been made by the forest service along this line, yet they have been very general in character, which has allowed only the drawing of tentative conclusions. In order to secure reliable data upon such a vital subject it is necessary to select permanent sites adaptable to stream flow experiments, that the observations may be extended over a number of years. Two watersheds will be chosen in the different forests in this state, having an area of not more than 200 acres preferably 200, one of them to be covered with dense forest and the other entirely devoid of forest growth, or only sparse woods. The two watersheds will have a rugged topography, the slopes at an angle ranging between 50 and 35 degrees, and rocky or clayey soils rather than deep, sandy loam. The areas chosen will be as near together as possible, and in no case more than eight miles apart. Near the mouth of each stream, which drains the two watersheds it is planned to build small dams, with sluices, at which the stream flow will be measured by self-registering instruments. On each watershed there will be established ordinary rain gages at the lowest intermediate and highest points, and one automatic rain gage. The springs within each watershed will be located and numbered. Within the lower course of the streams there will be constructed, whenever possible, boxes for catching and determining the amount of sediment carried by them. A number of borings will be made at various points within the watersheds to determine the fluctuations of the ground water, and evaporation measurements will be taken. An effort will be made in conducting these experiments to account for every drop of water that falls on the watersheds, so that definite data for comparison should be obtained within a comparatively few years.—Bulletin of Forestry Service.

CELEBRATE JULY 24TH.

At Wandanore something doing all day. Base ball, swimming matches, horse races, Paine's Fire Works at night.

SMALLPOX IN THE UNITED STATES

With almost 10,000 cases of smallpox reported in the United States in the first four months of the year by the Federal marine hospital service, it certainly cannot be said that smallpox as an epidemic disease has been overcome. The great change is that the disease is no longer anything like what it once was in virulence. Most of the cases are mild, and some are so slight that the diagnosis is difficult. The ex-

ceptional cases of victims who have never been vaccinated and who get the disease in its worst form do not serve to alarm a community. And even 50 or 100 cases of the mild form in one of the smaller cities, no uncommon thing of today, do not produce the same effect as they did formerly. Illinois is unfortunately the worst state in the Union for this disease. While Chicago, owing to its steady watchfulness of the health authorities, is almost exempt, having had only 11 cases in four months, the state as a whole has had 1,275 cases, or more than one-eighth of the total for the country. Under such conditions one may well regret that the Legislature did not see fit to pass the bill for giving better protection by vaccination. This is especially true since even the slightest attacks of the disease—so light as to be hardly noticeable—may form when the infection reaches some person not well protected physically against it.

In England there has been some increasing laxity in local and central administrative regulations. Not long ago the postmaster general issued an order excusing postal employees from periodical re-vaccinations, though not excusing any one from original vaccination. This is being sharply criticized since it has once been vaccinated, re-vaccination within a reasonable number of years can hardly be ever injurious, or even uncomfortable, while it is certain to extend the duration of the original protection, primarily to the vaccinated individual, and secondarily to the community.

McClellan's Symphony Orchestra. At Salt Lake, on ship "Leviathan" every evening. It's a Real Treat.

A CURIOUS TOMB.

One of the most curious tombs in the United Kingdom is in County Wexford. In it is laid the body of one of that curious body—the Resurrectionists. One portion of the tomb is a furnished chamber, with a table and a few chairs. On the table will be found at any time a dainty meal of considerable dimensions, with a fowl, a ham, a leg of mutton, and the necessary drinkables. The departed Resurrectionist provides by his will that this meal shall be laid each fortnight, and if the meal is untouched in the meantime, it shall be given to the poor and a fresh meal laid. So far the meal has been untouched, though rumors spread round the district from time to time that in spirit form the gentleman has appeared and has enjoyed his meal. Curious stories are told of poor people to whom the ham or the leg of mutton has been given being awakened in the

There are all kinds of summer appetizers but none are needed when the food is made

HUSLER'S FLOUR.

night by strange rappings on their doors and windows, and even by demands in a grim voice for a portion of the food which has been distributed. As a consequence, and probably for another sad reason, it has come to be the practice to consume the food immediately it is brought home. It is the only way to counteract the envy of the spirit, with whom, apparently, hunger is constantly present.—Dundee Advertiser.

SPEEDING UP.

This has been called an age of labor-saving machinery. It might more properly be called a time-saving age. The many inventions which save labor have for their object greater speed fully as much, if not more, than the saving of labor. The railroads spend millions in equipment to reduce the running time. Large sums are expended to build ocean steamers to clip a few hours from the number required in crossing the ocean, and people pay handsomely for the privilege of riding on the fastest boats. Buildings which formerly required years to erect are now completed and occupied in months.

In all these a human endeavor this speed goal is manifest. It is not alone the man whose business is urgent who takes the fast trains and the fast boats. They are sought just as eagerly by those on pleasure bent, with whom time is no object except the consuming desire for speed. It is the same way with our sports. The ball magnates at the close of every season meet and seek to devise means of cutting a few minutes from the time required to play a game. The automobile is supplanting the horse as a pleasure vehicle, chiefly for the reason that it responds to the speed mania.

Floating at Salt Lake—It's Glorious.

CHURCH NOTICES

The regular Twenty-first quarterly conference of the Pioneer stake of Zion will convene Sunday, July 25th, 1909, at 10 a. m. in the stake hall. Sessions will be held at the tabernacle at 2 p. m., and in the evening at 6:30 p. m., in the stake hall. An evening meeting will be held in the city wards. The high priests' quorum of the Salt Lake stake will meet in the Seventeenth ward hall, at 10 a. m., Sunday, July 25.

The regular monthly meeting of the Liberty stake Relief society will be held in the Ninth ward chapel Thursday, July 22, at 2 p. m.

TEMPLE NOTICES.

The Salt Lake temple will close Friday evening, June 25, and reopen on Monday, Aug. 2.

JOSEPH F. SMITH.

The St. George temple will close on Friday, July 2, 1909, and reopen on Tuesday, August 31, 1909.

DAVID H. CANNON.

The Manti temple will close July 23, 1909, and reopen Sept. 1, 1909.

LEWIS ANDERSON, President.

Logan temple will close on Friday, July 30, and reopen on Tuesday, September 1, 1909.

WM. BUDGE, President.

A Swim at Salt Lake—It's Great.

LEGAL BLANKS.

Of every character and description, arranged from the best legal forms, and brought strictly up to date. A supply always on hand at the Desert News Book Store.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

The quarrying of lithographic stone is the unique industry of the little German town of Solenhofen, about 45 miles south of Nuremberg. The material is a compact limestone of peculiar texture and a yellowish-gray or bluish-gray color, hard bluish stones being the more valuable, and Consul H. W. Harris of Nuremberg reports that the known area containing these stones is not more than four or five miles long by two or three wide. This little spot has supplied the world's lithographic stones for more than a century, while the supply promises to last at least one or two centuries longer. The deposit is in layers of half an inch to six or seven inches thick, extending from the surface to a depth of 100 feet or more, and much broken and worthless rock is contained. Not more than one-twelfth of the stone removed is marketable, much of this having small value on account of the small sizes of the clear pieces. The industry employs 1,200 men, and the product goes to all civilized countries, the leading buyers being Germany, France, Italy and the United States, in the order named.

The curious toy motor of Lucien

Fourmier, lately awarded the grand prize at a French exhibition, seems at first to furnish energy from nothing. A shallow vessel is mounted horizontally on an axle, with a heavy, loose-fitting rod passing at right angles through it, and the ends of axle and rod are connected by cords of hemp. When liquid is poured into the vessel, the two lower cords are soaked and shrink, forcing the rod up. This raises the center of gravity, and the upper end of the rod falls, turning the axle and immersing the other pair of cords. Evaporation relaxes the top cords, so that the rod is again pushed up. Slow rotation can be thus kept up, and with several rods and sets of cords, it can be made fairly regular and continuous.

Late cancer research has shown that the disease exists among all races of men, as well as in domestic and wild animals, and that liability to it is greatest in the last third of the life span.

Nickle having come into extensive use in the kitchen, it is important to know what action food substances have on it, and how its compounds may affect a person eating food containing them. Late Russian experiments are reassuring on both points. Starch, sugar, and apple vessels took up a small amount of the metal—about 0.0002 with some foods to as much as 2 per cent when the acid products of the food were present. This contained 4 per cent of citric acid and 5 per cent of common salt had only 0.144 per cent of nickel after boiling three hours in a nickel vessel and then standing 11 hours in the same vessel. The physiological effects of nickel salts were slight, while there was no evidence to connect the body after repeated doses. Nickel in quantities up to a quarter of a gram daily, in the form of lactate or butyrate, was given to two dogs for 212 days, with no result; and a dog that died after taking 9.7 grams (about a third of an ounce) in 40 days had no nickel in its body. Its death had been due to some other cause. Doses as large as one to two grams daily were necessary to give any symptoms of poisoning.

The leather substitute of Jules-Prosser Gauthier, a French chemist, is a combination of rubber with vegetable, animal or mineral fibers, and is claimed to give a material of high quality and low price. With 80 per cent of rubber and 20 per cent of pure or mixed rubber good results are obtained, the proportions being varied to five different pliancy and tenacity. The sheets, with or without leather bands and glued together with melted rubber, or they may be impregnated with rubber and compressed in molds or consolidated under rolls. If desired the product can be vulcanized.

Instead of being obsolete and simple an interesting relic, the watch of various forms is a twentieth century necessity. A machinist authority points out that for such purposes as timing machinery, the watch has been in twist drill manufacture, where seconds or minutes must be gaged accurately, nothing serves like the hourglass, with its right amount of sand. Accuracy to fractions of a second can be had much more easily by watching the hands of a watch.

The art of the dyer is one of great importance in Persia, and the secrets of special colors are carefully guarded in certain families, and have been handed down from father to son for many generations. A warning to would-be buyers of high-grade oriental rugs has been given by U. S. Consul W. P. Doty of Tabriz. A prudent buyer that only vegetable dyes and fixatives have been used should be secured for unknown vendors are almost certain to sell rugs dyed with chemical dyes, a lot of which though they give different qualities—are liable to change on the first exposure to bright sunlight. Since their first introduction, about 1860, these artificial dyes have been steadily increasing; the cost being only one-third or one-half as much as that of the vegetable dyes. The cultivation of the madder plant, which yields more than 80 of the finest shades of red and yellow, has greatly declined in Persia, and the demand for the root is now small. Between 30 and 40 shades of yellow are given by the shell of the pomegranate. Perhaps 50 varieties of blue are given by indigo, and for the best blacks and other coloring material it is said that there are employed hundreds of herbs and varieties of bark, vegetables and even some animal matter. Iron filings are used for a cheap and fugitive black.

The treating of skin diseases by powerful light rays is rapidly becoming popular in Europe, and elaborate equipments, costing up to \$50,000, are being provided. A motor-car fitted with X-ray apparatus is to make regular tours over a large district in Belgium. A London expert has distributed 50 X-ray machines in English hospitals and leading physicians are finding it desirable to give attention to light-healing. Besides the X-rays and the electric light baths, there is the "infra-red" light, which, producing intense heat, is used to draw the blood to some particular part of the body.

The "perpetual lamp" of Prof. Molesch is a glass flask containing a supporting a colony of phosphorescent bacteria. The light is less than that of a candle, but is sufficient for photography, and germinating peas and lettuce turn to it as a source of energy. Being without heat rays, it represents the much-sought cold light.

NEW CATALOGUE,

JANUARY 1, 1909,

CHURCH WORKS.

We will send our new catalogue to any address—FREE. Brought up to date at the end of the year. All the standard Church works included.

THE DESERT NEWS.

"The Paris."

Thursday The Big Day



AND WE will make it one of the greatest bargain days in the history of the house. EVERYTHING IN READY-TO-WEAR AT THE GREATEST REDUCTIONS.

Many sample lines just received will be offered at less than the cost to manufacture.

A few of the items are mentioned here. Your inspection is invited.

Summer Wash Suits

Long semi-fitting coat—the skirt, the gored model and extra full. The material, the Repp and Indian head. The colors are the tan, pink, blue, lavender, white and the fancy stripe. Sizes from 32 to 42. **\$3.95** at..... **\$3.95**

\$3.75 Lawn Jumper Dresses, \$1.50

Made of a fine quality of the fancy figured lawn. Made up in the Princess jumper style. A good assortment of colors. All sizes, **\$1.50** at..... **\$1.50**

Skirts That Are \$5.95

Regular \$9, \$10, \$12 and \$15.00 Values. The Handsomest Line of Skirts Ever Shown.

Tuesday morning we had on sale Four Hundred Skirts, selling about half the lot. Yesterday we received another big shipment—the same values—the entire lot will be placed on sale this morning. There are dozens of different styles as well as materials to choose from. They are without doubt the best line of skirts ever shown in the city at \$9.00, \$12.00 and \$15.00. Tomorrow you choose from the lot at..... **\$5.95**

\$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00 WAISTS, 98c

Shirt Waists for All—An Immense Sample Line—Dozens of Styles to Choose From.

Made of the fine White Lawn, daintily trimmed with lace insertion, tucks and embroidery, lace trimmed collar. Also several styles in the low neck effect, and without doubt the most exquisite line of waists for the price ever shown in the city. All sizes at.... **98c**

MUSLIN UNEERWEAR SPECIALS

Muslin DRAWERS, 23c. Regular 40c quality, tucked and lace trimmed. All sizes at..... **23c**

CORSET COVERS, 39c. Beautiful quality material, lace trimmed. All sizes. Regular 60c quality at..... **39c**

NIGHT DRESSES, 75c. Regular \$1.25 values, made of an extra good quality material nicely trimmed at..... **75c**

75c Muslin Petticoats, 49c. 60c Muslin Drawers, 39c

DRESS SKIRTS, \$1.25

Two hundred and fifty were placed on sale this morning at 8:30 sharp. A new line just received. The materials are the Repp-Duck and Indian Head. Nicely made up and extra full. Colors Pink, Blue, Fancy Stripes, Tan and White. All sizes, at.... **\$1.25**

WEATHER FORECAST—FAIR TONIGHT AND THURSDAY.



Thousands are Buying Now for Future Use.

Alert, enterprising buyers are taking advantage of the marvelously low prices in effect during this Forced Removal Sale and are laying away a supply of Clothing and Furnishings sufficient to last them for months. It is the greatest bargain event ever presented to the people of this state. The terrific price reductions must continue until we dispose of at least half our present stock.

Men's Suits

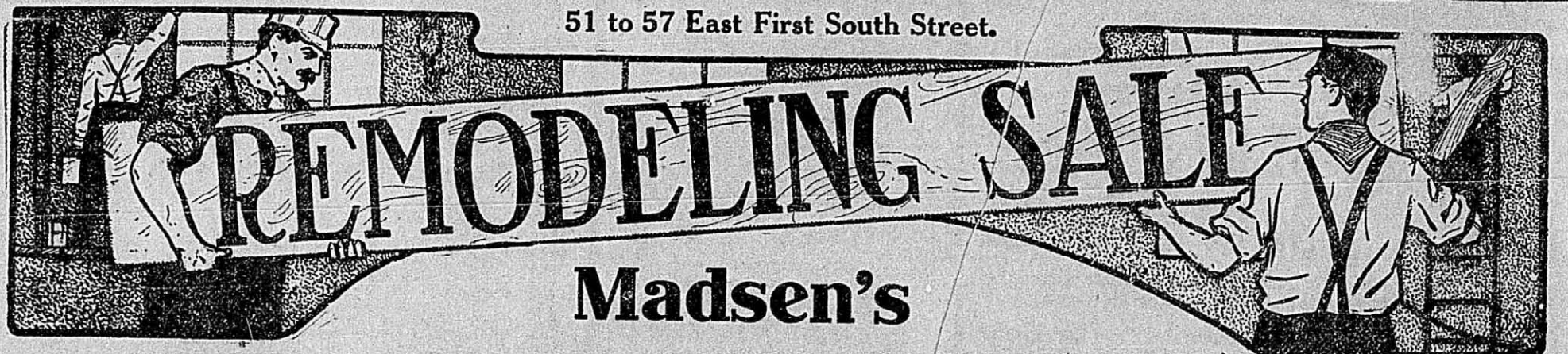
Our entire stock of Men's Suits is included in the complete slaughter. All blues, blacks, and pattern goods without a single reservation. You may now choose from hundreds of the latest styles and nobbiest patterns.

Gardner \$10.00 Suits—	\$ 7.00
Removal Sale Price	
Gardner \$12.00 Suits—	\$ 9.00
Removal Sale Price	
Gardner \$15.00 Suits—	\$11.00
Removal Sale Price	
Gardner \$18.00 Suits—	\$13.50
Removal Sale Price	
Gardner \$20.00 Suits—	\$15.00
Removal Sale Price	
Gardner \$25.00 Suits—	\$19.00
Removal Sale Price	
Gardner \$30.00 Suits—	\$22.50
Removal Sale Price	
Gardner \$35.00 Suits—	\$26.50
Removal Sale Price	
Gardner \$40.00 Suits—	\$30.00
Removal Sale Price	

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When Madsen has a sale it means a real cut in prices. We will give you quality for your money and know you will be pleased and receive satisfaction for every dollar you spend during this sale.

Everything In Our Store Must go at a Sacrifice— **20% to 50% Discount**

A complete line of Porch Furniture, Refrigerators and Go-Carts must go at ACTUAL COST.

Our stock must be reduced to one-half in order to carry out our plans for remodeling our store.