VALENTINES SENT TO WRONG ADDRESS

Judge Morse Rectifies Errors of The Matchmaker at Friday Matinee.

MUCH CHEESE BUT NO BUTTER

Incidents in the Domestic Life of the Brasschs Related for the Edification of His Honor.

Because she can earn more money at her profession than her husband, Mrs. Clara R. Brassch, a slight, but determined-looking woman, testified yesterday before Judge Morse in divorce court, that Thomas A. Brassch, who is employed as a machinist at the Rio Grande shops, has been unable to provide for her and her children. For this reason she asks for a divorce, in order to manage her own affairs without being incumbered by a man.

Although she has permitted Brassch to live in the same house with her, they do not speak. What conferences they have had, they have carried on like foreign embassadors, through special messengers.

In her testimony, Mrs. Brassch charges her husband with gross mismanagement of financial affairs.

"For instance, Brassch brought two kinds of cheese home to supper one night," she said, "but there was no butter in the house. That is a sample of how he does things."

Mrs. Brassch is a skilled corset maker and earns $200 a month when she can give her entire attention to her work. Brassch earns $100 a month, but for the past nine months he has been getting only $8 a week from the union while he has been out on a strike with his fellow employes in the shops. During this time they have become indebted for $80 worth of groceries and have several other accounts against them.

OWNS HER OWN HOME.

Mrs. Brassch owns her own house at No. 640 south Eighth West street where she lives. It is incumbered by a mortgage of $200, which she says she will be able to pay off herself. The case was called yesterday to show cause why Brassch should not pay temporary alimony while his wife is suffering from a fall which injurled her side. The court dismised the order saying that Mrs. Brassch seemed perfectly able to provide for herself.

In the complaint Mrs. Brassch says they were married in Harrison, Wis., on March 10, 1896. They have two children. Mrs. Brassch asks for their custody stating that their father is not fit to have charge of them.

REFORM MEASURES FAIL.

Unable to reform her husband after she had got him away from his associates in Butte, Mont., Mrs. E. Virginia Wright, a young and handsome woman, was granted a divorce from Edwn Wright, proprietor of the Wright Cigar company on east Second South street. In her testimony she said that Wright had been intoxicated nearly every night for the last five years. When he came home on the night of Dec. 2, 1908, she declares that he struck her in the face and knocked her down. Her two children, Harry C. Wright, and Irene Wright, a beautiful girl, took the stand and testified that they preferred to remain in the custody of their mother, which was granted. Wright, who is considereddd wealthy, allowed the case to go by default. It is understood that a settlement of the property has been agreed upon. They were married on March 21, 1887, in Butte, Mont., where Wright first engaged in the wholesale cigar business.

FORMER WIFE ENGAGED.

When he read the announcement of of the engagement of his former wife, Mrs. Amelia R. Stockdale, a school teacher, and that she was going to Portland, Or., W. H. Stockdale sought to restrain her from taking their child out of the jurisdiction of the court. After hearing the evidence in the case, Judge Morse dismissed the order stating that Mrs. Stockdale had been given the custody of the child and could take it out of the state if she desired. The child, a boy, 6 years old, is living with Mrs. J. E. Leffler in Waterloo.

Albert N. Jarvis, deputy street supervisor of Salt Lake, who was cited into court on an order to show cause, was ordered to pay $25 attorney's fees and $25 a month temporary alimony to his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Jarvis, while the case is pending. They were married in La Crosse, Wis. They have three children. Two of them are staying in the east with Jarvis' folks and the other is living with his wife's mother in the east.

After being deserted for 13 years, Mrs. Alice J. Moore of 309 east First South street secured a divorce from James L. Moore on the charge of desertion. They were married in Purcell, Indian Territory on Jan. 27, 1896. Moore, who is a rancher, brought her here and then left her going back to the Indian Territory. She was restored to her maiden name, Alice J. Branaman.

Hanna Hoover of 728 south West Temple, was granted a divorce from Samuel Hoover, a switchman on the ground of desertion. They were married in this city, on Dec. 22, 1892 and Mrs. Hoover was restored to her maiden name, Hanna Wilcox.

Clara Baughman, 20 years old, was granted a decrees of divorce from Charles Baughman, who is employed in McCoy's Livery stable. They were married Feb. 1, 1906, in Salt Lake and since that time he has not supported her more than a month. She was restored to her maiden name, Clara Gregg.

Camilla Y. Connary was granted a divorce from Thomas Connary, a street car motorman, on the charge of desertion. They were married in January, 1902, and for two years he has not supported her. They have three children and the court ordered him to pay $15 a month toward their support.

Frederick Halvorson was granted a decree of divorce from Maud Z. Halvorson, whom he married at Logan, July 15, 1898, on the grounds of desertion. The children, a boy and a girl, are with the mother at Oakley, Idaho. Halvorson is willing that they should remain there until they are 14 years of age and then he asks that they be taken into a court of record and choose their guardian. Halvorson conducts a barber shop on South Main street.

Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days.
PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

A BABY'S SOLID GOLD RING FREE

With each gocart prices at $10 or more.
(The I X L—"The Big Store.")
We are sole agents for the Sturgis Collapsible Gocarts.
They fold with one motion and they are guaranteed.

DEATH PENALTY FOR CONVICTS

Smith's Bill Passes in House And Awaits Signature.

SURVIVES ALL OPPOSITION

Same Arguments Against Measure Last Session Are Advanced By Its Opponents.

The house yesterday afternoon passed senate bill No. 21, by Benner X. Smith, after a lively debate, in which Representatives Clegg, Holman, Dyreng and Wootton talked against the bill. The measure provides that life convicts in prison who may commit an assault upon any other convict, or upon the warden or guard, or upon any other person, with any deadly weapon or instrument of any kind, or by means of force, or by administering any poisonous or deleterious substance calculated to produce great bodily injury, shall upon conviction be punished with death.

The debate centered on the motion made by Clegg to strike out the enacting clause. Mr. Clegg said a similar measure had been introduced in the legislature two years ago, and that it had failed to pass. In his opinion, the reasons operating to effect the defeat of the measure were just as forcible and powerful today as they were at that time. He said the measure was too drastic, and while he was in favor of providing every protection necessary for the warden and guards of the penitentiary, yet these men know with whom they have to deal and usually take precautions accordingly. In the opinion of Mr. Clegg, the passage of this bill would place in the hands of unscrupulous prison officers a means of doing away at will with prisoners who might be under their displeasure, and while the officers of the prison at the present time were not to be included in such a category, yet Mr. Clegg said the act, if placed on the statute books, was likely to remain there a long time, and the giving of such power was contrary to the spirit of liberty and justice. He was opposed to the idea of capital punishment, almost for any crime, but when the legislature undertook to enforce the death penalty for any other crime but murder, in his opinion it was a step backward into the dark ages, rather than a step forward to liberty and enlightenment.

AVENUE TO SUICIDE.

Representative Holman said he thought the very intent of the bill might be defeated in its enforcement, for the reason that a life prisoner, with no hope of liberation, might make an assault on the guards for the purpose of getting a means to end his own existence.

Representative Dyreng of Sanpete thought the measure too drastic and one calculated to place in the hands of prison officials a power which might and might not be wielded with justice. In case of erring on either side, he was of the opinion that it should be on the side of mercy.

Representative Wootton also opposed the giving of such power to prison officials, and argued that the bill was not calculated to make the prisoner more tractable os less inclined to make an attack on prison guards should an opportunity for escape be offered.

Representative Cannon, concluded the debate. He said that the general experience of suicides was that they never sought to jump into any situation where someone else would kill them, but would always kill themselves. "Every prisoner who attempts to escape," said Mr. Cannon, "has prior to the attempt, made up his mind that he would kill any and all persons who endeavored to stop him, and that murder was in his heart and he would not hesitate to carry it out. If such convicts knew that death would be the result of their attacks on other persons, there would be fewer attempts to escape made in the state prisons."

BILL PASSES.

Representative Morris of Washington county, Eardley of Salt Lake county, and Dorius of Sanpete, talked against striking out the enacting clause, believing that the warden and prisof guards were entitled to all the protection from vicious convicts which the legislature could give them.

The previous question being called for, the bill passed by a vote of 33 ayes, 7 nays, 5 absent and not voting. Clegg and Holman who voted against the measure, changed their votes in order to move for a reconsideration of the bill today.

The house yesterday passed house joint resolution No. 2, by Cannon, by which the legislature was asked to approve the application of the regents of the University of Utah for power to take advantage of the benefits of the Carnegie foundation for the advancement of teaching. The plan has been drawn to include the state universities in the list of beneficiaries and the Utah University wishes to take advantage of the plan, which provides among other things, for the pensioning of veteran professors.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Representative Randall of Weber yesterday introduced house joint resolution No. 8, which proposes an amendment to the state constitution, as follows:

Section 1. The following proposition to amend the constitution of the State of Utah is hereby submitted to the qualified electors of the State of Utah for their approval or disapproval, namely: That section 3 of article 13 of the constitution of the State of Utah, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 3. The legislature shall provide by law a uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation on all property in the state, according to its value in money, and shall prescribe by general law such regulations as shall secure a just valuation for taxation of all property, so that every person and corporation shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of his or her or its property; provided, that a deduction of debits from credits may be authorized; provided further, that the property of the United States, of the state, counties, cities, towns, school districts, municipal corporations and public libraries, lots with the buildings thereon used exclusively for either religious worship or charitable purposes, and places of burial not held or used for private or corporate benefit, shall be exempt from taxation. Ditches, canals, reservoirs, pipes and flumes owned and used by individuals or corporations for irrigating lands owned by such individuals or corporations, or the individual members thereof, shall not be separately taxed as long as they shall be owned and used exclusively for such purposes; provided, further, that mortgages upon both real and personal property shall be exempt from taxation; provided, further, that the taxes of the indigent poor may be remitted or abated at such time and in such manner as may be provided by law; provided, further, that a limited amount of property, which said amount shall be prescribed by general law, of widows and orphan children, who are bona fide residents of the state of Utah, shall be exempt from taxation."

Sec. 2. The secretary of state is hereby ordered to give this proposition to be published in at least one newspaper in every county of the state, where a newspaper is printed and published, for at least two months preceding the next general election.

Sec. 3. This proposition shall be submitted to the electors of the state at the next general election, for their approval or disapproval, all official ballots used at such election shall have printed or written thereon the words: "For the amendment of section 3, article 13, of the constitution, relating to taxation, and property exempt from taxation," "Yes," "No," and shall otherwise be prepared and submitted to the electors as may be otherwise provided by law, and said ballot shall be received and counted, and canvassed, and returns thereon be made in the same manner, and in all respects as is or may be provided by law in the case of the election of officers.

Sec. 4. This amendment, if adopted at said election, shall take effect and be in force and effect from and after the 1st day of January, 1911.

BRINKERHOFF'S NOVEL PLAN.

In the hope of precipitating a debate which will throw some light into the problem of cattle raising in Utah, Senator Alonzo Brinkerhoff has summoned the sheepmen in the legislature to show cause why the state board of sheep commissioners should not be abolished. The matter was thrust upon his fellow legislators by Brinkerhoff in the novel form of a bill to abolish the sheep commission. In the speeches defending the commission Senator Brinkerhoff hopes to find material to stir the cattlemen to a statement of their grievances that will result in an adjustment of the situation to their benefit. The bill, which is brief, is as follows:

"That upon the approval of this act the term of office of the present state board of sheep commissioners be, and the same is hereby terminated, and the present commissioners of said state board as such commissioners on and after such approval shall not have any legal existence."

REPUBLICAN PROHIBITION MASS CONVENTION.

Owing to the Salt Lake Theater not being available next Tuesday night, together with the fact that should the Republican state mass convention be held on Tuesday it would be inconvenient for out of town delegates the date of the convention has now been set for Wednesday, Feb. 24 at 7:30 p. m. This is the only night available at the theater. An effort is being made by those issuing the call to secure special rates from the railroads for the event. At the meeting this morning it was decided to hold the mass convention at night so as to give the governor and the members of the legislature an opportunity to be present.

The new call as issued today is as follows:

Whereas, It has been declared editorially in the Inter-Mountain Republican that the movement for state-wide prohibition in Utah is not favored by the Republican voters of the state, but that prohibition is intended to injure and disrupt the Republican party, and

Whereas, The undersigned Republicans repudiate the statements so made and all others of like tenor, and believe that an immense majority of those who cast the vote by which the present Republican state officers and legislature were elected favor the enactment of a bill for state-wide prohibition by the present elgislature.

Now, therefore, in order to have a public expression of the sentiment of all loyal Republicans of Utah who favor prohibition, we hereby call a state mass convention of Republicans who favor the enactment of such prohibition law, to assemble at the Salt Lake Theater on Wednesday, Feb. 24, 1909, at 7:30 p. m., for the purpose of memoralizing the governor and the legislature to enact a prohibition bill that will effectually abolish the liquor evils in our state.

It is suggested that representative Republicans in the various counties who favor prohibition arrange for the sending of delegations from their respective counties to this convention. (Signed).

NEPHI L. MORRIS,	EMMA A. EMPEY,	A. MILTON MUSSER,
REV. J. C. ANDREWS,	SPENCER CLAWSON,	C. A. CARLSON,
MRS. E. E. SHEPARD,	E. F. SQUIRES,	C. S. MARTIN,
C. W. NIBLEY,	EDWARD T. ASHTON,	SEYMOUR B. YOUNG, JR.,
JOSEPH F. SMITH, JR.,	C. H. WILCKEN,	JAMES G. DUFFIN,
JOSEPH B. KEELER,	ALPHA J. HIGGS,	ALFRED O. MILLER,
L. H. STOHR,	A. J. SMITH,	JAMES N. LAMBERT,
GEORGE M. CANNON,	HYRUM G. OLSEN,	WILLIAM M'LACHLAN,
RUTH M. FOX,	RADCLIFFE Q. CANNON,	DAVID A. SMITH,
EDWARD H. ANDERSON,	CHARLES W. SYMONS,	EMMELINE B. WELLS,
PETER S. CONDIE,	HYRUM M. SMITH,	ANNIE WELLS CANNON,
MARY M. ANDREWS,	CATHIE FOX,	GOMER M. RICHARDS,
B. F. GRANT,	A. S. REISER,	JESSE W. FOX,
GEORGE R. EMERY,	FRANK S. TINGEY,	M. F. EAKLE,
MAE T. NYSTROM,	QUAYLE CANNON,	CHARLES H. HYDE,
HEBER C. IVERSON,	ELIAS S. WOODRUFF,	EDWIN F. PARRY,
MRS. LORINDA H. HERR,	B. S. HINCKLEY,	LESTER N. LAMBERT,
DAVID O. M'KAY,	HUGH J. CANNON,	JOSEPH ANDERSON,
V. D. CRAM,	JOSEPH W. M'MURRIN, JR.,	H. J. SMITH.

LEGISLATIVE DOCKET

NEW BILLS IN THE SENATE.

S. B. No. 138, by Benner X. Smith, relating to the dismissal of actions and judgments of non-suit; judiciary committee.

S. B. No. 140, by Brinkerhoff, terminating the term of office of the present board of sheep commissioners; committee on livestock.

S. B. No. 141, by John Y. Smith, declaring the use of the waters of this state for beneficial purposes to be a public use, and providing for the exchange of waters; agriculture and irrigation committee.

S. B. No. 142, by Marks, preventing the use of defective devices for testing the quality and value of milk, cream, butter or cheese, and providing a penalty for the violation of this act; public health committee.

BILLS PASSED BY THE SENATE.

H. B. No. 51, by Thompson, relating to an appropriation for the agricultural college. Notice of reconsideration by Benner X. Smith.

H. B. No. 32, by Russell, compelling pawnbrokers and others to keep a record of sales and purchases and the taking of pledges, and to report the same to the office of the sheriff daily.

NEW BILLS IN THE HOUSE.

H. B. No. 188, by Baker, making an appropriation for the existing roads and bridges in Tooele county; committee on highways and bridges.

H. B. No. 189, by H. A. McMillin (by request), to amend sections 314, 315 and 328, chapter 1; section 354, chapter 2, Corporation Laws of Utah, 1907; committee on private corporations.

H. B. No. 190, by Mr. McCracken, to amend sections 545 and 551, Compiled Laws of Utah, 1907, relating to the term of office and bond of the sheriff and the county clerk; committee on judiciary.

H. H. No. 191, by Nielson, making an appropriation for the construction of a wagon road from Bluff to the natural bridges of San Juan county; committee on highways and bridges.

H. B. No. 192, by Ashton, requiring employes to furnish copies of insurance policies; committee on insurance.

H. B. No. 193, by McCracken, substitute for H. B. No. 137, the latter being withdrawn, in relation to contributory negligence and assumed risk by employes and other persons, and apportioning the damages in cases of contributory negligence; committee on labor.

H. B. No. 194, by King, making an appropriation for improving certain public highways in Sevier and Piute counties; committee on highways and bridges.

H. B. No. 195, by Funk, to amend section 1801, Compiled Laws of Utah, 1907, relating to creating school districts, dividing and consolidating school districts and adjoining property rights and burdens of the several districts affected thereby; committee on education.

H. B. No. 196, by Clegg (by request), appropriating $600 to pay the firm of Ware & Treganza, architects, for drawing plans and making detailed estimates and specifications for a state armory; committee on military.

H. B. No. 197 by Dyreng (by request), to amend section 2575 of chapter 4 of the Compiled Laws of Utah, so that when so amended the boards of county commissioners of the several counties of this state shall have power to suspend the payment of taxes of indigent persons up to the amount of $10, and make the same a lien on the property on which such tax is due; committee on counties.

H. B. No. 198, by Cannon (by request), amending section 4235, Compiled Laws of Utah, 1907, enumerating those who may work upon Sunday; committee on labor.

H. B. 199, by White, requiring the state normal school to publish and distribute educational bulletins and to provide instructors for county institutes; committee on education.

H. B. No. 200, by Thornley, relating to county boundary lines; committee on counties.

H. J. R. No. 8, by Randall (by request), proposing an amendment to section 3 of article 13 of the State of Utah, relating to taxation; committee on judiciary.

HOUSE BILLS RECOMMITTED.

H. B. No. 145, by Clegg, amending section 4487-X7, Compiled Laws of Utah, 1907, relating to the protection of motormen and street car drivers from cold and inclement weather, and requiring certain candle-power headlights to be placed upon street cars; recommitted to committee on labor.

BILLS KILLED BY COMMITTEE.

H. B. No. 131, by Baker, amending chapter 86 of the Laws of Utah, 1905; being also section 2050-X1 of the Compiled Laws of Utah, 1907, relating to and fixing the salaries of judges of the district court and allowing to such judges their actual and necessary traveling and other expenses to and from the place of their residence when holding court in other counties.

BILLS PASSED BY HOUSE.

H. B. No. 196, by Dyreng, providing for payment of deposits made in two or more names.

H. B. No. 71, by Fuller, to create the state board of dental examiners, regulate and define the practise of dentistry, provide penalties for the violation thereof; and to repeal sections 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 756, 757, 758, 759-X, Laws of Utah, 1907, being title 19 thereof, relating to the practise of dentistry.

H. B. No. 123, by Fuller, amending section 1369, Compiled Laws of Utah, 1907, relating to the levying of taxes for the establishment and maintenance of a free public library and gymnasium in cities of the third class and in towns.

S. B. No. 21, by Benner X. Smith, to punish life convicts for committing assaults upon others by means of force or otherwise.

LEGISLATIVE SIDELIGHTS.

Judge W. H. King, who received the vote of the minority in the state legislature for the United States senatorship from Utah, has issued invitations to the governor and members of the legislature to attend a reception and ball to be given on Tuesday evening, in the Odeon hall, in honor of the two Democratic members who cast their votes in his behalf. The affair promises to be one of the leading social events of the season. The Democrats to be thus honored are Hon. David H. Morris, of Washington county, and Hon. Fletcher B. Hammond of Grand county.

The house session continued so late yesterday afternoon that the caucus of members on the Cannon prohibition bill did not materialize. About 20 signed the call for a caucus of Republican members of the house, for a caucus, the purpose of which was said to be the giving announcement of an ultimatum to the senate, refusing to accept any local option or "just as good" substitute for prohibition. Several members of the house said that the lower branch would insist on state-wide prohibition, and that any other proposition would not be tolerated. The house, however, did not adjourn until 5:30, and the effort to hold the caucus last evening failed.

PUBLIC SPEAKER

Advises Postum Instead of Coffee.

Some people think they must have a cup of coffee or tea before attempting any special work, some want it afterwards.

The same harmful effects of the coffee poison—caffeine are sooner or later made manifest in either case.

"As a public speaker," writes a Pennsylvania man, "I had been in the habit of drinking a cup of coffee after my evening's work.

"My nights were nearly always restless, or when I did sleep I would awake with a heavy, dull feeling and every movement became an effort." (Reaction of the coffee poison). "My nervous system eventually became so unstrung that I was obliged to place myself under the care of a physician.

"The doctor advised me to give up coffee and drink Postum, which I did. Postum not only assures me a good night's sleep but nourishes the system. I have used it for a year and have taken great pleasure in inducing several families in our neighborhood to use postum instead of coffee.

"One neighbor, a highstrung, nervous woman who had drank coffee all her life, frequently had attacks of stomach trouble from which she suffered untold agonies. Since she dropped coffee and has been drinking Postum she is in good health.

"A young man who had been used to coffee three times a day, found his nervous system calling for something stronger. He began to use spiritous liquors and was on the down grade.

"He finally decided to stop coffee and alcoholic beverages and drink Postum. Not being made right at first, he did not like it, but when I showed him how to make it—boil it 15 minutes, he liked it.

"This young man is now prosperous, healthy and of good habits. He believes Postum saved him from becoming a drunkard."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

URGES BOOSTER SPIRIT.

George E. Merrill Says Oregon People Know How to Make Things Go.

George E. Merrill, president of the Morrison-Merrill Lumber company, has returned from Spokane where he went to attend the meeting of the western retail dealers. He strongly commends the persistent activity of the people of the great northwest in pushing the attractions and advantages of their localities for settlement. Everybody swears his section of the country is unsurpassed by any other. In Portland, the people declare there is no other city in the United States like Portland—in fact, will hardly acknowledge that San Francisco is on the map. Mr. Merrill thinks it is high time for Salt Lake and Utah people to wake up, be up and doing, for the neighboring states are walking right away from them. He wishes the unfortunate controversies that have been obtaining here for so long might be wiped off the slate, and people of all shades of belief, or no belief at all, combine to work for the growth and advancement of the town.

LYRIC Afternoon at 2 Evenin at 7
New Pictures
Not Shown Elsewhere
Illustrated Lecturette
Songs by
WILL C. PHILLIPS
See the Great War Picture
Soldier's Heroism
This is the
THEATRE DIFFERENT
Its Pictures Are Exclusive.
Admission, 10c; Children, 5c. Reserved seats, 20c.

AUDITORIUM
ROLLER SKATING RINK
Open afternoons and evenings caters to only the best people. Ladies are admitted free at afternoon sessions. Held's Band furnishes the noise

EPIDEMIC LA GRIPPE SWEEPS OVER THE COUNTRY DURING FEBRUARY.

As a rule, the countries lying in the north temperate regions are annually visited by A SCOURGE OF THE GRIP. It usually takes the form of an epidemic, though occasionally it assumes a more sporadic character, but nevertheless claiming thousands of victims daily.

This disease has taxed the skill and ingenuity of the physician quite as much as any malady that has ever appeared. The fact that there is no uniformity in the treatment of this disease among physicians generally, and the further fact that remedies for la grippe change from year to year, indicates clearly that the TREATMENT OF THIS WORLD-WIDE DISEASE has by no means been reduced to anything like scientific knowledge.

But during all the vicissitudes of epidemics and variations in medical opinions as to its proper treatment, there has been one remedy which has occupied a prominent place in the minds of the people. This remedy has been used by a multitude of people and the reports of results have shown it to be a remedy of undoubted merit.

The remedy referred to is the WELL-KNOWN, STANDARD REMEDY for chronic catarrh, Peruna.

Just why a catarrh remedy should be so efficacious in the treatment of la grippe may not at first appear to the inquiring mind. The explanation, however, is an easy one.

Whatever else the medical profession have concluded about la grippe one thing is certain, that it is to be CLASSED AS A CATARRHAL DISEASE. It has been called by many epidemic catarrh. And sometimes endemic catarrh. Acute catarrh. Catarrhal influenza. Climatic catarrh.

These various names indicate that la grippe is in reality a catarrhal disease. The ordinary local symptoms of catarrh are produced by la grippe in a somewhat aggravated form. The constitutional effects of the grip are of course quite in excess of an ordinary case of acute catarrh. This perhaps is due more to the repeated extension of la grippe from one part of the system to another, than to any essential difference between la grippe and catarrh.

At any rate, the usual remedies for acute catarrh are the ones that are most frequently used to combat the grip. It was this fact that first BROUGHT PERUNA INTO USE AS A REMEDY for la grippe. But whatever may be the explanation, it is a matter of history that no remedy has had more extensive and perhaps successful use as a grip remedy than has Peruna.

The evidence of this assertion comes from the people themselves, rather than the doctors, who are more or less interested in the special remedies that are devised from time to time. When THE PEOPLE HAVE DISCOVERED A REMEDY for la grippe by actual experience, they are very much inclined to stick to the old remedy and refuse to try a new one, while doctors, persuaded by flattering advertisements in medical journals, are apt to change their allegiance from year to year, from one remedy to another.

A multitude of people have used Peruna for the grip with such signal success that whenever this prevalent disease attacks a member of the family PERUNA IS AT ONCE RESORTED TO.

It would seem from the experiences of the people, that when Peruna is used the course of the disease is very much shortened, yes, sometimes nearly aborted. Still further, the AFTER EFFECTS OF LA GRIPPE, which sometimes are more serious than the acute stage, these after effects are greatly mitigated, if not entirely prevented.

We have a great many testimonials in exact line with these statements. A sample is given below:

Mr. C. O. Peterson, Lieutenant Engine Co. No. 56, 144 Barry Ave., Chicago, Ill., writes: "Last year I had a severe attack of la grippe which left me very weak, so that I was unable to perform my duties.

"Several of my friends advised me to build up on Peruna, and I found it by far the finest tonic and invigorator I had ever used. In two weeks I was strong and well, and if ever I am exposed to unusual hardship incident with my duties at fires, I take a dose or two of Peruna and find that it keeps me in good health."

Only One "BROMO QUININE," that is
Laxative Bromo Quinine
Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days
E. W. Grove on every box. 25c

FANNIE LEIGHT.

Who will assist Mr. Reckless Recklaw, in one of the most sensational Roller Skating and bicycle acts ever seen in Salt Lake City. At the Auditorium for two weeks. Matinee Wednesday and Saturdays. Change of performance each week. This is a guaranteed act and the management of the Auditorium on Richards Street takes pleasure in offering it to their valued patrons.

Keith-O'Brien Sewing Machine Club Now Forming.

A handsome $50 Machine for $25 on easy payments of $2 on joining and $1 weekly until paid.

Owing to the club price at which we are selling this machine, we are compelled to keep maker's name out of print and call the machine "Triumph." WE DO NOT HESITATE TO TELL YOU WHO THE MAKER IS WHEN YOU CALL.