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## A CORDIAL WELCOME!

The return of President Francis M.  
Lyman, of the Council of the Twelve  
Apostles, from his mission in charge  
of the Church in Europe and adjacent  
countries, gives pleasure to the Latter-  
day Saints in Zion. His presence was  
always pleasant before his departure for  
foreign lands, and they will cordially  
welcome his home coming.President Lyman has performed an  
arduous, extensive and successful mis-  
sion. Our readers who have kept track  
of his travels have followed him in  
thought through the British Isles, in  
all the conferences of the United King-  
dom, on the islands and on the continent,  
in the far Orient and particularly in  
Palestine, and have noted his visits and  
dedicated prayers in the Holy land  
and in new places for the introduction  
of the Gospel, as narrated by Elder  
Joseph J. Cannon in the Millennial Star.  
The presence and teachings of Pres.  
Lyman have been as a tower of  
strength and an enlightening force to  
the Elders in those mission fields, and  
a joy to the Saints scattered abroad.The Quorum of the Twelve will ap-  
preciate the influence of his association  
and presidency, and all Israel will hail  
his return with pleasure. After he  
has rested from his journey he will,  
no doubt, be again in the harness of  
the home ministry and be heard in the  
conferences of the Stake of Zion.Elders J. J. Cannon, Henry H.  
Blood and J. Alma Holdaway who  
accompanied him home, have each  
performed a prosperous and important  
mission. Elder Cannon's work on the  
Millennial Star as assistant editor has  
been marked with ability as a writer  
and faith and wisdom as an exponent  
of the truth. His labors in Sweden pre-  
sented to his call to Liverpool were also  
indicative of his devotion to the cause.  
Elder Blood of Kaysville, in presiding  
over the London conference and be-  
fore that over the Grimsby conference,  
established himself in the hearts and  
the confidence of the people, and ex-  
tended the work in those parts. Elder  
Holdaway of Provo filled a grand and  
protracted mission in Turkey and Pal-  
estine, having been gone about four  
and a half years, laboring assiduously  
and faithfully.The zeal, devotion, perseverance and  
nobility of character exhibited by the  
missionaries of the Church in their ef-  
forts to benefit mankind, in the face  
of opposition, misrepresentation and  
abuse, mark them as heroes in the war-  
fare against error and sin, worthy of  
that crown which will surely adorn  
their immortal brows, when the Master  
makes up his jewels and renders to his  
servants their just reward. We bid all  
our returning Elders a cordial welcome  
to their homes in the mountains.

## MORE PRESS COMMENTS.

Here are a few clippings from news-  
papers, chiefly those of the Northwest,  
in reference to the case of the junior  
United States Senator from Utah:The Baker City Oregon Herald says:  
"Senator Smoot's amended answer  
makes it clear that he is a man who  
attends strictly to his own business.  
And probably the senator wishes  
everyone would do the same thing."Referring ironically to the irrelevant  
charges against the Senator, the same  
paper remarks:"Senator Smoot, through his attor-  
neys, wishes it made clear that he  
did not aid or abet Pat Crowe, had  
nothing to do with the Jameson raid,  
was not a party to the Boxer uprising,  
never fought 'Bully Patterson' and  
does not disqualify him. He is an  
American citizen and is entitled to the  
consideration the privileges every such  
personage guarantees him. To ask the  
senators to vote one way or the otherabstractly, without qualification, is ask-  
ing them to do a possible wrong and  
injustice. If Smoot is disqualified for  
any reason a seat should be denied  
him, if not any senator who votes  
against him through political, partisan  
or religious prejudice, should himself  
be unelected."The Spokane Spokesman Review ar-  
gues in this way, under the heading of  
"On Dangerous Ground.""The senate committee on privileges  
and elections determined yesterday to  
enter upon an investigation of the  
charges against Senator Smoot of Utah.  
A resolution will be introduced giving  
the committee power to send for wit-  
nesses and documents, and there is ev-  
ery probability that the case will be as  
long drawn out as it is useless.""The recent reply of Senator Smoot  
to the charge made against him  
strengthened his position before the  
country, and it is not easy to see how  
the senate committee will be able to  
discover anything that warrants a re-  
commendation for expulsion. Smoot de-  
clines that he has more than one wife;  
that he ever had more than one wife;  
he also denies that there is anything in  
the creed or tenets of his Church which  
require him to acknowledge the author-  
ity of the Church as above or in conflict  
with the laws of the United States.""The charge of polygamy having been  
abandoned, there is really nothing more  
serious brought against Senator Smoot  
than that he is a Mormon. The investi-  
gation, therefore, must be one into re-  
ligious beliefs, and the senate is getting  
on dangerous ground when it begins to  
meddle with a man's religion. Smoot  
has taken an oath to support the Con-  
stitution and the laws, and says there  
is nothing in his creed that will prevent  
his respecting that oath. There is,  
therefore, no more lawful reason for de-  
priving him of his seat because he is a  
Mormon than there would be for ousting  
a man because he is a Methodist, a  
Jew or a Catholic. Senator Smoot has  
broken no laws, he was fairly elected  
by the people of Utah and his religious  
belief is no more the business of the  
senate or the American people than is  
the religious belief of Senator Ankeny  
or Senator Foster."The following is from a thoughtful  
editorial in the Portland (Oregon) Tele-  
gram:"From surface indications it would  
appear that so far as the protest  
against Reed Smoot serving the United  
States in the United States Senate has  
progressed, that gentleman has  
rather the best of the situation. His op-  
ponents have based their case mainly  
on two charges, the one that he is a  
polygamist and the other that as an  
Apostle of the Mormon Church he is  
bound in honor and by solemn obliga-  
tions which may conflict with his loyalty  
to the government and the discharge  
of his duty as a United States Senator.  
As to the establishment of the latter  
charge, there is the possibility of sena-  
torial investigation that will disclose  
the actual attitude of the Mormon  
Church toward the federal government,  
although it is contended by the partisans  
of the latter that the Senate has  
no right to make inquiry as to the char-  
acter of church obligations.""The main party in inter-  
est, has announced, as an Apostle of  
the Church, that in no sense does it en-  
courage the violation of the federal law,  
and on this as on the charge of poly-  
gamy his challenge to show to the con-  
gress any amount practically to an invita-  
tion for investigation. Just what ac-  
tion the Senate will take in the matter  
is difficult to determine. It would ap-  
pear that unless a case was made  
against the Utah senator in this mat-  
ter of conflicting allegiance between  
church and state there is little hope for  
the success of his opponents, from the  
fact that on the charge of polygamy he  
enters a most direct and positive de-  
nial, and the further fact that the in-  
vestigation so far has failed to adduce  
evidence that he has lived other than a  
blameless life from a moral and legal  
standpoint."Under the title of "Why the Eggs  
Would Not Hatch" a humorous item  
from the New York Tribune is being  
copied into Northwestern Journals; we  
give place to it here "for what it is  
worth.""Senator Reed Smoot is the manager  
of the Provo Woolen Mills of Utah,  
and in the town of Provo there lives an  
aged vegetarian with whom Mr. Smoot  
often argues vegetarism warmly."  
"The old man one day attacked Mr.  
Smoot with more than usual vehemence.""I don't merely tell you," he ex-  
plained, "that you should not eat meat,  
I go so far as to tell you, sir, that you  
should not eat eggs."  
"Oh, come," the other said, "you are  
growing fanatical now. Not eat eggs?  
What harm is there in eggs?"  
"This harm," cried the old vegetar-  
ian, "eggs change into meat, hatch into  
meat, and therefore they are meat.""The kind of eggs I eat wouldn't  
hatch into meat," said Mr. Smoot.  
"Oh, yes, they would," said the vegetar-  
ian.  
"I say they wouldn't," insisted the  
other.  
"Why wouldn't they? Tell me why  
they wouldn't," said the old man.  
"Because," said Mr. Smoot, "I eat  
them boiled, not raw."

## TOBACCO SMOKE POISON.

The railroad employees are arriving  
at the conclusion that they will not em-  
ploy cigarette smokers any longer.  
Careful observation has convinced man-  
agers of great concerns that the cigar-  
ette smoker is not worth his salary.  
In all probability, such a dictum will  
effect more in the way of reform than  
many sermons. When it is realized  
that cleanly habits have a pecuniary  
value, they will be considered worth an  
effort to keep, or acquire.An interesting experiment was made  
recently, according to the London Lan-  
cet, illustrating the effect of tobacco  
smoke upon the blood. Too little at-  
tention, says that publication, has been  
paid to the relatively large quantity  
of the poisonous gas-carbon monoxide  
-in tobacco smoke. "We have re-  
cently tried," says the Lancet, "the  
following instructive experiment which  
bears upon this point. Two or three  
mouthfuls of tobacco smoke from a  
cigarette were shaken up with a few  
drops of blood diluted with water in a  
bottle. Almost immediately the blood  
assumed the pink color characteristic  
of blood containing this gas, and fur-  
ther observation with the spectroscope  
confirmed the presence in the blood of  
carbon monoxide."In this experiment an explanation is  
found of much of the evil effects of  
cigarette smoking, particularly when  
the smoker inhales the smoke. It also  
explains why the habit of smoking in-  
doors, where one is compelled to fill the  
lungs with poisonous air, is so repre-  
hensible. It should never be indulged  
in. It suggests, finally, that the smok-  
er who compels others, in public places,  
to breathe the smoke he exhales, is a  
public nuisance who should be abated  
in the interest of public health.

## THE RUSSIAN MARVEL.

Russia and Japan manage to hold the  
attention of the world, and every in-  
formation concerning their plans,  
movements, or internal conditions iseagerly perused by the reading public.  
It seems to be a general impression  
that a prelude is being played to a  
performance on the world's stage of a  
most spectacular character.The Portland Oregonian quotes  
Charles S. Osborn to the effect that the  
business men of Russia do not expect  
war now. He has been traveling in  
the country for several months, and  
had, it is presumed, opportunities of  
ascertaining the views of leading busi-  
ness men. Russia, he says, is too poor  
to invite war at present, but she is con-  
fident of victory in the end. According  
to Mr. Osborn, Russia's design is to  
absorb not only Manchuria but also  
Cores, in Asia; in Europe she will an-  
nex the Scandinavian peninsula. Rus-  
sia, he says, already has her eye on the  
port of Naervik, in Norway, the north-  
ern terminus of the Swedish-Norwegian  
national railway. She is desirous to  
get Naervik because the port is open  
most of the year. He further points  
out that Russia has pushed a railway  
through the Trans-Caspian region as  
far as Merv, within 150 miles of Herat,  
on the frontier of Afghanistan, and she  
is now seeking to push a railway  
through Persia to the Arabian Sea.  
When Russia finds herself firmly set-  
tled in Manchuria and Cores, she could  
threaten Peking; she could threaten In-  
dia; she could threaten Persia; and by  
that time Constantinople would become  
hers without a struggle. Mr. Osborn  
thinks that "100 years hence Russia  
will be the only competitor of the  
United States."This is a comprehensive plan for the  
conquest of the earth. It is but the  
following out of Czar Peter's program,  
to its logical conclusion. And the won-  
der is that the country can continue  
this steady conquest while it is suf-  
fering from internal convulsions and  
poverty. It has been shown recently  
that the Russian farmer is under the  
necessity of making a living upon  
smaller farms than any other European,  
and upon land greatly impoverished by  
lack of fertilization and rational culti-  
vation. Thus, it is asserted, in Euro-  
pean Russia, as a whole, the average  
yield of grain is only thirty-nine pounds  
(3,464 pounds) to the decetne (2.7  
acres); while in Italy it is fifty-five  
pounds; in Austria, sixty-eight; in Ger-  
many seventy-four; in France seventy-  
five; in the United States eighty-one,  
and in England 122.How the Russian farmer lives is illus-  
trated in the following figures quoted  
by George Kennan in The Outlook. He  
says the average peasant farmer's fam-  
ily consists of eight persons. Its an-  
nual gross revenue, from all sources,  
amounts to \$212.20. Of this sum \$105.68  
in money and \$107.12 in farm prod-  
uce at its cash value. Of the cash receipts,  
\$18.50, or nearly one-half, goes to pay  
taxes and rent for additional land,  
leaving \$56.23 in cash for clothing, tea,  
sugar, salt, oil, soap, agricultural im-  
plements, household furniture, etc., for a  
family of eight persons during a period  
of one year. Such a family, it is said,  
spends annually \$8.84 for clothing; \$1.96  
for tea and sugar; \$1.94 for household  
furniture; \$1.20 for salt; 85 cents for  
kerosene; 39 cents for soap, and 4 cents  
for "articles of personal comfort." It  
is hardly necessary to comment upon  
the economic condition of a rural popu-  
lation in which the average family pays  
\$18.50 in taxes and rent, and is then  
able to spend only \$5.41 a year for  
clothing, 85 cents for lights, 39 cents for  
soap and 4 cents for "articles of per-  
sonal comfort."And yet the farming population, so  
fed and clothed, is the mainstay of a  
power that slowly encompasses the  
earth in its embrace. It is a wonder,  
and no one can blame Russia for be-  
lieving in a mission and a destiny.

## DEFENDING THE INDIANS.

A Kansas City editor, some time ago  
took occasion to say that the govern-  
ment has saved the Indians from ex-  
tinction, preserved their identity, se-  
cured them in the possession of their  
property, and wisely directed them in  
the use of it, but, notwithstanding all  
this, there is not one officer, one agent,  
or one philanthropist who can report  
that the return for all this labor, ex-  
pense, and care has been equal to the  
outlay.Colonel Pratt, the superintendent  
of the Carlisle Indian school takes ex-  
ception to this statement, and in an  
article in the Red Man and Helper, he  
asserts that the whole reservation sys-  
tem, including all systems of training,  
religious, literary and industrial,  
whether intended or not, have been  
absolutely and entirely a contradiction  
of the statement that the Indian has  
been "surrounded by the greatest op-  
portunities and inducements for self-  
improvement." The truth is, he says,  
he has been sedulously reserved  
away from all good and right chances  
and any real opportunity to be any-  
thing else but an Indian and a tribes-  
man. He closes his article as follows:"Evidence is abundant that Indians,  
graciously permitted to go outside  
their reservations and humanely treat-  
ed as individuals and given right  
chances to see and learn, quickly be-  
come efficient, useful, civilized, and  
capable of holding their own in any  
decent calling of our American life,  
and that away from a drinking, gam-  
bling community, they do not get drunk  
or gamble. The trouble is that a few have  
been so permitted to go outside the re-  
servation, and of these few only a small  
fraction have been allowed right chances,  
and that these, when fitted, are  
not permitted or permitted to stay, and  
go on to still higher civilized usefulness  
but are rather hired or induced by the  
Indian system to return to destroying  
agency and reservation conditions,  
where the manhood of white men sub-  
jected to it deteriorates."It has been a good day for the ground  
hog.Mash the mashers. That's the proper  
way to treat them."Never say fail." Merely say "tak-  
ing advantage of the bankrupt law."William Dean Howells still has some-  
thing to live for—his proposed authors'  
union.Many a man who "demands" an in-  
vestigation in reality simply wants a  
vindication.Secretary Taft's herculean frame  
shows that he possesses some of the  
sineews of war.It looks as though the January thaw  
were to be carried forward to the Feb-  
ruary account.The motto of the new governor-gen-  
eral of the Philippines is: "Do what  
is right and let the consequence fol-  
low."Utah Indian war veterans are to  
meet, but not the enemy. They met  
and conquered him nearly half a cen-  
tury ago.A close and careful reading of Mr.  
Bryan's recent interviews and pro-  
nouncements shows that he also in-  
tends to "stand pat."Why so much fuss about Mrs. May-  
brick's release and her return? Her  
distinction is that she is said to have  
poisoned her husband.It is proposed to merge Harvard uni-  
versity and the Massachusetts Insti-  
tute of Technology. If the attempt  
is made it should be enjoined.When an oil company increases its  
capital from \$500,000 to \$5,000,000 on  
the strength of a strike or flow of gas it  
is proper to charge it with inflation?Pret Laureate Austin is going to lec-  
ture on the distaste of the world for  
poetry. He must not judge the world in  
this respect because if its neglect of his  
"poetry."In Harlem they horsewhip the  
"mashers" who stand around on the  
corners and insult and annoy ladies.  
Harlem sets a splendid example in this  
respect.In his confession Muncy says it was  
not the intention to murder Beutler.  
Strange how filled with kindness of  
heart and deep regret these murderers  
are when caught.If the supreme court had heard the  
MacGinnis-Boston & Montana case  
first, all the trouble might have been  
avoided and Montana miners saved  
hundreds of thousands of dollars in  
wages.It is just that Judge Clancy should be  
reversed by the supreme court of Mon-  
tana in the celebrated case of MacGin-  
niss against the Boston & Montana  
Copper company. The judge himself  
turned the state upside down.A number of Salt Lakeers have gone  
south for the rest of the winter. If  
they wanted their money's worth with  
a few extras thrown in, they should  
have gone to Minnesota or Wisconsin,  
where they could have got the rest of  
the winter in full force.

## RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

The Muncie Star.  
Wall street does not think just at the  
moment that there is going to be war  
between Russia and Japan; and one  
broker is offering to bet \$2,000,000  
against \$1,000,000 that the clash of  
arms will not come within four weeks.  
Wall street does not think that there  
will be war but it hopes that there will  
be. Most American business men are  
of the opinion that a war of several  
months between the little brown men  
of Japan and the big bearded men of  
Russia will do greatly to this coun-  
try's volume of business in the coming  
twelve months. They are probably  
right. John D. Rockefeller thinks so,  
and all admit that his business judg-  
ment is good.San Francisco Bulletin.  
The condition of the great Russian  
railway system is not what it might be  
from the financier's standpoint. The  
federal roads are worked at a tremen-  
dous loss, supposed to be some \$200,000  
a year. The Siberian railroad, which  
would be chiefly used in case of war  
with Japan, is not yet completed  
around Lake Balkal. Ten millions are  
asked to complete that link in com-  
munication, and \$300,000 to connect the  
Trans-Baikal with the Manchurian  
road. Consul Greener, in Vladivostok,  
reports that the Ussuri line is a finan-  
cial failure. The deficits have been  
considerable. The Peking-Kalgan line  
is to be built as a "Chinese road," and  
to have Chinese employees, but the  
money is furnished by the Russo-Chi-  
nese bank. That Russia lies!New York Evening Sun.  
Mr. F. J. Norman, for several years  
an instructor in the imperial naval  
school at Etajima, has just returned to  
England, and has written about the  
staying power of the Japanese in a con-  
flict with Russia. And yet Mr. Norman  
is loud in the praise of the preparedness  
of Japan for war. "Her armament,"  
he says, "is perfect, her insular de-  
partment wonderful; her stores of  
ammunition of every kind and sup-  
plies of food should be sufficient for a  
long campaign; her system of trans-  
port is handy and above the average."  
But he thinks there are inherent weak-  
nesses in the Japanese military sys-  
tem and flaws in the Japanese charac-  
ter which are likely to be discovered  
in the end of a long war. The ruling  
statesmen of Japan themselves, says  
Mr. Norman, are apprehensive about  
the effect of a great reverse upon the  
morale and discipline of the army and  
navy.San Francisco Call.  
Japan and Russia are again at a dip-  
lomatic deadlock. Both of them have  
evidently reached the conclusion of the  
fact that to have a pretension  
and to justify it is the audacity of  
force, but to be unworthy of one's own  
pretensions raises contempt and ridi-  
cule.Louisville Courier-Journal.  
Only a radical reform which would  
annul the unreasonable privileges of  
the nobility and lessen the exactions of  
the government, could make the con-  
dition of the Russian peasant materially  
better, and such a reform would re-  
quire time and protracted effort. While  
the present system prevails the probi-  
tation against the alienation of land is,  
no doubt, necessary. But the perma-  
nent betterment of the condition of the  
great masses of the Russian people  
cannot be hoped for until the task is  
approached in a very different spirit  
from that which controls the present  
effort at reform.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Cassier's Magazine of Illustrated en-  
gineering has the following articles in  
its February number: "The war fleets  
of Japan and Russia," by Archibald S.  
Hurd; "Portable Electric Drilling and  
Riveting Machines," by Frank C. Per-  
kins; "The Technology of Paint and  
Varnish," by Alvah Horton Sabin;  
"The Widening Use of Steel Castings  
in the United States," by W. P. Barba;  
"Multi-Cylinder Locomotives," part III,  
four-cylinder compound locomotives, by  
J. P. Gains; "The Commercial Value  
of Indian Coal, Suggestions for Devel-  
oping it," by Myles Brown, M. Inst. M.  
E.; "The Individual Application of  
Electric Motors to Machinery," with  
rules for determining the size of mo-

## A Disturbance In China

Not in the Chinese Empire, but in our China Department. A manufac-  
turer, by mistake, sent us too many CUPS AND SAUCERS of six  
varieties. All are of FINE CHINA, some plain, some decorated in blue  
and gold, others with tea rose and other beautiful floral designs. We will  
close them out at MANUFACTURER'S COST, and advise our  
friends who have use for this ware to call early and secure some real  
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tors," by William Cooper, and "Current  
Topics,"—New York.The Woman's Home Companion for  
February contains some striking fea-  
ture. In the serial, "The Trilemma of  
Albertine," the readers are asked to  
supply the ending, and a \$200 prize is  
offered. There is an amusing story by  
J. J. Bell, the author of "The MacCre-  
e," a charming love story, "When  
Riches are as Naught," and a story of  
war and adventure, "The Queen of the  
Bees," by Julian Magruder. Mr.  
Haynes contributes a biography of a  
red fox, and other features are "A Visit  
to the Home of Thomas A. Edison,"  
"The Wonders of the Sky-Scraper" and  
"Winter Sports at Home and Abroad."  
The Crowell Publishing Co., Spring-  
field, Ohio.

## GRAND THEATRE

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A modern comedy by Percy Fendall.

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