Latter-day Saints. ICRENZO SNOW TRUSTEE-IN-TRUST.

FUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (SUNDANS EXCEPTED.) Corner of Foult Temple and Fast Temple Streets Salt Lake City, Utah.

Charles W. Penrose, - - - Editor Horace G. Whitney, Business Manager

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES. in advance \$8.00 Saturday edition, per year, Semi-Weekly,

Correspondence and other reading matter or publication should be addressed to the dress all business communications
THE DESERET NEWS,
Sait Lake City, Utah,

NEW YORK REPRESENTATIVE. R. A. Craig. - - 41 Times Building. CHICAGO REPRESENTATIVE.

Craig & Woodward, - 87 Washington St.

SALT LAKE CITY, - JAN. 5, 1900.

THE PREVALENT ALARM.

The reported outbreak of smallpox in the southwestern part of the city has, unfortunately, created a feeling of alarm which is doing great injury to business. It is driving trade away and preventing the influx of visitors. That, however, is not the most serious of the effects it is producing. A feeling of terror is creeping over the inhabitants of Salt Lake, and it appears to be fed by persons who ought to use their influence to allay instead of increase it. Even if it is true that genuine cases of smallpox are under treatment, there is no necessity for the fright which some people are suffering from. There is still great doubt, however, as to the character of the eruption which appears on the bodies of persons now af-

It is claimed by many persons who are familiar with smallpox, that in a number of instances, at least, in which it has been decided that smallpox is the malady, only aggravated cases of chicken-pox actually exist. This discase has been epidemic quite recently in many parts of this State, and the pustules that appear on the faces of the patients in a number of instances are larger than usual, and have much the appearance of smallpox, but the high fever and the deathly sickness which attends the more virulent disorder, are absent. Most of the alleged cases of smallpox have been without those distinctive symptoms, and the peculiar the foul disease, and are belleved by persons competent to give an opinion on the subject, not to be genuine cases even of vario-

However, we do not wish to say anyfit to establish and require. The publie health must be protected, and wise measures should receive support from all sensible people. But there is no occasion for the scare which is growing in force and which seems to be encouraged in many quarters. It is to be expected that most of the

orthodox members of the faculty will favor general vaccination, but it is useless for any of them to lay down the dogmatic rule that "vaccination is a sure preventive of smallpox." Facts and figures demonstrate the contrary. It is an open question whether vaccination acts at all in the manner claimed for it. There are many evidences in support of the proposition that it palliates and in some instances prevents the contrary testimony which leaves the unbiased investigating mind in doubt. ceive supporters on either side. It should be conducted with respect for the views of disputants, and without those too positive statements which are commonly used in such a contention.

There is this point, however, which should be borne in mind by those persons who are so anxious to force their views upon others. There is no law or ordinance to compel people to put into their children's bodies poisonous matter against their will. Such attempts will be met with indignant protests, and if necessary violent resistance.

Another thing: Doctors who state that no ill-results ever come from vaccination either expose their ignorance or weaken their veracity. There are instances in this city, today, of persons recently vaccinated whose limbs have swollen and turned purple, causing them great suffering and alarm. That may be a small affliction compared with smallpox, but it refutes the positive assertions rashly made by men who profit by the practice of vaccination.

The Deseret News does not wish to prevent any person from resorting to vaccination or any other supposed remedy for the spread of disease. It is opposed to asaults upon the liberty of the citizen to the extent which some reckless people propose. The quarantine is frequently a necessity. It should be strictly observed when imposed by the proper authorities. Schools and public gatherings should be suspended when absolutely necessary. We do not believe, however, that there is any reason for such extreme measures at pres-

Cleanliness of person and of home and its surroundings; of business places and of refuse matter; greater care in bodily conditions, and the separation of persons who are believed to be suffering from the disorder which occasions so much fear, are all preventives that should be paid attention to. If the blood is kept in a healthy condition, contagion will be improbable. It is certain that terror and alarm will do no good. It is sure that spreading exaggerated reports will work a great deal

Scarlet fever and other disorders have proved far more fatal in this State than smallpox, and if every case of the latter is as reported, which we do not believe, there is no occasion for the ter-

a few of the inhabitants of the State, all outside sources of supply stopped? will soon be stamped out and will dis-

IS HEALTH A MENACE?

The question whether a board of education has the power to expel a healthy child from school, because not vaccinated, was decided in the negative by Judge Pauli, of Wheeling, W. V., some months ago.

The claim was made that the board had the power to compel vaccination under a law that requires the exclusion of children supposed to be dangerous to the health of the school. The judge reviewed the matter thoroughly and in deciding against the attempted usurpation of authority, expressed his inability to comprehend how a healthy child could be a menace to the health of other children.

It is perfectly proper that every precaution should be taken to prevent a dread disease from becoming prevalent, but the effort to work up a scare with the view of making profits is too apparent, when supported by statements contrary to fact. Records show, for instance, that doctors and nurses in varlous States, though amply vaccinated, recently have taken ill with smallpox. It has also been shown that soldiers returning from the tropics, though several times vaccinated have come home and started smallpox. epidemics. Further, it is not true that the operation is perfectly harmless. Every month sickness and deaths are traced to vaccination, though every elfort is made to conceal such facts.

The "News" has before this called at tention to the fact that none but a trusted physician should be allowed to experiment with the children, and that only after a thorough examination of their physical condition. The physician should be responsible. If wholesale vaccination by some cheap operator is to be demanded, a bitter conflict will ensue. There is some talk now of the formation of an anti-vaccination society for the purpose of fighting to a finish

THE KAISER'S GREETING.

every effort at compulsion.

The program of the German Emperor, as announced in his New Year's address, is chiefly composed of military numbers. In effect he said, that as the army now had been brought to a stage as near perfection as possible, the next concern would be the navy. This branch must also be brought up to the highest standard. His words "And even as my grand-father labored for his army, so will I in like manner unerringly carry on and carry through the work of reorganizing my navy, in order that it may be justified in standing by the side of my land and offensive odor which mark forces, and that by it the German empire may also be in a position to win the place which it has not yet attained.

Europe is somewhat accustomed to the rhetorical flights of Emperor William, so it is possible this utterance thing to prevent or hinder the precau- will not be seriously considered, outtions which physicians and the board of side of Germany. Otherwise the rewars of conquest are contemplated. The army rose after a series of conflicts with the neighboring states; but the empire, he says, has not yet attained the place it ought to have. This will be through the navy. What powers, then, does the kaiser intend to use as stepping stones to that place not yet attained, as soon as the navy is competent? Great Britain ought to be particularly interested in these ques-

But possibly the emperor spoke merely for effect upon the representatives of the German people. He must ask them have so far strenuously refused to furnish the money. Possibly nothing more serious is intended than an apers, apparently without much justification. The emperor's appeal backed by such an argument is not likely to be

It is perhaps significant that while the deliberations of The Hague peace congress are expected to bear fruits of peace, the only authoritative utterance the powers assembled in that congress, and "my navy." It is the raising of the forces that produce industry, commerce, arts, literature. Has the German emperor really designs of contrue signs of it. He has been called the great ruler of Europe who has not had war on his hands. On every occasion he has employed diplomacy to settle international difficulties, and done so very skilfully. This justifies the conclusion that his New Year's oration, which has attracted much attention, is merely a figure of speech, and no threat either to Great Britain or Rus-

THE CITIES DESERTED.

The devastating effects of the South African conflict is graphically described by Consul Stowe, of Capetown, in a report to the State department. He says Johannesburg, in the Transvaal, and Bloemfontein, in the Free State, are ceased to exist. The city formerly prothose contiguous to them; the removal lies were not, at the time of the report, army, and prices were so high that the papers refrained from quoting the mar-

The outlanders, the consul says, have scattered all over the world. Many of them, too poor to leave the country, live on charity in the cities of Cape Colony

This situation must be kept in mind as a commentary to the jealousy with ror that is being spread and fostered. the non-combatants at home, and the Let us try to establish public confidence prisoners-of-war must be provided for,

neutral territory, trade in food stuffs cannot be prohibited; nor can shipments over the border be watched very closely. With the Portuguese territory to the east of the republics in British hands, it should be possible in time to compel submission by simply paralyzing trade and every branch of industry upon which a nation's life depends.

SCHURMAN'S POINT OF VIEW.

President Schurman of the Philippine commission which failed to settle the difficulty in the islands, contributes to Gunton's Magazine a paper on "Our Duty in the Philippines."

The most interesting point made in this paper is this, that Mr. Schurman was appointed to his position, notwithstanding his protestations that he did not believe in the acquisition of the islands. In mentioning this, Mr. Schurman also states that neither did President McKinley and the cabinet originally intend to take the islands, but as the matter was more closely scrutinized it became clear, that they could not be abandoned except at the cost of international complications, for which the government refused to accept the responsibility. The war with Spain once commenced, this country was not at liberty to refuse to accept the consequences that brought war with it.

The war being over, this country found itself confronted with the demand of a million and a half of Tagals to be allowed to dispose of the destinles of six and a half million of other Filipinos. It was to this demand that our government refused to lend a willing ear. No civilized government on earth would have acted otherwise under similar circumstances.

A PERTINENT POINT.

The New York Sun raises a point in the controversy, on the right of Utah's Congressman to his scat in the House, which is worthy of general attention. It is of national importance, and the views of the Sun as to the question whether a member of Congress is an officer of the United States, we believe to be sound and impregnable.

There is one feature of the argument however, which the Sun has apparently not yet perceived. It is this, and it should be understood by all who are interested in the contest: The provisions of the Edmunds act of 1882, creating disabilities of polygamists, etc. expired as to Utah when she entered the Union, as ex-Senator Edmunds has recently explained.

But there is still further evidence of their abrogation which is absolutely

The Enabling Act for the admission of Utah, removed those disabilities designedly, in terms, so as to permit all male citizens of the United States, twentyone years of age and upwards, who had resided in the then Territory one year, without regard to their former status, to take part in the formation of the voting for and acting as delegates to the Constitutional convention, etc. All previous acts or parts of acts of Congress in conflict with this were specifically repealed.

Full power to prescribe the qualifications of voters and office holders was vested in the State convention, and that body gave the franchise to all citizens. male and female, of the proper age and residence. The State was admitted into the Union by proclamation of the President with that provision. Therefore, the disabilities created by former acts of Congress are dead as to Utah and were buried by the Enabling Act.

The article in the Sun is right to the point, however, on another vital and pertinent question, and therefore we reproduce it as follows:

Those who are attempting to exclude Brigham H. Roberts from the seat in the House of Representatives to which he was elected by the people of the State of Utah, rely upon the act of Congress commonly known as the Edmunds law as the justification and warrant for their course.

The eighth section of that statute royldes that no polygamist, bigamist any person cohabiting with more than one woman in any Territory or States have exclusive jurisdiction shall be "eligible for election or appointment, or be entitled to hold any office or place of public trust, honor or emolument in, under or for any such Territory or place, or under the United

Assuming that Congress can by legslation add to the qualifications which the House of Representatives to sess, the argument against Mr. Roberts is that he pleaded guilty of the offense of unlawful cohabitation under the Edmunds law, in 1889, for which he sufered an imprisonment of four months; mations of President Harrison and President Cleveland did not operate to quently be is disqualified from sitting as a representative in Congress by that lause of the Edmunds law which prohibits a bigamist, polygamist or person cohabiting with more than voman from holding any office under

the United States.

The validity of this conclusion deends upon the question whether the office of a representative in Congress s an office under the United States. The weight of legal authority strongly in favor of the proposition

that it is not A senator in Congress is not an offiof the United States. The Senate so decided a hundred years ago, in the

celebrated Blount case. The House of Representatives in 1797 presented articles of impeachment against William Blount, a senator from the State of Tennessee, charging alm with conspiring to set on foot a hostile military expedition against the territories of the King of Spain, in Florida and Louisiana, and with other Blount was brought to trial before the Senate, sitting as a high court of impeachment, in December, 1798; and on January 11, 1799, the impeachment was dismissed on the ground that a senator was not a civil officer of the Inited States within the meaning of that provision of the Federal Constitu. tion which declares that the President, Vice President and "all civil officers of the United States may be removed from office on impeachment for and onviction of treason, bribery and other high crimes and misdemeanors

The like principle," says Mr. Justice Story in his classic treatise on the Constitution, "must apply to the members of the House of Representatives."

If a representative in Congress is not an officer OF the United States, so as to be liable to impeachment, it is still clearer that he is not an officer UNresources. Not only the army, but DER the United States within the the non-combatants at home, and the meaning of the Edmunds law. The very language of the Constitution itself shows this, for the sixth section of and hygienic conditions, and the dis- How long would President Kruger be Article I expressly provides that no. rder, whatever it is, which has afflicted able to carry on his war of defense with person boiding any office UNDER the a few of the inhabitants of the State, all outside sources of supply stopped? United States shall be a member of The selzure of Delagoa bay may be-

under the United States," as would be the case if the place of a Congressman were deemed to be such an office; but the prohibition is stated in terms which under the plainest principles of interpretation leave no doubt that the framers of the Constitution excluded senators and representatives from the category of persons holding office un-

It would be preposterous to give any broader meaning to the declaration of ineligibility found in the Edmunds law. If the prosecutors of Mr. Roberts have any case against him which arfords good ground for his expulsion from the House of Representatives, let them bring it forward after his admission and turn him out. The case for excluding him which they have thus far presented, is fatally defective, and it is no exaggeration to say that its success would be a menace to American lib-

SOLDIERS' LAND RIGHT.

A correspondent at Independence, Fremont county, Idaho, asks the 'News" if there is such a thing as a soldier's right in taking up government land. Soldiers who have served the United States have a right of credit to their residence on land of the number of years, up to four that they have been in the service. For instance, if a soldier takes up a homestead, and he has served in the army three years, he is required to make only two years' residence on the land, to prove up his claim. If he has been four years or more in the army, he can apply only four years on his term of residence, since he must actually reside on the homestead one year in order to secure title. If he enlists for three years, and is relieved from the service by reason of wounds or sickness, he can get the full credit of three years; but if he is mustered out in good health in less time than the period for which he enlisted, then the actual time of service will be applied on the five years' residence prescribed in the land laws. This information was obtained at the land office in this city.

That Anglo-German understanding seems to be a little uncertain of its footing just now,

New York is now in the hands of a gas and electric light trust. It is anything but light on the taxpavers.

Gen. French reports that he is still maneuvering at Colesberg. That is saying the Boers yet have the inside track there.

Illinois street railway strikers are using dynamite to blow up street cars. A just cause does not require such diabolism to promote it.

The investigation of the bribery charges against Senator Clark of Montana has begun in Washington. The country will now learn all about the case, perhaps, Dispatches from Gen. Buller say that

The British commander certainly knows they are hungry for fight when he makes an attack on them. Is this a time of quick changes? Two weeks ago the Germans and British were throwing themselves into each

Gen. Joubert's men are short of food.

other's arms. Now they are just aching to get into each other's hair. The wisdom of "no entangling alliance" with Europe as an American policy becomes more pronounced as the years go by. The founders of the Re-

public were all right in their foresight. That "pleasant and friendly interview" said to have been held between the German Emperor and Mr. Chamberlain would have been a highly animated scene if deferred until today.

One of the most gratifying items of news in a long time from Manila is the dispatch today announcing the rescue of Lieut. Gilmore and all the American prisoners taken by the Filipino

So Admiral Schley may have a house in Washington, presented as a memorial, unless the hero of Santiago says Admiral Dewey's experience in transferring titles is quite enough for both.

The number of beet sugar factories now operating and proposed in the region once known as the Great American desert, indicates a much smaller waste of "sweetness on the desert air"

The Chinese have given the French drubbing; they have also butchered a number of missionaries of other namay be an avenue for European armies to preserve in China the order that the present rulers there cannot enforce.

Emperor William may be on good terms with his grandma, but if he had enough warships he would make some in their deliberate treatment of the German flag on the high seas. While the present episode may not lead to war, it clearly indicates that the German people are radically averse to anything like tutelage from England.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer's New Year's number is a very interesting issue of that paper. Among the notables of the century mentioned in its columns is Joseph Smith, the "Mormon" Prophet, of whom that paper gives a very fair portrait, also a cut of the Kirtland Temple. It has a brief history of the rise and progress of "Mormonism" in Ohio. Although that is not quite accurate, it contains some reliable information, and coming from a non-"Mormon" source, may be considered quite fair and without intentional misrepresentation. The Plain Dealer's epitome of the events of the century in Ohio is very comprehensive and valuable to the people of that State and to the public generally.

THE OLD YEAR AND THE NEW.

Chicago Times-Herald.

record of our own country's growth leads and reflects the progress of the world in the nineteenth century. In 1800 the second United States cen sus gave us a population of 5,308,483, The last estimate of the treasury department credits us with 76,838,000 souls. Washington and Manila are in closer touch today than were New York and Philadelphia one hundred years ago.

Boston Transcript. The year just passing out has given much encouragement to liberal tendencles in all denominations nowhere more come a necessity. As long as it is "no person holding any OTHER office church. Traditions are giving way to on the last day of the new year.

SWEEPING REDUCTIONS.

KRRAKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKK

Tuesday Jan. 2, and all the Week.

Our Entire Stock of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Winter Goods must all go. We want the room for fresh shipments now arriving. These goods are Rare Bargain Offers One-third to One-half off the regular price-away below cost. Suits, Waists, Coats, Jackets' Skirts, Capes, Dresses, Fur Scarfs, Collarettes and Capes,

Remember that this is no old stock, but that every article was selected carefully for this sea son's trade, the entire assortment consisting of

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Here are a few of the items; There are many more:

CHILDREN'S REEFER JACKETS, ALL \$7.50 TO \$25.00 TEA GOWNS LADIES' TAILOR-MADE SUITS HALF PRICE AND JACKETS FOR MISSES, 14 AND ALL \$3.50 TO \$7.50 CLOTH 16 AND 18 YEARS OLD

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ENTIRE LINE OF SEPARATE SKIRTS AND CHILDREN'S READY-MADE DRESSES

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CREAT SALE OF WINTER UNDERWEAR in Ladies', Misses' and Children's Goods,

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ance hitherto attached to the church's position in history. A church is not to be judged by its origin in these enlightened days-it is known by its use-fulness, and by this token the Episcopal church stands today on a firmer ooting than it has ever known. Churchmen, high and low, are preaching and practising religious unity in a spirit that augurs well for great growth in the future of the church. Great learning is not alone considered sufficient to qualify a man for the office of bishop; men without any great theological learning, but possessing great executive ability are installed in the office now, for the good of all concerned. In a word, Episcopacy is becoming a syn-onym for practical measures, for true charity in spiritual and material things that make it a powerful institution.

ALL LADIES' JACKETS

ALL FANCY SILK WAISTS

Chicago Record.

The year 1899 was one of unexampled business prosperity for the United eign and domestic, was the largest ever recorded. The exports or the twelve months amounted in value to \$1,276,000,-000, with imports slightly in excess of \$800,000,000. The bank clearings, which afford one indication of the volume of domestic business, are given by Brad-street's as \$93,300,000,000. The figures show an increase over a year ago of 36 per cent, and of 74 per cent over There is a gain of 51 per cent over 1892, and as compared with 1894 the clearings have practically doubled. The statistics available indicate the number of failures as the smallest for seventeen The ratiroad earnings are the largest of any year in the history the country. There has also been larger amount of railroad construction than for several years previous, most of t being extensions by existing companies. Wage advances have been general throughout the United States.

San Francisco Call.

Now and then expectations are realzed in this uncertain world, and the ommercial year of 1899 was one of these pleasant exceptions. In volume of business and magnitude of profits it broke all previous records. Indeed, it exceeded the most sanguine anticipations in the upward movement of values. Taking the bank clearings of the country as an index the volume of business was 74 per cent larger than in 1897 and 51 per cent larger than in 1892, the year preceding the panic. The failures, were the smallest in seventeen years, but the collapse of speculation in copper and the consequent failures in \$18,000,000 to the year's liabilities, Including this serious amount the liabilities 1899 were \$120,000,000, of which \$89,-260,000 were commercial and the balance banking, most of the latter being charged up to Boston, and within a fortnight. The average of liabilities to failures was \$9,500, the smallest average in twenty-five years. The best showing of the year was made by the Southern and Pacific States, where the decrease in failures from 1898 was 33 per cent.

Civilization is advancing with mighty strides: it spreads to almost every corner of the earth, and the twentieth century need do little more than gather the fruits of the nineteenth to make it distinguished beyond all its predecessors. But we may be sure that it will do much more than this. Mankind has been so busy discovering new forces and harnessing them to its uses that has somewhat neglected man himself. except for the spread of educational nfluences, a shortening of the hours of labor and a lessening of the hardships merely subject, there has been no social advance corresponding to the material advances made during the nineteenta century. Mankind remains akin to the brute creation; force is still employed by individuals and by nations to settle their differences, though the nineteenth century has made sufficient advances to at least see that there is opportunity to make improvements in this respect

Kansas City Star.

So far as human foresight can distinguish there is a better business year ahead for the West, and probably year for the East, than that which has just passed. The year 1899 is generally acknowledged to have been the most prosperous in the history of this country. The volume of trade wa larger, the aggregate profits of industry were greater, the net addition to the wealth of the country was more than in any previous year.

St. Paul Pioneer Press. The nineteenth century has been de-

cribed as "an age of fructification, in which the slow, empirical growths of the preceding century or two have ripened into the commonplace truths of daily life and into their concrete mechanical application throughout whole domain of activity." Wha to be the character of the next century's contribution to human progress it is difficult to guess. But it may be set down as reasonably oertain that it will not change more completely the whole material aspect of life on this planet than has the one that will close when the midnight chimes shall ring

Honest Now.

Did you ever get such coal anywhere else? Barrier and a second and

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A DRY GOODS SLAUGHTER WITHOUT PARALLEL. Bargains that will crowd and jam this Store from one end to the other. Startling, Decisive, Telling Reductions, that will put money in the pockets of all comers. In the face of steadily Advancing Prices, we will sacrifice Thousands upon Thousands of Dollars of First-Class Merchandise to close out our entire Winter Stock. Every article in the house put under the knife. Utterly Impossible to Tell the whole Story. No adjective can be found to too forcibly express the mighty saving importance of this sale Every spot in the store alive with bargains. Come and see.

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\$10.00 Overcoats now \$ 8.00

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Suits now

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\$20.00

815.00

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FINANCIAL FLURRY. Baltimore Sun

The speculative, or gambling, spirit is ilways particularly in evidence in times. Many individuals and firms, in spite of the melancholy teachings of experience, plunge into the seductive path that leads to destruction. There are some gamblers who come out vinners in the end, but they are few. There are some speculators who make and keep fortunes, but the number is very small. As a general rule this road eads sooner or later to ruin. But every gambler, whether bucking the tiger, or trying conclusions with Wall street, has supreme faith in his luck, and men of this sort will rarely listen to advice. To those who go in for speculation however, one piece of counsel may be given. Avoid borrowing money to use in this way. A man may claim the right to ruin himself and possibly his own family, but he should confine his speculations to his own money.

Denver Post.

The fallure of the Globe National Bank of Boston should give cause for serious reflection on the financial condition of this country. On the second day of this month the bank made a sworn statement to the comptroller of the currency, in which the resources of the institution are given as \$10,529, 953, capital stock \$1,000,000, surplus \$120,undivided profits \$144,756. Yet in less than three weeks after the promulgation of that signed and sworn statement the bank bad to go into a receiver's hands. Such a condition of affairs is truly alarming.

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