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SALT LAKE CITY, - MARCH 1, 1906

REAPPOINTED!

The appointment by the President and confirmation by the Senate, of Arthur L. Thomas, to succeed himself as Postmaster at Salt Lake City, we believe will be gratifying to a very large majority of the people throughout the State. This, because of his fitness for the place and because of the yll attacks that have been made upon him from sources that make every assault a certificate of good character. When charges were made in a surreptitious manner against his management of the postoffice here, ex-Governor Thomas applied personally to the department at Washington for an investigation. His request was complied with and the utter failure of the endeavor to injure him is seen in the reappointment which is now a certainty. We congratulate the gentleman on the victory he has obtained over his detractors, and look upon it as one more bit of valuable evidence that attacks from that quarter act in the opposite direction to that intended. While there were some just causes of complaint about delays when the change was made of the office from the Dooly block to the new Federal building, reasonable folks did not blame the Postmaster, or his aids, but attributed the trouble to the real causes. Postmaster Thomas has been an efficient public official and the people generally will be glad that he has been officially vindicated.

INFAMOUS JOURNALISM.

One of the excrecences of modern journalism, particularly of the yellow variety, is that which is known as the "fake" interview. It is the custom of a certain class of "enterprising" reporters to hunt up persons who have obtained some prominence in business, politics, religion, commerce or public office, and elicit from them, if possible, answers to questions, which are very often impertinent and personal, and then proceed to dress up what they obtain by way of reply, in a manner to suit either the wishes of the papers they represent or the taste of a large portion of their readers. When they cannot succeed in extracting anything from their victims, they invent what they desire and present it to the public as though it were genuine.

That is bad enough, but papers given to that kind of journalism often add to the wrong that is done, by making editorial comments on the fabrications of their reporters, and usually "rub it in" with vigor, often denouncing in unmeasured terms the innocent or misrepresented objects of their venom. This is one distinctive mark of "yellow journalism." It may for a time make some impression on the minds of the kind of people who enjoy such pabulum, but it falls on the appetite of decent folks, and results in weakening if not destroying the influence of the paper that lends itself to such tactics. Truth wins in the long run, but it takes time frequently for it to come up out of the falsehood that is cast around it.

Another blotch upon modern journalism is the "fake report." Public speakers are made to utter remarks they never delivered or even thought of. If anything they say is reported, it is so mixed and mingled with the comments or inventions of the reporter that the whole story is but a burlesque or a distortion, and the public are deceived or mystified thereby.

This is particularly infamous when religious subjects are treated. No preacher, however careful in his remarks, is safe when the "fake" reporter dishes up that which he endeavors to convey to his hearers. We frequently receive communications on this subject from persons who, after listening with pleasure to a discourse by some Elder of our Church, finds, to his disgust, in a hostile paper a mass of misrepresentation of what he heard, and not infrequently something that the speaker did not say or even allude to.

Like the other evil to which we have drawn attention, these "fake reports" are usually followed up by editorial comments based on the falsehood which have exposed, and this is sometimes kept up day after day, accompanied by ridicule, abuse and language fit only for the lowest class of fallen humanity. And the depraved writers imagine they are striking heavy blows at the objects of their anger, when they are only exposing their own turpitude and prostitution of journalistic talent. They make of themselves a spectacle to heaven and earth, and lay up for themselves a great measure of that indignation which will be surely poured forth when Eternal Justice renders its judgment.

The law of libel in this State needs to be amended and improved. Nothing should be done which would in any way cripple or infringe upon the liberty of speech or of the press, as that term is understood in law and in common sense. Every person should have the liberty to express his views on any subject, if it does not interfere with the rights and liberties of other people. So with public prints. But no paper and no individual should be permitted to abuse, misrepresent or injure in any

way a public speaker or private citizen by falsehood and the shafts of malice. There should be a remedy for wilful untruth concerning remarks made by a public speaker, whether upon politics, religion or any other subject. Fakes reporting and fake publications should be on the forbidden list, and be punishable by fine or imprisonment or both. But whether laws in this direction are enacted or not, the fake journalist and the fake journal should be regarded by all decent people as infamous and worthy only of the deepest contempt.

MOB MURDER.

The mob violence at Springfield, O., is a sad comment on the defense on mob retribution recently given by a prominent American. Former Embassador Andrew D. White, in an address before the students of Cornell university said, in part, if correctly reported:

"When we consider that forty-five out of every sixty murders escape punishment, is it any wonder that outraged communities take measures to protect themselves? Lynching a brute is on a par with stamping out a rattlesnake, and those in peril are the best judges of the methods."

That is a direct endorsement of mob murder, and the events at Springfield may be considered in the light of an illustration of that pernicious doctrine.

It appears that in a shooting scrape, a brakeman was seriously wounded by negroes. The two alleged assailants fell into the hands of the officers. One, wounded, was taken to the hospital, and the other was hurried off to Dayton for safe keeping. There was nothing to justify anyone in the supposition that justice would not be meted out, after due process of law.

The mob, however, wanted no legal aid. To the number of one thousand they gathered and marched to the colored quarter with the intention of burning the houses of that section. A saloon was raided and demolished, and many of the mob became drunk. Women and children, as well as men, were in danger of being murdered. Houses were set on fire. One police officer was seriously wounded by a flying missile. Finally the militia had to be called out to disperse the intoxicated rioters.

That is an example of mob retribution. That is the kind of "law" all defenders of lynchers advocate. For a mob is not fit to execute justice in the excitement of the moment. Such a crowd can easily be induced to commit excesses of this kind, and for that very reason it has been found necessary in every civilized community to delegate the power of administering justice on behalf of the people, to certain persons qualified for that task. To ignore this fact, and advocate "lynch justice," is to recommend a return to barbarous conditions, destructive of civilized institutions.

It is not denied that the administration of justice in this country, as everywhere on earth, is imperfect; it is both tardy and uncertain. But those imperfections are not righted by gross violations of the law. Such irregular proceedings do not stop crime. We believe murder and assaults have been increased by the beastly passions which lynchings engender in an entire community. Murderers must be pursued and face the full penalty of their crimes, but if civilization is to be preserved, this must be done under the forms of law, and with due care that no innocent man is molested, and put to death. There is no telling upon whom the vengeance of a reckless mob may fall, and even if it were certain that the victims of the mob were always guilty, it would still be true that killing by a mob is murder in a most abhorrent form.

TO HELP FARMERS.

About a year ago the King of Italy caused a circular to be sent to the various powers of the world, inviting them to a conference at Rome, for the purpose of considering the establishment of an international chamber of agriculture.

In the royal letter to the Italian government on the subject, credit for the initiative of the scheme was given to Mr. David Lubin of Sacramento, Cal., and the purpose of the proposed institution was explained. The King called attention to certain disabilities of the agricultural classes of the world, and suggested that it would be highly beneficial to establish "an international institution, absolutely unpolitical in its aims, which would have before it the conditions of agriculture in different countries of the world, to announce periodically the quantity and quality of the crops in hand, and so facilitate the production of such crops and render less costly and more rapid trade in the same and facilitate the attainment of a favorable settlement of prices."

It was also pointed out that such an international chamber of agriculture, acting in unison with associations already existing, would render the agriculturists of the world invaluable service by furnishing "trustworthy information regarding the demand for and supply of agricultural labor in various parts of the world, and so providing emigrants with a safe and useful guide. It would promote agreements necessary for collective defense against diseases of plants and domestic animals, which cannot be successfully fought by partial action. It would exercise a timely influence on the development of societies for rural co-operation, agricultural insurance and agrarian credit. Such an institution, which would be an instrument of solidarity for all the components of the agricultural classes and consequently be a powerful influence for peace, would be capable of many beneficial developments."

The conference was held at Rome in the month of May, last year, and the proposition was thoroughly discussed by the delegates present. According to information now furnished by friends of the movement, the chamber of agriculture is sure to take form. For many countries have officially signified their willingness to support it. Among these are the United States, Argentina, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cuba, Denmark, Ecuador, France, Greece, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mexico, Montenegro, Holland, Persia, Portugal, Peru, Russia, Romania, San Domingo, Sweden, Servia,

Switzerland, Spain, San Salvador, and many other countries are expected to fall in line in the near future. According to a notice in the London Morning Post of recent date, the Italian government has appointed a provisional committee of five persons to draw up provisions for the International Institute of Agriculture, in accordance with Victor Emmanuel's scheme. The committee is said to be a strong one, including Signor Luzzatti, ex-minister of the treasury, and a recognized authority on economics; Signor Chimirri, the leading Calabrian deputy; Signor Giorio, the deputy speaker; and the Marchese Cappelli, an ex-minister for foreign affairs.

NOT A TRIFLING DISPUTE.

We do not believe that the international situation ament Morocco is so dark as to warrant the alarming predictions reported from Algiers. If either Germany or France wanted war, it would be as easy to evolve a casus belli out of the question now under discussion, as it was for Bismarck to conjure up the war spirits from the bottomless pit, over the dispute about the Spanish succession, thirty-six years ago. At that time he even had to falsify an important dispatch in order to raise the patriotic feeling to the war pitch. There is just as much real cause for war now, as then, and it would come, were either disputants desirous of another armed contest. But we do not believe they are. And therefore we do not anticipate a breach of the peace. The representatives of the French government at Algiers have displayed the best of good temper and admirable self-restraint in very trying circumstances.

Possibly they will feel it incumbent upon them to call the conference off, if Germany does not accept the French "ultimatum." But even that would not mean war. It would only leave the question where it was before the conference, subject to further negotiations between the two countries, through the usual diplomatic channels. And then we presume a trade of some kind could be consummated between France and Germany, by which the latter would feel compensated for any concessions to the other party of the dispute.

It may be as well, though, to dismiss the erroneous idea that Morocco is too unimportant to constitute the subject of a serious dispute. It has at least 8,000,000 inhabitants. Under French regime it would yield a considerable addition to the French army, and that cannot look good to the neighbor beyond the Rhine. But it is capable of sustaining at least 40,000,000 inhabitants and must therefore be considered of great value to any country with a colonial policy. Morocco is a fertile country and would, under proper cultivation, become the granary of Europe. Besides, the mountains are rich in valuable metals. The dispute, therefore, turns really on the possession of an empire. France wants Morocco. Germany wants at least part of it, or, as it may finally appear, an equivalent elsewhere for the relinquishment of any rights she may claim in that country.

March came in like a lamb inside a lion.

Now get in lock-step for the lock canal.

The Japanese may be small but they are a great people.

Senator Foraker sounded his "fire alarm" on the rate bill yesterday.

Plant will cease to be a running plant and will have his "station" in Davis county.

It is said that General Grosvenor wants to go abroad in some diplomatic capacity.

The March wind doth blow and we shall have snow, and what will poor robin do then?

Senator Morgan's examination of William Noison Cromwell is thorough if not satisfactory.

Professor S. P. Langley's soul has taken its flight but not in the professor's flying machine.

Mr. Balfour's majority over his Liberal competitor was more than liberal; it was stupendous.

"Conduct is three-fourths of life," said Matthew Arnold. In Salt Lake conduct is three-fourths of life.

Once again the Sultan is fooling with and fooling Uncle Sam. Some day the Sultan will do this once too often.

"The Triangle" is a new play in four acts. It should have been in three acts to comply with the unties.

"To be good is noble," says Mark Twain, "but to teach others how to be good is nobler—and no trouble." That is true altruism, according to the general practice.

The provision in the army appropriation bill abolishing the rank of lieutenant-general was eliminated in order that Generalis Corbin and MacArthur may have the rank. Apres nous le deluge.

District Attorney Jerome has been asked to make public a list of contributions to his campaign fund. It is a reasonable and proper request, and there is no implication of anything wrong in it. It should be complied with, and promptly. To hesitate is to be lost.

The Sacramento Bee justly scores a contemporary for condemning the people of San Francisco for shortcomings at home about which it is silent.

"Why," the Bee asks, "travel to the ocean side to find an alien note on which to vent your keen disapproval while a local beam gives you strabismus at home?" Why, indeed, do so many cry out against sins, real or alleged, abroad, which they do not even

notice under their very noses? Reform, like charity, should always commence at home.

A GREAT MOVEMENT.

Los Angeles Express.

One item in the news of today is of more than ordinary significance to the people of Los Angeles and of Southern California generally. This is the announcement that on Wednesday of next week an ocean steamship, laden with freight and carrying passengers, will sail from San Pedro direct for Honolulu. This is the beginning of what is destined to be a great movement toward creating new trade routes between the various portions of this country and the lands on the other shore of the Pacific ocean, as well as to those on the west coast of Central and South America. When this harbor at San Pedro is completed and its advantages are made fully available for commerce, a large portion of the traffic with eastern lands as well as with other countries bordering on the Pacific will then find its most convenient gateway. The products of the mills and foundries of the Middle West, of the mines and the smelters beyond them and of the grain and the cotton of this country must seek an outlet through this southern port.

RUSSIA'S DANGER.

Chicago Record-Herald.

An innocent expedition organized by two Danes and one American to explore the region northwest of Alaska gave rise to an absurd rumor that these men intended to plant the American flag on any and all continents they might discover in the course of their expedition. The rumor has taken possession firmly and forever for this country. St. Petersburg at once became alive to the threatening danger, and is now reported to have instructed the governor general of East Siberia to prevent by all means at his disposal this act of aggression. It is true that if the United States held a continent or two bordering on the north pole it might organize a somewhat belated school of schoolboys against General L'lovitch's successor, or it might even mobilize the polar bears with hostile intent. It might find a route there for an intercontinental railroad from Patagonia to Cape Town, or it might take to digging and dig so far and so deep that it would undermine the foundations of Russian society. The Russian bureaucracy, of course, knows more about these perils than may threaten it than anybody else.

WOULD ABOLISH EXCLUSION.

San Francisco Call.

Foster's bill, amending or, rather, re-writing the Chinese Exclusion Act, is very adroitly drawn and if enacted, would come very near throwing down the bars completely to coolie labor. The bill provides for the exclusion of Chinese laborers, whether skilled or unskilled, to only one of the cases whatsoever. It is a very serious fault, however, is that it practically creates a presumption of a Chinese immigrant's being entitled to land and, in effect, imposes on the American citizen the burden of proving in each case the status of an immigrant laborer.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The March number of The Black Cat has the following six stories: "A Nose for the King," "The Best Ten in the Valley," "The Case of Burke vs. Nature," "Ram Singh and Engel Sahib," "The Cat that Waited," and "Timbreli's Skozooks." The first of these is a prize story.—144 High St., Boston.

The March "Arena" contains a conversation with David Graham Phillips on the American plutocracy. In it the novelist and essayist deals with "The Menace of Plutocracy." A charming character sketch by Mr. Fowler precedes the conversation. Among other notable features of this number are "Main Currents of Thought in the Nineteenth Century," by Professor Robert T. Kerlin, A. M.; "The Trust Evil as Illustrated by the Smelter Trust," by Hon. J. Warner Miller; "The March of Direct-Legislation," by E. L. Pomeroy, A. M., president of the National Direct-Legislation League; and an extended editorial on "Our Most Dangerous Class: Its Method of Procedure and How It Threatens Free Institutions," written in Mr. Fowler's most vigorous and incisive manner. There are several other attractive features, including a capital story by William Porter Cokerrell, and a number of fine illustrations.—Trenton, N. J.

The March number of McClure's is full of interest to all. Miss Ida M. Tarbell's "Commercial Machiavellianism" brings home the lax morals that have built up some great corporations and business houses. Ray Stanford Baker continues his series, "The Railroads on Trial." Capt Schurz's "Reminiscences of a Long Life" furnishes by far the most exciting chapter we have yet had, "The Escape from Rastatt," which recounts the story of how Schurz with two companions, on the surrender of the fortress of the Prussians, hit in a hurry where the enemy's cavalry were bivouaced, and finally escaped through a deserted sewer. Anthony Pila concludes his accounts of "Five Years in the Arctic." Many of the photographs in this installment are even more remarkable than those in the February number. Clara Morris has a charming bit of stage recollection, "Looking Backward," in which she tells how she saw Henry Irving for the first time while she was hunting for a leading man for Mr. Daly. The poems, which balance the number, are: "The Focus," by Herbert Trenchard; "Beyond the Spectrum," by Florence Wilkinson; "The Marionettes," by Witter Byner; "In the Night," by Paul Kester; and "A Song," by A. E. Housman.—40-50 E. Twenty-third St., New York.

JUST FOR FUN.

She (six weeks after elopement): "I received a letter from papa today." He: "Well?" She: "He writes that he had just finished making his will." He: "Did he remember you?" She: "Yes, indeed. He has left all his money to any man for hopeless fillets."—Chicago Daily News.

"Your attention one moment, if you please, your most illustrious majesty." "Oh, very well, replied the Sultan, wearily. "What is it?"

"Here is another country demanding an apology from us."

"Humph, we made two apologies last week. So if you can't put it off with an excuse."

The Usual Way.

"That young man who has so much to say about things is one of the participants in the concern, ain't he?" said a visitor at a wholesale establishment.

"No; he is one of the clerks."

"And who is that quiet-looking old man who seems to be so much afraid of giving any trouble?"

"He owns the business."—Puck.

Cruel Papa.

Gusher—She told me I was the light of her life.

Flueher—Well, that was encouraging.

Gusher—Yes; but her father came along just then and put the light out—Sphere.

The Great Difficulty.

"How glorious it is to be engaged in a purely intellectual occupation!" murmured a young maiden, gazing rapturously into the admiring eyes of the editor.

"Your own mental faculties for

tools, and the whole universe for a workshop. Now, tell me," she added, "what do you find the most difficult thing connected with your noble profession?"

"Paying the staff," said the editor.—Judge.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy
Cures Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough.

New Grand Theatre
R. J. RIDDELL, MGR.

COMMENCING TONIGHT AT 8:15.

MISS GEORGIA HARPER in the great fantastic comedy by Harry Paulson. Souvenir Matinee Saturdays.

NIobe

First time at popular prices.

Next Week: MISS HARPER IN "CORALIE."
Night Prices—15c, 25c, 50c, 75c. Matinee—15c, 25c.

SALT LAKE THEATRE GEO. D. PYPER
SALT LAKE CITY MANAGER.
3 Nights and Saturday Matinee Beginning TONIGHT!
Jules Murry Presents

PAUL CILMORE
IN
CAPTAIN DEBONNAIRE

A big company in a mammoth spectacular comedy. The greatest sword fight ever produced on the stage.
Prices—25c to \$1.50; Matinee—25c to \$1.00. Sale now on.

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Modern Vaudeville.

THOMAS KEOGH & CO.,
In "The Way He Won Her,"
FERNANDE MAY TRIO,
DIONNE TWIN SISTERS,
BONNIE GAYLOR,
THE GREAT LE PAGES,
FRED AND ANNIE PELOT,
THE KINODROME: NEW VIEWS.
Every evening (except Sunday) 25c.
25c, 50c, Matinee Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 15c, 25c, 50c.

LYRIC THEATRE
6—VAUDEVILLE ACTS—6
Is only one small feature of the Roaring Musical Comedy

MINER'S BOHEMIANS
AFTER THE SHOW—Friday Night, AMATEUR NIGHT.

'PHONE NO. 238

For a bottle of Marsh-mallow Balsam: it will certainly stop that cough—50c the bottle. Free Delivery until midnight

SMITH DRUG CO
THE BUSY CORNER.

AGINCOURT'S Violet de Parme

A toilet water of subtle delicacy and exquisite odor, is about the daintiest thing we have in this class of goods. It sells in bottles of two sizes at 75 cents and \$1.25 the bottle.

It has a lasting fragrance, being made after the famous Parfume formula, with all of its original delicacy.

Schramm's,
Where The Cars Stop.
The Great Prescription Drug Store.

Brush Sale!

We are over-stocked and have cut the price on all brushes. A complete line of hair brushes, bath brushes, clothes brushes, shoe brushes and paint brushes to select from.

An exceptionally fine hair brush on sale this week for 35 CENTS. SEE WINDOW.

Remember the number—
44 MAIN STREET.
Both 'Phone 45.
Antee Brice Drug Co

Edward L. Burton
11 E First South St. 'Phone 277

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And Other High Grade Investments Bought and Sold.

JOHN C. CUTLER, JR.
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(Established 1881)
Z. C. M. I. Co., Wagon, Idaho Sugar Co., Amal. Sugar Co., Utah Sugar Co., stocks, bonds and Bank stocks Bought and Sold on commission.
Both Phones 127. 85 Main St.

John C. Cutler, Jr.
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BANK STOCKS SUGAR STOCKS
And Other High Grade Investments Bought and Sold.

At Z. C. M. I.
THE "ALWAYS BUSY" STORE.

Three Good Bargains
IN NOTIONS DEPARTMENT.

TODAY, TOMORROW AND SAT.

25c Hemstitched Handkerch' 15c
Ladies' fine sheer Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, with neat, hand embroidered initials, all letters, worth 25c each, special for this sale—
16c

15c Embroidered Top Collars 5c
A very pretty line of Embroidered Turn Over Top Collars, in a variety of designs, 10c and 15c qualities will be sold, as long as they last during this sale at—
5c

25c Embroidered Collars 15c
Another lot of Embroidered Turn-over Top Collars, some of the prettiest designs ever made, good values at 25c and 35c each, but you may have them now at—
15c

MILLINERY SPECIALS
TODAY, TOMORROW AND SATURDAY.

This department is supremely attractive this week, with all the early spring novelties. Such a diversity of styles that every face can be becomingly "framed" and at real moderate prices. Here are two specials for the last three days of this week:

No. 1 A very pretty hand-made chapeau, in all the new shapes, turbans, sailors and dome crowns, made up of chiffon, malines and pyroxaline braid, trimmed with flowers and ribbons, an exceptional offer now at—
\$4.75

No. 2 Some of the daintiest creations for street wear, neatly and stylishly trimmed in the prevailing mode; the shapes are just those that Dame Fashion has ordered to be worn for Spring 1906. Special for these three days at only—
\$3.00

New goods arriving every day. It will pay you to visit this store often.

Zion's Cooperative Mercantile Institution
HAS THE PEOPLE'S CONFIDENCE

Our Drug Dept. is at 112-114 South Main St.

HIGH CLASS MERCHANT TAILORING

HAVE a look through our Merchant Tailoring department and you will be astonished at the large assortment of suitings we can place before you. We have everything to suit the most fastidious dresser and the modest man. Our lines comprise the neat light shades and colorings that will be worn during the spring and summer months this year, the pretty mediums, and a most extensive line of blacks and blues.

Our prices have been marked with a view to avoid startling the customer, and we believe we can suit the man of moderate means better than any other.

Now is a better time than later on to order your tailor to serve you. The rush comes within a very short time and we will then have all we can do to keep promises.

CUTLER BROS. CO.
36 MAIN STREET., SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Bishop's Glace Prunes.

This dainty confection is stuffed with English walnuts and is one of the Bishop "good things" no one should miss. The Prunes are very fine and large and they're daintily packed in boxes. If you want a treat for yourself or your friends have a box of BISHOP'S GLACE PRUNES.

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Deseret News Building, 'Phones 374.
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Are Never Out Of
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