

# DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, OCT. 13, 1902.

## THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

The advice of the Deseret News to the political speakers during the campaign of 1902, appears to be followed pretty fairly. That is, to avoid personalities and talk chiefly of the issues before the country and before the State, as they are viewed by the contestants on either side. Of course, when this rule is departed from by orators of one party, the opposing speakers naturally respond in kind, because they have to be to some extent aggressive as well as defensive. But we hope this kind of warfare will not be carried on to an offensive degree.

The respective qualifications of candidates are a fair subject for consideration and may be consistently dealt upon, associated with the discussion of principles; but this can be accomplished without vilification and without abuse. The courtesies that should prevail between gentlemen ought to be kept in view, and made out on these lines, that by descending to scurrility and misrepresentation.

In this connection, we wish to remind our correspondents at different points, that the Deseret News does not wish to receive those kinds of reports which frequently appear in partisan journals. We want the facts only. They must not be colored or distorted by the political bias of the reporter. We do not want his opinions about remarks made in public meetings, but only that which was really said. If a large gathering assembled it is not right to describe it as a "thinly attended meeting," nor when the audience is enthusiastic to speak of it as a "frost." Illustrations of what we mean will be found in the conflicting accounts of the same occurrences that appear in rival party organs. People who read both editions are led to wonder which lies the most. It is evident that neither can be depended upon. The news that is sent to us must be reliable. We do not care for sensations, we simply want the truth.

It should not be forgotten in the heat of the contest now being waged, that there are friends and brethren on either side, and that they are equally sincere and honest in their political convictions. Also that they have equal rights to their opinions and the proper expression thereof. We hope the day has gone by forever, when the feeling is entertained that a strong and positive opponent must be wicked and have evil intent. Respectful regard for the opinions of others is an essential mark of gentleness and Christian deportment. We should not take offense at the expression of opinions contrary to our own, no matter how forcibly they may be uttered so long as they are conveyed in a decent manner.

While in our present imperfect state, there must needs be an opposition in all things. Let that opposition be conducted with the purpose of reaching the right and without intention of doing personal offense, and no harm will come of it. Fair discussion is one thing, sharp contention is another. Debate to bring forth the truth is right. Contentment merely to obtain the mastery is wrong.

Let the champions in the political arena, and the reporters of their doings take notice of these few hints, and there will be fewer heart-aches to heal after the November election than at the usual results of a political campaign.

## THE INSURANCE QUESTION.

The more the local insurance-rates question is agitated, the clearer it appears that the alleged reasons for the raising of the rates by the insurance companies are without solid foundation. It has been demonstrated, beyond doubt, that there is ample water supply and pressure to meet any fire emergency that is likely to arise in this city. Also that the inflammable materials which occasionally accumulate in the rear of business houses can be easily removed, and further, that while our fire department may not be all that is desirable and should be greatly improved, yet that we are at least as well prepared now to quench a conflagration in the business district, as at any time when the rates were lower and there was no talk of raising them.

It is not disputed that there was a brief period during the month of August of this year, when the pressure on the claims was much lower than at ordinary times. That period has been seized upon by the insurance people as though it were the normal water condition here. As we have shown before, it was but a temporary and cannot be truthfully referred to as a present or ordinary condition. Thus all the pretenses that have been put forth as excuses for the raising of insurance rates in the business part of Salt Lake City, are shown to be chimerical.

But, as we have said before, if there is a scale of rates that ought to be established on business principles, to af-

fect this city in common with other parts of the country, let the schedule and the reasons for it be presented, without picturing our city as an unsafe business center, and due attention will doubtless be paid to it, and the friction that has been aroused by the exaggerations and misstatements that have been made concerning our city, will soon subside and their effects be extinguished as rapidly as any fire can be put out in any part of the Union.

## WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

The owners of the coal mines in Pennsylvania have at last discovered that the entire blame for the present situation must be placed upon the miners, and that if proceedings are to be taken against anybody, it must be against the miners' union. This union, they hold, is organized for the purpose of interfering with interstate trade, by preventing the mining of coal for shipping purposes.

This is a bold statement. In view of the fact that the responsibility for the strike is entirely with the operators. It is not forgotten how the trouble commenced. The facts are that since the strike of 1900, when a compromise was effected, an agreement has been in force by which the operators and miners were to confer on wages and other conditions. The settlement of 1900 was temporary and ended in April this year. Very naturally the miners asked for another conference in which the schedule of wages already in force might be continued, or else a new schedule agreed upon for the future. This request was refused by the companies. They declined to recognize the miners' right to a voice in the wage question, and notified that the schedule would hold good until April 1 this year, and then be subject to 60 days' notice. In other words, the operators claimed the right to fix wages without any consideration for the opinion of the laborers. Then the men quit work. Had the mine owners had any desire to prevent a rupture, they could have done so, by recognizing the rights of the laborers to be heard in the question of wages. And they could have ended the strike at any time since then, by agreeing to submit the questions at issue to an impartial board of arbitration.

The attempt to lay all the blame upon the miners is the old trick of the thief crying "stop thief," so as to direct the attention away from himself.

## FOR THE LIBERTY OF LABOR

We have paid some attention to the movement in Great Britain for the promotion of free labor. That is, an organization to rid the country of the tyranny of certain trade-unions. The movement aroused by outrages perpetrated upon workmen because they declined to join those organizations, has found expression in a series of established laws to defend the rights of labor. They take the same ground that has been occupied by this paper on the great question. While working people have the same right to unite for their own welfare, to secure adequate pay for their labor, to shorten the hours of toil and to obtain any benefits that they ought to enjoy, as employers have to enhance their business interests, no working man or association has the right either to compel a living being to join such a society, or to prevent him from working for such wages or hours of labor as he freely chooses.

The non-trade-union people have an organ published in London called the Free Labor Press and Industrial Review, which vigorously advocates the liberty of working people and combats trade-unionism. We notice in its issue of September 27th, several quotations from our columns with recommendations that working people on this side of the Atlantic take "serious note" of our advice. The editor adds the following:

"By permission of the editor of the Deseret Evening News, I will send this message to the free working-men of America: The Free Laborists of Great Britain are as fully determined as their American comrades are to hold fast by their right to work free from the coercive intolerance of trade-unionists or any other combination organized to deprive them of that right. There are eight millions of non-unionist workers in the United Kingdom, and these reach hands across the sea in hearty greeting and congratulation to the free industrial millions on the other side of the Atlantic, proud in the knowledge and belief that both are fully determined to retain the freedom of action for which both are struggling."

This statement will be surprising to many working people in the United States. It shows that there are many more liberty-loving working people in the world than has been supposed, who will not submit to that abominable intolerance exhibited by some of the labor organizations, which are not satisfied with dictating to their own members what they shall do or cease from doing, but attempt to trample upon the rights of non-members, and to prevent willing hands from working for the necessities of life, unless they yield up their manhood and womanhood to the dictation of the leaders of those organizations.

We are pleased to see the spread of this spirit of independence on the other side of the sea, and hope it will prevail throughout this great country. We would not have any union man or woman shut out from work because of their association with any society or organization, and at the same time we deny the right of any of these associations to shut out any human being from honest industry, simply because he or she refuses to join such a society. We are for the liberty of labor in every sense of the word.

## DANISH WEST INDIES AGAIN.

Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, contributor to the North American Review, a brief paper on the pending question of the sale to the United States of the Danish West Indies. She asserts that there is great opposition in Denmark to the transfer, particularly among the "upper" classes, although the people in the rural districts would welcome a lessening of taxation as a consequence of the transaction.

Mrs. Atherton gives the information that another proposition has been informally submitted to the United States, and which, if embodied in a

treaty, would be acceptable to the Danish people of all classes. According to this writer, Denmark is willing to cede either St. Thomas or St. John to the United States, both these islands having excellent harbors. Denmark further agrees never to sell or cede any of the other islands to any other power than the United States. In return for these favors, the United States is to arrange certain tariff concessions with the island of St. Croix.

If the writer in the Review is correctly informed, the United States can acquire an island with an excellent harbor in the West Indies, handy when the isthmian canal shall have been finished, without the outlay of money, by granting certain tariff concessions to another island. This settlement, it is thought, would be perfectly satisfactory to Denmark, because it would establish a "little alliance" between that country and the United States.

How the arrangement would suit the people here is another question. Mrs. Atherton thinks that the United States would have the advantage of encompassing Denmark with the Monroe doctrine, thus giving herself an excuse to check Russia when that comorant makes her first sign of closing in upon Norway, Sweden and Denmark, and threatens American trade in the Baltic. The prospect of such an "advantage," we fancy, would be enough to defeat that treaty at the outset.

But the reference to this connection to the Monroe doctrine is really far fetched. Russia, it is believed, has designs on parts of Norway and perhaps Sweden, but she is not known to have any designs on Denmark. The danger to this kingdom is not from Russia, but from Germany. Russia has, during the last two centuries gained coveted egress from the Baltic; she has obtained a port on the Pacific; she is still trying, and not altogether without success, to burst the bars of the Dardanelles, but there is nothing in the Russian policy that can be construed as an intention of American rights on the lines of the Monroe doctrine. Should, however, the acquisition of West Indian islands involve a serious dispute with a European power, the bargain would be too dear. One reason for buying those islands would be that by so doing, we would remove every cause for dispute about them. As long as they belong to a country that may desire to place them in the market, there is danger that the question of whether any European power has a right to buy them, will be raised and cause a dispute. If this country buys them, that settles the question for good. Five million dollars would not be too dear a sum for the removal of a cause of international dispute. To receive a harbor for tariff concessions would be too expensive, if with the harbor goes "the advantage" of encompassing a European country with the Monroe doctrine.

Why not try absent treatment on the strike?

When the operators refuse to confer the people cannot but infer.

Strikers and miners are looking at rather than to the President.

Down east they say that large bodies of anthracite coal move slowly.

To the average reader reader truth is very much stranger than fiction.

Were General Grant living he would now say: "Let us have peace with coal."

Governor Stone is not the keystone nor the cornerstone of the Keystone state.

It is a beautiful euphemism that the operators have adopted, that of calling the politicians publicists.

Your name may not be found in the annals of man but let it be found in the register of the registrars.

Uncle Sam should be a shining light to all the world. He takes care of more than twelve hundred light-houses.

The crown prince of Siam may not be having the time of his life but he will count it an interesting and leading incident.

In Pennsylvania Governor Stone is looked upon as a big man. He is six feet four inches high and weighs almost eighteen stone.

So epidemic has become the strike mania that the French clock on a mantle piece, and which has been silent for years, has recently struck.

The Morgan boy who deliberately shot a little child should be dealt with most severely. The very deliberateness of his act shows the malice of his mind.

Perhaps the reason the highwaymen who held up the Burlington railway got away is because they know the highway better than the railwaymen do.

It shows genuine public spirit on the part of those who participate in the White House conferences to remain silent after coming out of them. Just think how much newspaper space they could fill with wise saws and modern instances.

The New Orleans street railway strike, which promised to develop into a most serious situation, has been settled. This is a matter of congratulation for the whole country, for every strike center very soon becomes a plague spot from which disease spreads, soon becoming epidemic.

The sultan of Bagdad has informed General Sumner that he desires war, and that without further delay. Having made his wishes known, Uncle Sam, who is the best natured and most accommodating of men, will undoubtedly grant his desire and fill his sultanate majesty to repletion. It will be the sultan who will first cry, "Hold! Enough!"

A Fall River, Mass., young woman is suing an old bachelor for fifty thousand dollars for breach of promise. In answer to the question: "What else do you claim damages for?" she said: "For fifteen years of my life wasted." Had she been married she could have

raised a fair sized family in fifteen years. Judgment for plaintiff.

President Murray of Columbia university in his annual report proposes a plan by which the A. B. degree may be secured in two years, which causes the Evening Post to remark that "in justice to the hundreds of American colleges which give the A. B. for four years' work, the baccalaureate should bear a different designation." How would A divided by B do as the designation for the baccalaureate degree in arts?

The people in the northwestern part of town are much pleased with the prompt action taken by the watermaster, in turning the water which was running to waste through City Creek into the ditches, so that they can get a supply for irrigation to keep their shade-trees and orchards alive. Some of the ditches have been filled up with weeds and leaves, and have become blocked so that the water has overflowed into the streets. But these obstructions can be readily removed, and the people obtain the benefits desired. The "News" called attention to the needless waste, and now readily acknowledges the action taken to remedy the wrong.

## PRESS COMMENTS ON THE STRIKE

New York Sun.

"The strike reminds any consideration to the non-union laborers, to the men who want to go to work; yet under the constitution there is no more sacred right guaranteed to a free people than the right of contract. The right of the free man to sell his labor as he pleases. The president cannot afford to ignore that. It is of the very essence of the article of liberty."

Hartford (Ct.) Courant.

It is the operators who are now blocking the way. Mitchell says the union is ready to defer to the president's appeal to call off the strike, and to trust to him or to any tribunal of his appointment for a just adjudication of all matters in dispute. The reply of the operators make it plain that they resented the summons to Washington, resented the prospect of finding themselves in the same room with Mitchell, and vent their anger by resolved not to concede an inch, no matter what the president might say.

Detroit Free Press.

It is useless at this time to appeal further to the president, and it is probably useless to appeal to the governor of Pennsylvania; but there remains one man who is more powerful than either of these. His word would end the strike within five minutes. At the snap of his finger the operators would agree to refer the grievances of the men to a court of arbitration, and within twenty-four hours more than 100,000 men would be engaged in the business of mining coal. That man is J. Pierpont Morgan. While the operators control the mines, he controls the operators.

Chicago Chronicle.

The Interstate commerce commission reported after a thorough investigation that these coal barons, in their capacity of railroad officials engaged in interstate commerce, were not only and habitually violating the interstate commerce law. The industrial commission reported after a thorough investigation that these coal barons in their capacity of railroad managers and mine operators were continually violating the anti-trust law. When these organized criminals, who deserve to be in prison, demanded of the president that he send troops into Pennsylvania to "squash" the miners as criminals they demanded that he should do a lawless act. Had Mr. Mitchell decided to return that the president put the coal barons in prison for violating laws of the United States, he would have come nearer to securing the end he wanted something that ought to be done but something that the president can do without overruling the law himself.

Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

The statement of President Bar that "the government is a contemptible failure if it can protect the lives and property of the citizens and the safety of the citizens only by compromising with the violators of the law and the instigators of violence and crime," was altogether unnecessary, uncalculated for and wholly out of place. There was neither effort nor intent on the part of the Civic Federation, on the part of Senator Hanna, nor on the part of Bishop Potter and Archbishop Ireland, much less on the part of the president of the United States, to compromise with fomenters and instigators of violence, but an earnest effort to bring about an adjustment of a situation which is seriously affecting not only the users of anthracite, but unjustly affecting the users of bituminous coal as well.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The October number of the Black Cat has two prize stories. "According to Order," by E. W. O'Brien, and "Made to Order," by Robert Whitaker. The other stories are "Deadman's Hook," by Elliot Walker, "A Brilliant Conquest," by J. S. R. O'Brien, and "The Delegate from Dulverton," by E. De Grey Fox. Short Story Publishing Co., Boston Mass.

The October Era has two special articles: "Eugene Suffrage in Colorado," by Helen Maynard Nixon, and "The Newspaper Roman of Today," by Kate Masterson. William S. Walsh writes on Maria Corelli, and the latest child of her brain, William Armstrong's account of "The Royal Academy" is full of information. There are installments of "Marie Antoinette," by Henry Travis, and "Gabriel Toller," by Joel Chandler Harris. The October Review, by Alfred Thompson, O. Henry, Dorothy E. Leonard, Joseph M. Rogers, Sam Sison, Thomas Walsh, Clifford and Charles, and other contributors. Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

In the October number of the Review of Reviews editorial consideration is given of the effect of Speaker Henderson's retirement, the meaning of the tariff agitation in the middle west, and President Roosevelt's attitude on the trust question. A clear statement of the points at issue in the famous "Pious Fund" case now before the House arbitrators will be found in Mr. W. T. Stead's article, entitled "The United States and Mexico at the Opening of the Hague Court." The October Review, by Alfred Thompson, O. Henry, Dorothy E. Leonard, Joseph M. Rogers, Sam Sison, Thomas Walsh, Clifford and Charles, and other contributors. Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

The best of them all. Strong and rugged as the rock-bound coast of New England.

PURE AS THE OCEAN BREEZES. Presented by an excellent company, with marvellous scenery and startling electrical effects.

Direction of Mrs. James A. Herne.

THE NEXT ATTRACTION.

Bonnie Brier Bush.

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JONES & HAMMER, Mgrs.

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THREE NIGHTS, BEGINNING TONIGHT.

School Matinee Wednesday at 3 p. m. Holden Bros.' Big Scenic Sensation, the

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The Acme of Stage Realism.

NEXT ATTRACTION.

Three Nights, Starting Thursday, October 16th, Saturday Matinee. The Sensational English Melodrama, "OVER THE SEA."

Seats on sale tomorrow.

more Roberts, records the personality of the wealthy Alfred Beit, who was Cecil Rhodes' partner. E. A. Hamilton sums up the careers of "The Big Bonanza Boy," Miss Marie Van Vorst in "The Woman That Toils," describes her experiences as a working girl in a shoe factory at Lynn. C. Bryson Taylor writes of "Vassili," a "Venezian," "A Woman's Victory for Schools," tells of Miss Margaret Haley's successful fight for school teachers' salaries.—New York.

Among the articles of interest in the Trained Nurse and Hospital Review for October is one by Miss Marion E. Smith, superintendent of the Training School of the Philadelphia Hospital, on "Chart Making and Note Keeping." Miss Lydia A. Whitton, also an instructor, writes on "Alimentary Diseases in Childhood." Miss Hanna Kindberg, late clinical instructor of nurses at the University of Texas, contributes a valuable article on "Baths." This gives an idea of the character and contents of this magazine.—Lakewood Publishing Co., Metropolitan Building, New York.

The complete novel in the October number of Lippincott's Magazine is by Mary Moss, and is entitled "Fruit Out of Season." It is fresh, clever, and witty, Marie Van Vorst's story in this number is called "The Princess Way." The story by C. W. Warren, entitled "The Persecution of a Pup," is a powerful animal story. Alfred S. Goddard, in "The Witch of the Hunt," it is about a daring girl, a race, and what came of it. "Fading the Love of Woman," by Cynthia Treadwell, is the story of temptation, such as seldom falls to man's lot. A timely paper by J. G. Rosenberger, author of "The German Soldier in the Wars of the United States," contains much information about "American History from German Sources." Some practical suggestions for building and running a greenhouse at home are contributed by Eben E. Rexford. The verse of the month is from the following poets: Thomas Walsh, Madison Carver, Frank Farrington, Mildred J. McMillan, Ethel Watts Mumford, Arthur W. Atkinson, Lillian Howard Carr, Francis Sterne Palmer, and Edward Wilbur Mason.—Philadelphia.

In the October number of the North American Review, Sir Gilbert Parker has an interesting article on "Mr. Belloc and His Opportunities." "The Work of the Priests" is discussed by Stephen Bonsai; Hannis Taylor contributes a paper on "An Ideal School of Politics and Jurisprudence," while "The Later Work of Mr. W. B. Yeates is the subject of an article by Fleria Macleod. "Expert Evidence" is discussed by John Woodward. Gertrude Atherton writes about "Denmark and the Treaty." This is followed by a paper on "The Mechanical Developments of Sex," according to the late Professor S. I. Schenck. Other topics discussed in this number are: "Social Conditions and Business Success," "The Associations Law in France," "Suffrage Restriction in the South," "American Must Be the Mistress of the Seas," by Captain Hobson. "A General Staff for the Army," Gen. W. H. Carter, and "National Debts of the World—Public Debt of the United States," by O. T. Austin.—New York.

In the October number of The World's Work, a great number of subjects is interestingly handled. The relations of Labor and Capital are given a prominent place by M. G. Cannon's second article on Labor Unions, and other articles. There are four special articles: Americans in the Raw, by Edward Lowry, made up of stories of the immigrants who crowd their way to America for fortune, glory and steamships, by Lawrence Perry, a most complete story of how great steamship lines are operated. A Day's Work in a New York Public School, by William McCandless, the new Principal of the Girls' Technical High School, New York; and the personal story of the Making of a Real Home, by Thomas Dixon, Jr., the well-known author of "The Leopard's Spots." The pictures which illustrate these articles are by Harry Contant, Florence Maynard, and Dr. Dixon. The financial article for the month is about Life Insurance Companies' surplus. Much space is given to The March of Events and the World's Work.—Doubleday, Page & Co., New York.

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