

## DESERT EVENING NEWS

CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF  
LATTER-DAY SAINTS.

ICRENZO SNOW. TRUSTEE-IN-TRUST.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.  
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)  
Corner of South Temple and East Temple Streets,  
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Charles W. Penrose, Editor.  
Eugene G. Whitney, Business Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.  
In advance.  
One Year, \$3.00.  
Six Months, \$1.75.  
Three Months, \$1.00.  
One Month, \$0.25.  
One Week, \$0.05.  
Saturday edition, per year, \$2.00.  
Semi-Weekly, \$1.00.

POSTAL OFFICE.  
44-105 Times Building, New York City. In  
charge of E. F. Cummings, Manager Foreign  
Advertising, from our Home Office.

Correspondence and other reading matter  
for publication should be addressed to the  
EDITOR.  
Address all business communications to  
THE DESERT NEWS,  
Salt Lake City, Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY - MARCH 29, 1901.

## CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The Seventy-first Annual Conference  
of the Church of Jesus Christ of Lat-  
ter-day Saints will convene in the  
Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, on Friday,  
April 5, at 10 a. m.

LORENZO SNOW,  
GEORGE Q. CANNON,  
JOSEPH F. SMITH,  
First Presidency.

## MONTHLY FAST.

As the general conference of the  
Church will be in session on the first  
Sunday in April, the monthly fast which  
would otherwise be held on that day,  
will be observed on the last Sunday in  
March and the fast meetings be held  
on that day, March 31, 1901.

LORENZO SNOW,  
GEORGE Q. CANNON,  
JOSEPH F. SMITH,  
First Presidency.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION CON-  
FERENCE.

The semi-annual conference of the  
Deseret Sunday School Union will con-  
vene Sunday, April 7th, 1901, at 7 p. m.,  
in the Tabernacle. It is desired that  
each Stake of Zion be represented at  
this meeting, and that Stake superin-  
tendents, officers and teachers attend-  
ing the General Conference of the  
Church be present.

A cordial invitation is extended to the  
public.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,  
GEORGE REYNOLDS,  
General Superintendency.  
HORACE S. ENSIGN,  
General Secretary.

## L. D. S. COLLEGE PROGRESS.

The action taken by a number of the  
trustees of the Young University, ren-  
ders very probable the completion of  
the design of President Lorenzo Snow,  
to put the Latter-day Saints college in  
this city on a permanent basis and  
make it one of the foremost institutions  
of learning in the great West. Ever  
since President Snow took hold of this  
matter, the Latter-day Saints college  
has moved rapidly upward in useful-  
ness, prospects and facilities for its  
educational work.

For many years this establishment  
struggled along, on lines laid out by  
the late President Young in the con-  
duct of the B. Y. Academy at Provo  
and the B. Y. College at Logan. But  
it was always hampered by the lack of  
suitable buildings and sufficient finan-  
cial support. When the upper floor of  
the Templeton building was secured for  
its use, in addition to the old Eller-  
beck house near University square, it  
advanced beyond all previous condi-  
tions. But the danger to the students  
that would ensue, if a fire should break  
out in the lofty Templeton structure,  
was vividly impressed upon the mind  
of President Snow, and he became firm-  
ly resolved that the college must be  
removed from that place.

The donation of the Church land fac-  
ing the Temple where the college build-  
ing now stands, turned the tide of pros-  
perity in favor of the institution. The  
money to be raised as a condition to  
the acquisition of the land was speedily  
obtained. The committee appointed to  
collect it labored energetically and  
successfully, and Bishop George Romney,  
as its chairman, being an excellent  
practical builder, superintended the  
construction work, and we have now  
one of the most solid and substantial  
structures in the State, as a beginning  
of the edifices necessary to the com-  
pletion of the college.

The splendid endowment made by  
Sister M. M. Barratt to the college, for  
a memorial to her deceased son, Samuel  
M. Barratt, who was beloved of all,  
marks another step in the progress of  
the college buildings. It will furnish  
means for a wing to the central struc-  
ture, and greatly add to the appearance  
as well as utility of the edifice. It was  
a noble gift.

And now, if the purpose of the ma-  
jority of the trustees of the Young  
University can be fully consummated,  
the college will have means sufficient  
to complete the full design, and start  
the institution on a wider field of use-  
fulness toward the goal of its ulti-  
mate—a grand establishment of learn-  
ing, unexcelled throughout the region  
of the Rocky Mountains, and embrac-  
ing religious instruction as well as the  
higher branches of general education.  
The splendid piece of ground intend-  
ed by President Young as a site for a  
Church University, is admirably adapt-  
ed for the purpose. The spot where the  
L. D. S. College stands is, however,  
of much easier approach, and in closer  
association with the Temple grounds.  
There are no funds available, or prob-

able, with which to erect the Univer-  
sity building contemplated by the late  
President, and his main object was to  
promote the cause of education under  
Church influences, and the transfer of  
the ground as proposed appears to be  
the most practicable method in sight of  
carrying out his wishes.

The building or buildings for the  
erection of which the funds obtained  
from the sale of the land on First  
street are intended to be expended, will,  
of course, bear his revered name. They  
will stand as a memorial to his great-  
ness and his encouragement to educa-  
tion. Though charged with opposing it,  
he was a true friend to learning, and  
has done more for its advancement, a  
thousand fold, than all his maligners  
put together. We hope this plan will  
succeed. It is feasible, commendable,  
and we have no doubt would meet his  
approbation if he were to speak on the  
subject.

There are some small obstacles in  
the way relating to a full title to the  
land, which, however, can be readily  
overcome or removed if two-thirds of  
the trustees are agreed as to the trans-  
fer. Those who hesitate do so, we are  
assured, not out of any hostility to the  
college, but from a strong desire to  
have the design of President Young  
fulfilled to the letter. We trust they  
will see that the spirit of the intent is  
higher than its mere form, and so join  
with the majority in the grand purpose  
now in view.

We congratulate the institution on  
its rapid progress and its magnificent  
prospects, and President Snow on the  
remarkable advancement of the col-  
lege from the time he put his hand  
forth to press it onward. The success  
of the L. D. S. College may be consid-  
ered as assured, and it will certainly  
become a blessing to thousands of the  
sons and daughters of the Latter-day  
Saints.

## PRESENT DANGER.

A western exchange has gathered  
some expressions by leading men and  
women, on the dangers that now men-  
ace the public welfare. Archbishop  
Alexander, of Armagh, is said to have  
declared that the chief danger to civil-  
ization are the "fine-spun" themes  
played by politicians before the eyes of  
the Maker, impossible to realize and  
leading to fierce revolution. Did he  
refer especially to the peace congress,  
as such a "fine-spun theme," hypo-  
critically displayed before the Al-  
mighty? The Earl of Wemyss is more  
definite in his statement. He said the  
chief dangers are "socialism, the state  
and municipalities trying to play the  
part of Providence."

Sir William Howard Russell believes  
that our greatest dangers are "Mam-  
mon and the unrestrained luxury of  
women," while Frederic Harrison says  
this danger in "the struggle for mili-  
tary and commercial ascendancy among  
nations, and the struggle between labor  
and capital for mastery in the indus-  
trial world."

The Bishop of Llandaff thinks "in-  
fidelity and anarchy" are the chief  
dangers now threatening us, while Ian  
MacLaren believes the danger lies in the  
collaboration of the Western powers in  
the East, accompanied by the development  
of anarchy among the masses at home.  
Lord Charles Beresford says "The Chi-  
nese question," Kier Hardie, "militar-  
ism, which not only inclines to costly  
and cruel wars abroad, but to the sup-  
pression of liberty at home," and Dr.  
O'Donnell, Bishop of Raphoe, says  
"mutilated education—that is, educa-  
tion without religion."

There are other opinions expressed.  
The Bishop of Gloucester pronounced  
against "self-advertising vanity." Max  
O'Rell "an irresponsible and unbridled  
press." Arthur Pinero says "trades  
unions." "Alma Tadema, "the increas-  
ing disrespect for work." Lady Bat-  
tersea says "hurry," and Ouida "tyran-  
ny—the tyranny of majorities, tyranny  
military, scientific, political." Max  
Nordau declares "the chief danger of  
the time, one that threatens civiliza-  
tion itself, is that infernal selfishness  
called by pseudo philosophers individ-  
ualism."

This is a long list. But Max Nordau,  
we think, sums it all up in one word,  
"selfishness." That is really the root  
of all evils, all errors, all sin. It is  
always been the chief danger of man-  
kind, and will remain so. From it  
grows tyranny, strife, wars, a corrupt  
press, infidelity and anarchy. It is the  
secret of the Chinese trouble, military  
expansion and industrial conflicts.  
Were it possible to save mankind from  
selfishness there would be no ground  
for fear. When love for fellowmen be-  
comes the motive of human acts, all  
the present problems will be solved.

## THE SOUTHERN PROBLEM.

Mr. William Ellis Abernethy, former-  
ly president of the Rutherford College  
in North Carolina, has a solution of the  
race problem in the South, which is re-  
markable chiefly for its impracticabil-  
ity. He proposes, in all seriousness, the  
expatriation of the colored people en  
masse.

He admits this is cruel and cold-blood-  
ed, but notwithstanding this, he says,  
the negro must go, if not voluntarily,  
then by force. The negro, he asserts,  
keeps away capital and immigration.  
He engenders bad blood between North  
and South. To expatriate him is against  
the law, but civilization is above con-  
stitutions. The government is able to  
deport or colonize the negroes, and all  
it needs is a sense of the serious need  
for it. Mr. Abernethy closes his argu-  
ment thus:

"If the money squandered in the  
Quixotic war with Spain, in the unhol-  
y and inhuman butchery of the Filipinos,  
in gorging the greed of legislative  
leeches, had been devoted to this para-  
mount issue, it would have been set-  
tled. Lift this incubus from the South,  
and she will become the garden of the  
globe."

Deportation has been suggested be-  
fore, but it is to be feared that if there  
is no other solution to the race problem,  
the trouble will remain unsettled. There  
are about ten million colored people in  
this country. Where could they be de-  
ported to? The United States has no  
uninhabited "possessions" large enough  
to receive ten million people, and the  
impossibility of dumping them off in  
the territory of some other power is  
apparent at a glance. The only alter-  
native would be to seize a country

somewhere for that purpose, but which?  
It is difficult to go to any spot on this  
globe without finding that somebody's  
"sphere of influence" has not already  
been extended over it. Even the Polar  
regions, as far as explored, are claimed.  
The Antarctic icebergs might come in  
for consideration.

But then the colored people are prop-  
erty holders. They have rights under  
the Constitution, and although "civiliza-  
tion is above constitutions," yet a  
civilization that savagely breaks laws  
is not of a high order. It is, in fact,  
anarchy.

The Southern problem is not all on  
one side. Only recently the fact was  
brought to light that some white people  
in the South were committing outrages  
against their black brethren on a large  
scale. The man who is said to have  
originated the new form of slavery says  
he did not know it was illegal. He  
says he was appealed to by negroes in  
jail to pay their fines, or sign their  
bonds, and so he made them sign a con-  
tract by which they agreed to work for  
him with the convicts hired from the  
State. For a debt of \$50 he got a year's  
work. Others followed his example.  
They took negroes from jail, charged  
them for board and clothes, and fined  
them for infraction of rules, and thus  
perpetuated their servitude. Then  
charges were trumped up against neg-  
roes, and these were made to compro-  
mise by signing pledges. Finally neg-  
roes were seized for debt and they and  
their families were thrown into stock-  
ades and made to sign slave contracts.  
Others were kidnapped. The practice of  
seizing for debt grew so common, al-  
though imprisonment for debt is illegal,  
that house servants in the town of An-  
derson were kidnapped without notice  
to their employers. In short, a system  
had grown up hardly more humane or  
moral than the old slavery, and all this,  
under the plea that the perpetrators of  
these outrages did not know they were  
illegal.

Clearly the "problem" is not all on  
one side. Booker Washington has sug-  
gested its only true solution. The col-  
ored people must be trained to indus-  
trial pursuits by which they may obtain  
a higher moral level than some of their  
own occupy. But in the meantime, the  
white people must set them an example  
of obedience to law. If one part breaks  
the law with impunity, it is to be ex-  
pected that the other will become law-  
less too. And when there is no respect  
either for the laws of God or man,  
the savage instincts rule supreme. The  
root of the entire trouble is disregard for  
law. The South cannot too soon wake  
up to this important fact.

## NO HOPE FOR CHINA.

The United States having notified the  
powers that this country will not in-  
terfere with the plans of the powers, ex-  
cept as may be done by diplomatic  
means, there appears to be no further  
obstacle in the way of the partition of  
the Mongolian empire. China may for the  
time being refuse to ratify the treaty  
by which Manchuria is transferred to  
Russia, but that does not change the  
fact that Russia is already in virtual  
possession of that province, and when-  
ever it becomes clear to the powers that  
no withdrawal is contemplated, Japan  
will, in all probability, occupy the ter-  
ritory opposite the island of Formosa.  
Then Germany and Great Britain will  
show their hands.

It seems to us that the so-called  
Christian powers are doing everything  
to verify the predictions of the Chinese  
sages, and to justify the sentiment in  
China that has found an expression in  
term "foreign devils," applied to fore-  
igners. Mongolian statesmen have  
from the beginning taken the view that  
the opening of the doors of the country  
to the outside world would mean, in the  
end, the overthrow of the government  
and the destruction of a civilization  
that has lasted for thousands of years.  
On that account they have opposed the  
foreign invasion, and given concessions  
only as they were compelled to do so.  
They have fostered among the people  
a hostile sentiment toward the foreign-  
ers. Time and again they have endeav-  
ored to shake off the foreign incubus, but  
always to find it more firmly saddled  
upon their necks. Western peoples  
have denounced their narrowness of  
mind and their hostility to "civiliza-  
tion" but now it turns out, that all  
their fears were well founded. Their  
predictions of national disaster as a re-  
sult of contact with the foreigners are  
about to come true. Their most stub-  
born resistance to western civilization  
is about to be justified.

But the entire story of "Christian"  
plunder and slaughter in China is one  
of the most humiliating in the annals  
of the world. Europe has received the  
light of Asia, and in its rays it has en-  
joyed peace, happiness and power. In  
return it goes to Asia to plunder the  
temples and shrines, desecrate the  
tombs, destroy the libraries and ob-  
servatories, and loot the palaces. Re-  
cently the Christian powers have de-  
clared for peace, or humane warfare, if  
peace is to be broken. But Chinese  
cities and villages have been plundered  
without declaration of war, and their  
inhabitants have been slain by hun-  
dreds and thousands. There can be no  
"Christian" missionary efforts after  
that. The pagans must not be blamed,  
if they adhere to their own dogmas and  
ideas, in preference to a religion which  
to them must appear to be hypocrisy.

But the final chapter of the story may  
not yet be written. China may be brok-  
en up and divided. But its millions of  
human beings may, thereby, be awak-  
ened to new life, new activity. What  
will happen then is for future historians  
to record. Asia armed with modern  
rifles and taught the use of the cavalry  
horse, and inflamed with thirst for ven-  
geance, would yet be capable of sweep-  
ing the world with the besom of de-  
struction, as in former ages.

Unlike his English cousins in South  
Africa Gen. Funston caught his hare  
before he cooked it.

As one swallow does not make a  
summer so one capture may not put  
down an insurrection.

Nebraska now has two United  
States senators. Both being bankers  
the State can bank on them.

If Lord Kitchener would follow Gen.  
Funston's example perhaps he would

sooner catch Dewet than by following  
him.

By surrounding himself with a body  
guard of bicyclists Emperor William  
gives evidence of having "wheels."

The workmen on W. K. Vanderbilt's  
Idle Hour residence are still on strike.  
They call their island resort Idle Days.

Russia not only refuses to show her  
hand in Manchuria but she also declines  
to show the agreement concerning  
Manchuria.

Lieut. Gen. Miles is not a graduate  
of West Point, but he does it homage  
in sending his son, Sherman, as a  
cadet-at-large, to the national military  
school.

In her time Kansas has felt pretty  
proud of some of her citizens, but nev-  
er quite so proud as she feels of Fred  
Funston.

Why should the Chinese refuse to  
sign the Manchurian agreement? It  
cannot be that they are afraid. They  
always write in bold characters.

One decoration that should be be-  
stowed upon Gen. Funston is Aguinal-  
do's famous golden collar, because it  
was the general who "collared" him.

Two of Gen. Funston's companions on  
his Aguinaldo expedition were Capt.  
Russell T. Hazard and Lieut. Oliver  
Hazard. Splendid names and splendid  
men for so hazardous an undertaking.

"The daughter of 'M. Quad' thinks  
her husband is wrong font, and asks for  
a divorce," says an exchange. She took  
him for "capital" and he proved to be  
"lower." It is too often the way in  
this world.

The government finds itself confront-  
ed with the question, What shall  
be done with Aguinaldo? It might be  
well to exhibit him at so much a head  
or place him on exhibition in a dime  
museum, the proceeds arising there-  
from to be applied to paying the ex-  
pense of his capture.

When Emperor William first ascended  
the throne, he was filled with the old  
medieval idea that kings were of divine  
origin. Then he appeared to have  
shelved the notion and seemed to be a  
part and parcel of the German people.  
Now, to judge from his speech to the  
Alexander regiment, he is very fast re-  
turning to his first ideas as to his divine  
right. That speech has astonished the  
German people. And well it may. It  
indicates that from a ruler over them  
their emperor has become a tyrant.

## IN PRAISE OF CARNEGIE.

Pittsburg Times.

Mr. Carnegie has earned the right to  
reign. He has provided for himself,  
and he has provided for an army of  
men by creating a great establishment  
which employs labor and disburses a  
fortune in wages every month. He has  
contributed in marked degree to the  
advancement of every industrial pur-  
suit. In his retirement he leaves the  
world his debtor in spite of the for-  
tune he has accumulated. Yet he has  
not withdrawn from business until he  
has arranged his affairs so that all will  
be continued on the same gigantic  
scale as at present. No doubt Mr. Car-  
negie could do more if he cared to re-  
main in the management of the great  
works he has created. However, no  
man will question his wisdom in devot-  
ing the future to the rest that he has  
promised himself and to the enjoyment  
he finds in the distribution of his  
wealth.

Brooklyn Eagle.

We have heard a great deal about  
the doctrine of the trusteeship of  
wealth. Andrew Carnegie puts it in  
practice in his gift of \$5,000,000 to the  
people of Pittsburgh. The gift is the  
worth more than a thousand sermons  
and is bound to influence the conduct  
of other rich men in future. Our pro-  
ductive and social systems must in-  
evitably shape themselves to the  
advancement of every individual and  
institutions. It is as an indication that  
men of vast wealth may be found ready  
to accept the American ideal, as well  
for the disposition of their fortunes as  
for their accumulation, that Mr. Car-  
negie's gift is chiefly valuable. His  
act is a creed, written in brick and  
marble and to be renewed yearly in  
food and shelter and, more precious  
than either, the opportunities for the  
liberty of the spirit which make for  
righteousness.

Boston Transcript.

Mr. Carnegie has chosen a wise meth-  
od to achieve solid distinction. The  
mere accumulation of money has never  
been anybody distinguished. The test  
comes in the use that is made of the  
power which it confers, and this, as  
we have already stated, is frequently  
the more difficult problem to solve.  
He has made a good beginning,  
and we have his word for it that it is  
only a beginning. But the example is  
worth as much as the gifts. There are  
many other men gathering in enormous  
fortunes. Mr. Carnegie is setting up  
measurments by which the public will  
henceforth estimate the possessors of  
those fortunes.

## CARNEGIE ON BOOKS.

From Literary Digest.

When I was a working-boy in Pitts-  
burg, Colonel Anderson, of Allegheny—  
a name I can never speak without feel-  
ings of deep gratitude—opened  
a little library of four hundred books  
to boys. Every Saturday afternoon he  
was in attendance at his house to ex-  
change books. No one but he who has  
felt it can ever know the intense long-  
ing with which the arrival of Saturday  
was awaited, that a new book might be  
had. My brother and Mr. Phipps, who  
have been my principal business part-  
ners through life, shared with me Col-  
onel Anderson's precious generosity, and  
it was when revelling in the treasures  
which he opened to us that I resolved,  
if ever wealth came to me, that it  
should be used to establish free libra-  
ries, that other poor boys might re-  
ceive opportunities similar to those for  
which we were indebted to that noble  
man.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

"The Easter Egg" has already made  
its appearance in the shape of a very  
neat little pamphlet, published by two  
high school students, Burgess Young  
and Joseph Richards. The little egg  
is filled with literary substances, the  
composition of which reflects great  
credit on the authors. It deals prin-  
cipally with school matters, but it is  
treated in such a manner as to render  
it of general interest. Some of the ar-  
ticles are illustrated. The outward ap-  
pearance of the "Egg" is quaint, as be-  
comes an "Easter egg," but it is neat  
and attractive. We congratulate the  
boys on their literary effort.

The April number of Young Woman's  
Journal presents as frontispiece an ex-  
cellent portrait of the late Dr. Karl G.  
Maeser. The opening article consists of  
character sketches of that beloved  
leader among educators, by Dr. J. M.  
Tanner. Zion Y. Card, Dr. George H.  
Brinkhall, Dr. James E. Talmage, and  
Temple Street Taylor, and a poem by  
Annie Pike. This is followed by the

## Z. C. M. I. SPECIALS.

Ladies' 2-Clasp Overseam

Kid Gloves,

All sizes and colors, regular price \$1.25,  
special for this week at 95c

Ladies' Unlaundered, Hemstitched and  
Embroidered

Linen Handkerchiefs,

Worth 25c, special for this week at 16 3/4c

Z. C. M. I., T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

## FIRST

Everybody wants to be first. That is, every-  
body who is anybody. You do, anyway. And  
we want you to get there, too. We want you  
to hold your head up and take a new interest  
in life. We want your chest to swell high with  
pride and your heart beat fast with pleasure.  
That's why we carry the

## CLEVELAND BICYCLE.

Come and get one and the world will be at  
your feet.  
Cleveland Chainless \$75.00  
Cleveland Light Roadster 40.00

Also Day Wheels, \$25.00 to \$35.00.

## THE SALT LAKE HARDWARE CO.

Sign of the Big Gun. 42, 44, 46 W. Second South.

## "KEEP MONEY AT HOME"

By Insuring with the

HOME  
FIRE  
OF UTAH

## HEBER J. GRANT &amp; CO.,

General Agents.

## GARDNER DAILY STORE NEWS:

We're fitting more boys out this spring  
than last.  
Must be a good reason for this—  
Must be because we've always fitted  
boys out better than anyone else.  
Better means better style—better fit, and  
better clothes for the money.  
Some suits here as low as \$1.50 that are  
wonderful values for the money.  
Then at \$2.50 for some of the best values  
we ever had;  
And on up to \$7.50 for the nobbiest and  
best clothes for boys that are made.  
A full dozen other things here for boys—  
Shirts, Hats, Caps, Waists.  
And we want to say right here, that  
there is no such waist or shirt showing any-  
where else.  
Waists 25c to \$3.50.  
Shirts 50c to \$1.50.

## J. P. GARDNER,

136 and 138 Main St.

## SALT LAKE THEATRE.

GEO. D. PYPER, Manager

FOUR NIGHTS, Opening Monday,  
April 1st.  
Matinee Wednesday.

NOTE THE CHANGE OF TIME:  
Evenings 8 O'clock. Matinees 2 O'clock.

Notable Engagement of

BLANCHE WALSH  
The most  
gorgeous  
production  
known to the  
stage.  
As Josephine, in the Imperial Spectacle  
MORE THAN QUEEN,  
Emile Bergeret's Dramatic Story of the  
Romance of Napoleon and Josephine.

## SCALE OF PRICES.

Stalls, Boxes, Parquettes and Night, 3 matinees.  
Dress Circle..... \$1.00 \$1.00  
First Balcony..... 1.00 25  
Second Balcony..... 50 25  
Third Balcony..... 25 25

Seats now on sale at the box office.

Every Good Perfumer  
Represented Here.

If there's a good perfumer  
anywhere in this world who is not  
represented in our store,  
We'd like to know of it.  
If his perfumes pass criticism  
they'll get an entrance here.  
We're making a specialty of  
getting all the popular odors in  
bulk.  
So you can get as little or as  
much as you want.  
You're more likely to strike  
some odor that suits your fancy  
this way.  
There's one point we want you  
to notice about our perfumes.  
Their lasting quality.

## F. C. SCHRAMM,

Prescription Druggist,  
Where the cars stop, McCormick  
Building.

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