

DESERET EVENING NEWS
 PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.
 (Sunday excepted.)
 Corner of South Temple and East Temple
 Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah.
 Charles W. Penrose - Editor.
 Horace G. Whitney - Business Manager.
 SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.
 (In Advance)
 One Year \$3.00
 Six Months \$1.50
 Three Months \$1.00
 One Month \$1.00
 Saturday Edition, Per Year \$2.00
 Semi-Weekly, Per Year \$2.00
 Correspondence and other reading matter for publication should be addressed to the EDITOR.
 Address all business communications and all remittances to THE DESERET NEWS, Salt Lake City, Utah.
 Entered at the Postoffice of Salt Lake City as second class matter according to the Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.
 SALT LAKE CITY, JUNE 23, 1906

RELIGION AND REVELATION.

We give place today, on our 5th page, to a communication from Rev. Frank Eddy of the Unitarian Church, in which he attempts to reply to some remarks of the Deseret News in reference to his sermon denying the authenticity of the Bible as containing revelations from God, and promulgating the notion that all religion originated in the mind of man. In his letter to the Deseret News he completely announces his view of religion as "rationalistic and common sense," and thus by inference contrasts the opposite doctrine as irrational and contrary to common sense. That may be an illustration of what he calls the "undivided middle" in "formal logic," but will not strike the average reader as either excessively modest or far removed from the kind of "sweeping assertion" that he essays to deny.

As to the terrible charge that Dr. Eddy fires at us, namely, that in our reasoning we "commit a fallacy against the undivided middle," we are in doubt. It is not clear whether he adjudges us guilty of sophism or paradoxism. His use of the term "undivided middle" is somewhat confusing. Although we have a distinct recollection of dissertations on different kinds of fallacies, struggled with in schoolboy days as given in Archbishop Whately's excellent treatise on logic, we are unable to place the fallacy "against the undivided middle," even if it be as "common" as we are told it is. We may know something about "petitio principii," "argumentum ad hominem," "fallacy of equivocation," "of figure of speech," of "homonymy," the "fallacy of no middle," of "unreal middle," and even of the "fallacy of undistributed middle," and others. It seems to us that our critic, in his argument, has "committed" the error known as "fallacy of an illicit process."

When he argues: "One may say of a man who does something apparently lacking judgment, that he is either a fool or a knave, and we would hardly ever be right. He may have been partly foolish and partly knavish, or he may have been either foolish or knavish in one instance, yet would not be either a fool or a knave in toto," he certainly introduces in the conclusion an addition, "in toto," which gives to the term "knave or fool," used in the premises an entirely different "distribution." This is also a very common error.

But, technicalities aside, when a man says he has seen God, he either speaks the truth, or he does not speak the truth. If Moses claimed that God had spoken to him, that claim is either true or false. There is no third alternative.

If Mr. Eddy disbelieves in the existence of Moses, or looks upon him as a "nebulous hero," as "more a myth than a man," he merely shifts the ground of the argument as to the truth or falsity of the statements about Moses and the tables of stone. The individual who first told the story concerning the celebrated Hebrew lawgiver either told or told the truth. There is no room in the historical account of this matter for any middle position, either "undivided," indivisible or excusable. Just the same as to the different prophets who figure in Bible annals, who claimed to have held personal converse with God or with angels. Either they told the truth, or they were frauds. And if they said nothing as to these occurrences, then the alleged historians who told the tales attributed to them were "charlatans, knaves and frauds," or they narrated actual facts. If Joseph Smith, the prophet of the nineteenth century did not receive the metallic plates which he claimed to have and from which he translated the Book of Mormon, engaging in the work day by day for a long period, he is to be classed in the same category, and there is no place in "logic" or in "common sense" for any other rational view of the matter.

Mr. Eddy speaks of revelation as "interference of the natural order." How does he know that revelation from God to chosen men is not in "the natural order"? May it not be just as natural a process as the transmission of intelligence by means of wireless telegraphy, to say nothing of ordinary telegraphic and telephonic communication? These in an undifferentiated mind might be classed as interference with the natural order. Gravitation, so called, is the natural order in material things on this globe. A person who knew nothing about aerial navigation might as reasonably say that a balloon ascension was an interference with the natural order. So with seeing water run up hill, the force directing it being unseen or not understood. If there is a personal God and divine revelation is predicated on His existence, why would it be unnatural for Deity to reveal Himself or some great truths to humanity? If it requires prepared and sensitive instruments to receive a message by means of electricity, and substances or contrivances not so conditioned would not respond to the electric current, why should it be considered an interference with the natural order if chosen human instruments, fitted for the purpose, receive divine communications while ordinary mortals might not be so impressed and enlightened?

The gentleman appears to be not only scientific in his alleged scientific conclusions, but also in attempting to

answer a plain argument. He says, alluding to our conclusion, he does not need to believe that "the subject matter of these so-called revelations is perpetrated as a deliberate fraud." We said nothing about the subject matter of the revelations being a fraud. We referred to the facts in the case, such as Moses receiving tables of stone, prophets conversing with God, Joseph Smith obtaining and holding the metallic plates. It was the stories concerning these things that we designated as frauds if they were not the truth. The "subject matter" of the revelations thus obtained we did not discuss. It is better to keep to a point in dispute than to divert attention from it by the introduction of some other and different topic. What it is possible, or impossible, for Mr. Eddy and other Unitarians to believe, cuts no real figure in this dispute. It is difficult to account for the different variations in human thought and belief, but it is not so difficult to an ordinary person to decide that a statement of fact is either true or false without any possibility of a middle ground in reason.

Again, we did not say anything about reading the Bible literally, nor require Mr. Eddy or anybody else to do so. There are so many figurative expressions in the Bible, so many metaphors, so much hyperbole common to Oriental methods of expression, that we would not think of demanding a literal reading and understanding of the book. But when it is stated that Noah built an ark, that Moses received tables of stone containing the ten commandments, that the dead were raised to life by the power of God, that angels talked with mortals and other remarkable occurrences took place, and the Eternal Creator condescended to reveal His word and His will for the obedience of mankind, we maintain that those statements were either true or false, and that the persons who wrote them were either divine instructors or deplorable deceivers.

Further, we made no division between the Old Testament and the New, or required anybody to be measured by one or the other. So Mr. Eddy's disclaimer does not count in this connection. If he can reconcile the claims of Jesus of Nazareth as the Messiah, the Redeemer, the veritable Son of the living God, the Light and Life of the World, who was in the beginning with the Father and who voluntarily laid down his life to bring about a universal resurrection of the dead, as told of Him by His most intimate associates, His chosen apostles and companions, with the notion that He was a great "spiritual genius" only, a declarer of grand truths, an exemplar and a guide, and at the same time a proclaimer of gigantic falsehoods concerning Himself, then our "scientific" and evolutionary critic has a most extraordinary faculty of entertaining entirely opposite and conflicting theories. This seems to us to require much of that "legendsman" to which he refers, and a mental condition more to be deplored than that of the "radical atheists" whom he mentions.

With all due respect to the gentleman who sets himself up against generally accepted history, the testimony of eye-witnesses to recorded facts, the experiences of vast numbers of intelligent persons in different lands and ages, we look upon his attempt to thrust out of the universe an actual, living, loving personal Creator and Father of the spirits of all mankind, with power and a will to manifest Himself to His creatures and the right to rule them on the principles of eternal justice and mercy, as atheism, or agnosticism, masquerading in the temporary garb of Christianity.

We do not recognize the notion sets forth as religion at all. It is mere theory, without proof. It is not scientific, because it is not demonstrable. It may please people, who do not desire to be held accountable for their acts by any omnipotent power or authority. But it offers nothing definite or reliable upon which the soul can stand as a basis of faith, or works, or duty. It is too vague for a guide and too fanciful to cling to for comfort or satisfaction. It simply casts doubt upon matters that afford solace and support to millions, and substitutes nothing but notions and ideas and hypotheses without proof and therefore without value. All the same he has a perfect right to accept that which appears right to him, and we simply claim a similar precious privilege.

Our faith in revelation, ancient and modern, is built upon both reason and experience. We are just as sure that the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ exists and is a personal Being, as we are of the existence of men and places that we have not seen with our natural eyes, but the evidence of which is beyond rational question. We believe in the manifestations and so-called "miracles" of olden times, not only because of the testimony on record concerning them, but from what we know and have witnessed. That God hears and answers prayer, we have not the slightest doubt. That He works by and with and through the natural forces and laws, a very few of which mankind understand to a limited degree, we believe most truly. The so-called "supernatural" is to us a reality, although we regard it as perfectly natural; that is, in consonance with eternal and unchangeable laws.

We have no quarrel with people who do not agree with us on these or other matters, and would not interfere in the remotest degree with their full liberty of thought or action, if we had the right or the power. We rejoice in the assurance that, either in time or in eternity, light and truth and the knowledge of God will be within the reach of all the sons and daughters of the Most High, because they will be ready to receive and obey, and their experiences in darkness and doubt, and mystery and misunderstanding, will ultimately result in union and harmony, obedience to divine law and everlasting peace.

AT CALDER'S PARK.

The annual reunion of the Daughters of the Pioneers will take place on Monday, June 25. An excellent program has been arranged for the occasion. Among the speakers will be Governor Cutler, President John R. Winder, Elder Orson F. Whitney, and President Joseph F. Smith. The committee in

charge hopes that there will be a large turnout.
 We understand that the Daughters of the Pioneers have been accorded the privilege of occupying a room in the Lion House as their headquarters, and the profit of the gathering at the Park will be used for carpets and other improvements in their new home. They deserve encouragement in their efforts for their aim is not self-glorification but the preservation from oblivion of the work of the Pioneers, one of the grandest achievements of modern history.
 Calder's Park, under the new management, is a resort which can be heartily recommended to the patronage of the public. Everything is done to make it an enjoyable place in which to spend part of a summer day. We trust it will be filled on Monday with pleasure-seekers who appreciate the work of the Pioneers and reverence their memory.

LIFE AND DEATH.

According to recent census reports covering eleven states and 234 cities of more than 8,000 population, fatal cases of heart disease, Bright's disease, apoplexy, cancer, cirrhosis of the liver, diabetes, and appendicitis are on the increase in this country. Deaths ascribed to old age, bronchitis, convulsions, paralysis and peritonitis are decreasing, while tuberculosis, pneumonia, diarrhea and enteritis, typhoid fever, diphtheria and croup, puerperal septicemia, gastritis, scarlet fever, whooping cough, endocarditis and measles, are characterized as "fluctuating," the number of fatal cases being sometimes high and sometimes low.

Among the fatal diseases, tuberculosis is said to hold the primacy, being responsible annually for 12.6 deaths for each 100,000 of population, for the average of four years. Next in fatality comes pneumonia, which counts 15.5 victims for each average year among 100,000 Americans. The third most fatal disease in the United States was heart disease, which was responsible for an annual average of 126.9 deaths per 100,000. Fourth in order comes diarrhea and enteritis, which are charged with an annual average of 113.1 deaths per 100,000.

The annual average death rate from "old age" is surprisingly low, being only 4.1 per 100,000, and it appears that this number is steadily decreasing. It is a sad reflection on sanitary regulations, or on the intelligence of the great majority of citizens, that death from various diseases should be so much more numerous than death from old age. Conditions of life cannot be natural when death in most cases is unnatural.

LOMBROSO AND THE SPOOKS.

Lombroso, the well known Italian physiologist and criminologist, has at last encountered some phenomena that he cannot explain. He gives an account of his experiences in a contribution to an Italian scientific journal, a translation of which appears in Public Opinion.

Lombroso says that in November, 1899, he was asked to investigate some strange occurrences at a certain house in Turin. Among the strange happenings were the mysterious overturning of cups and jars, which were precipitated to the ground by some unseen agency. These phenomena were accompanied by loud knockings on the walls, the ringing of bells, the clash of rapiers, cries of anger and groans of anguish. Lights were also seen passing to and fro, at times.

In a house at another street similar doings were observed, says Lombroso. Cups and saucers, pans and kettles were juggled about by some unseen power. He relates one noteworthy incident:

"In the cellar filled with full and empty bottles, much loss to the proprietor was caused by the smashing of the flasks by some unseen hand, but with every trace of method and wilfulness in the way in which the breakage occurred. On my entrance into the cellar I lighted five candles, thinking that a supernatural spirit would avoid the light; on the contrary, I saw three empty bottles roll about, as if pushed by a finger, and break close by me. I made every possible investigation to discover a hidden trick, but to no avail. Several bottles were taken up in the air, as if lifted by the hand, and dashed to the ground. The wife of the proprietor left about that time for a visit to her father. While she was away, the occurrences ceased, only to break out again immediately on her return to the house. The walter of the house was then removed and the occurrences ceased altogether, leaving it to be supposed, since no other hypothesis is probable, that he was the medium through which the phenomena were rendered possible."

Lombroso relates another almost similar case which was investigated by himself, police officers, and a doctor. He concludes: "I state these facts clearly and absolutely as I witnessed them, and confess my total inability to explain them."

The Italian scientist is less fortunate in his investigation of these cases than was a New Yorker who undertook to find out all about some mystic occurrences in a "haunted" house on Lower Greenwich street. In this building had been heard mysterious rappings at night, followed by a woman's scream. Several persons had heard these uncanny sounds. A night watchman had seen lights in the deserted building. And it appears that many persons employed in the vicinity had died suddenly, after having tried to solve the mystery of the spooks. One of the watchmen had been slapped in the face by a "ghost" and heard-raps, and others had seen pieces of wood hurled through the air.

The fellow who investigated these uncanny occurrences concluded that the slap in the face mentioned was administered by a bat. The rappings, he thought, were due to the shaking of the elevated road by trains, at Battery place station. Lights reflected by trains accounted for the light phenomena, and then a monkey that had broken out from an animal store had also played the role of a hobgoblin. This New York investigator, as will be seen, was more resourceful in explanations than the Italian scientist. And he was only plain Jim Morris!

It is curious how stories of spooks and ghosts will live in tradition, and if scientists undertake to strengthen the popular belief in such stories, we may look for a revival of the entire ghost lore.

It is not so very long since the story was told, that Queen Elizabeth had been seen walking in the library of the

Windsor castle. Hampton court palace is credited with being tenanted by persons long ago departed. Catherine of Aragon is said to walk about in that building and Henry's second Catherine is also said to have been seen there, re-enacting the last scenes of her unhappy life. The ill-fated Anne Boleyn is said to have been seen on sundry occasions driving down Blackley park avenue in a spook carriage, drawn by headless horses.
 The castle of Schoenbrunn is also said to be haunted by the famous "white lady" who always appears—so tradition has it—before a death in the imperial family of Austria. The royal house of Prussia also has its "white lady," also a supposed herald of death. Other royal houses have similar messengers of disaster.

These are but a few of the spooks that were so common in the traditions of the people in former centuries. With the dawn of reason and the general distribution of learning, an effort was made to banish all such tales to the domain of superstition. The existence of anything supernatural was no more to be thought of. A reaction seems to be setting in. Men of science are no longer averse to placing themselves on record as "investigators." The pendulum seems to be swinging back. It behooves those whose guiding star is the truth as revealed from God, to keep that light in view and to go, neither to one extreme nor the other. There is a spiritual world, and there is a material world, and they are intimately connected. There is one divine Ruler over all that exists, and when in accordance with His plans and purposes, the veil that separates the two worlds can certainly be lifted. Communication, when God so ordains, is possible. It has taken place and will take place. These are facts. But the great bulk of spook stories are the creations of a too lively imagination.

Notice any shortening of the days?
 It is some satisfaction to know what type the canal will be when it is.

"Government by investigation" is as hateful to the great corporations as "government by injunction" was to the strikers.

More people are interested in the monthly meat bill than in the meat inspection bill.

One thing about the next presidential election is certain—that no party will line up with the trusts.

If King Huskon's head lay uneasy last night, it is probably because the crown is something new to him.

Gold is said to have been discovered in Manchuria. If that is so the open door there will soon be in full swing.

The Juvenile Court Casar is crying unto the Ogden, Prosser, Logan and Murray Cassiuses for help lest he perish.

C. M. Schwab says that he has no political ambitions. The Nevada trip must have been a sorrier failure than people thought for.

And now the Standard Oil company is to be prosecuted. Why do the trusts tremble and the magnates imagine a vain thing?

Yolva says that Dowle was in constant fear of death, claiming he was pursued by the Masonic order. No doubt this will be new to the order.

The Boston authorities have prohibited betting at baseball games in the Hub. This will do as much to advertise Boston as any scheme she could get up.

Mayor McClellan states that "graft" has done much to discredit the "professor of politics." Who would have thought "graft" could do such a thing when politics have done so much for it.

General Stewart L. Woodford, examiner to Spain, says that the great needs of the nation are education, reverence for law and observance of truth. That is very true, and the first without the latter is a failure.

Four of the great packing concerns have been convicted and fined for accepting and conspiring to accept bribes. It is a splendid triumph for justice. There doubtless will be more such cases. "Let no guilty man escape."

"Voting machines will be no novelty in New York. The McClellan administration has several that can vote ten times an hour," says the New York American. McClellan is the man who defeated Hearst, who is said to have controlled a large petition factory.

ON RELIGIOUS TOPICS.

The Living Church.

There is a curious confusion of thought as to St. Thomas' hesitancy in receiving the fact of the resurrection of our Lord. Some of the disciples expected the resurrection. It was a wholly unlooked for event. St. Thomas refused to believe upon the testimony of eye-witnesses; but when he saw, he did believe with all his heart. And there is not the least reason to suppose that either he or any other of the apostles, chosen to be witnesses of that resurrection, ever again doubted the fact or claimed the right to doubt or to teach others to doubt it. Their conduct was in no wise like that of men who, having bound themselves with solemn vows to hold and to teach the resurrection and other facts of our Lord's life on earth, claim the right to hold fast the office and ministry they received on the strength of these vows after they have come to doubt and to teach others to doubt what they took oath to receive and teach. Certainly men have the right to change their minds on what seems to them sufficient evidence. But in such case their first duty is to renounce the vows they have made to receive what they now reject, and vacate the ministry which they can no longer fulfill.

Boston Herald.

Every evidence that the ministers of religion are becoming aroused to the significance of the prevalent corruption in political and business life is welcome. The real significance of it is that they are teachers of ethics and morals have failed to make an adequate impression on the intelligence and conscience of those to whom they preach, whether from want of right knowledge of good and evil on their part or from want of power of courage to make effective use of their knowledge. The most shocking and hopeless

Special Sale For One Week
COMMENCING TODAY!
HALF PRICE
MEN'S TWO-PIECE SUITS
 Regular Prices \$7.50, \$8.50, \$10.00, \$12.50, \$14.00, \$18.50 and \$20.00.
 will be sold at Half Price
HALF PRICE
Men's Coats and Vests
 Blue and Gray Serge, small sizes only, will be placed on sale at HALF PRICE
 Where you get the best. For 37 years we have given our patrons complete Satisfaction—we have a reputation to uphold.

aspect of the revelations that have lately been made is that the wrongdoers are often professedly religious men, and in many cases are prominent and active supporters of churches, model men of the community, so far as social respect and honor may give them standing. Yet the wrongs against individuals and the public that they commit are distinctly immoral, violating the fundamental principles of sane ethics and the Golden Rule of social service.

Presbyterian Banner.
 As these evils [of business immorality] are all seated in the sinful heart of man, so their real cure can be found, not in legislation and inspection, however useful and thorough these may be, but in the regenerating power of the gospel of Christ. All legislative and remedial measures are working only on the surface of things, and can never change the roots out of which these and all evils grow. Evil men will always do evil, however closely they may be hedged about and shut in. But make the men good, and they will cease to do evil of themselves. Here is our great field and mission as a church and as Christians. We have a gospel that penetrates through all these evil influences into the heart and makes it a new creature in Christ. We must exalt him as our only Savior and hope, and preach and practice and spread His truth and life.

JUST FOR FUN.
The Perfect Lover.
 (From the Philadelphia Bulletin.)
 Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, the famous woman's rights leader, said of an untactful motion at a woman's club: "This motion in its delicacy, reminds me of a Ripon man."
 "The man got married, and after he had been married several years his wife said to him one night: "You do not speak as affectionately to me as you used to. Hal, I fear you have ceased to love me."
 "Ceased to love you?" growled the man. "There you go again. Ceased to love you? Why, I love you more than life itself. Now shut up and let me read the paper!"
Kentucky "Damns."
 (From the Hyden Thousanddicks.)
 The Kentucky congressmen are working faithfully and urgently for the completion of the locks and dams on the head waters of the Kentucky river to the three forks. This portion of the country has been neglected more than any other and less appropriated for slack water navigation.
A Law That Never Fails.
 (From the Chicago News.)
 Every little while some aeronaut succeeds in illustrating again the profound and important truth that the law of gravitation is still working at the old stand.
Seized His Chance.
 (From the Cleveland Leader.)
 Miss Prim-In Siberia do they have reindeer?
 Mr. Nerry—Yes, but oftener they have snow, darling.
Unanimous.
 (From Puck.)
 "And, gentlemen of the jury, so say you all," inquired the judge of a certain Arkansas circuit, after the verdict had been brought in.
 "Well the rest of us do, and I reckon I ort to," responded the smallest and most paltry-looking member of the assortment of peers. "You see, I originally differed with or from—which ever is proper—the rest of these yare gentlemen; but they beat me all hollow playin' checkers, downed me at mumble peg, and then every one of 'em, when we wrestled, grab-holds, to see which side of the question was right, throwed me flat and set on me. So, all things considered, and keepin' to the agreement, I say, with the balance of 'em, that the prisoner at the bar—I sorter forget what his name is—is guilty as charged!"
Good Work.
 (From the Chicago Tribune.)
 Employer—Jimmy, I let you off yesterday afternoon because you said you had some necessary work to do, and one of my clerks says he saw you an hour or two later at the hall game.
 Office Boy—Yes, sir; I was retirin' fur de home team.
In Self-Defense.
 (From the Washington Star.)
 "Why do you yell at a baseball game?"
 "Because," answered the man who is evidently identified, "I dislike to hear the yelling of other people. I sacrifice my throat to save my ears."
In Kissing.
 He—I do not believe in kissing.
 She—Why not?
 He—I am convinced that microbes may be disseminated in the act.
 She—Oh, but there are so many excellent germicides, you know.—San Francisco Call.

Knitted Garments For Summer
 Just the thing for warm weather.
75c. - 90c. - \$1.00.
 Slightly heavier weights at \$1.25.
Summer Underwear of all kinds.
 Also Hosiery.
 Laces, Handkerchiefs, Belts, Fabric Gloves.
CUTLER BROS. CO.,
 36 Main St., Salt Lake City. Wholesale & Retail.

SALT LAKE THEATRE GEO. D. PYPHER MANAGER.
 Engagement of
NAT C. COODWIN
 Tonight (by request) curtain 8:30.
WHEN WE WERE TWENTY-ONE
 Prices—25c to \$5; Mat., 15c to \$3.50
 Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday next, Johnson's high class pictures of San Francisco in its pride and ruin, 10, 20, 30 cents. Matinees, 10 cents.
New Grand Theatre
 R. J. RIDDELL Mgr.
 TONIGHT,
Uncle Tom's Cabin.
 See the Best Show in Town.
 Souvenir Matinee, 15 and 25 Cents.

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR
 Reduces your barber bill—saves your time. Shave in a few minutes without danger of disfiguring yourself. It's a REAL SAFETY RAZOR. Only **\$5.00**
 Extra blades 50c a dozen.
WILLES-HORNE DRUG CO.
 BY THE MONUMENT.
 Phones 374. News Building.

SALT AIR
 Salt Water and Breezes Right Here at Home.
 Bathing Best Known Cure for Blues Gives You An Appetite.
 Water Right—Jump in Now.
 Largest and Most Perfect Dancing Floor in the West.
DANCING FREE.
 See Most Daring Feet Ever Shown Here.
 Digney—Champion High Diver of the World—Digney Leaps 10 Feet Into Four Feet of Water.
 Roll on the Roller Coaster—Ride in Ye Olden Mill—SALT AIR—Situations on America's Greatest Natural Wonder—The Resort That Made Salt Lake Famous—SALT AIR.
 A record of important events pertaining to the history of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, compiled and arranged chronologically by Elder Andrew Jensen and published by the Church.
 The book is an invaluable work of reference that should be in the hands of every officer and member of the Church. No progressive Elder or Saint can afford to be without it. To them it should be indispensable.
 As the 1905 edition is limited you should order now. Postpaid to any address for \$1.25.
 Address: Joseph F. Smith, Jr., Historian's Office, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Yards Are Full!
 Are Never Out Of
PEACOCK
 Rock Springs Coal!
CENTRAL COAL & COKE CO.
 "At the Sign of the Peacock."
 38 S. Main Street. Phone 3600.