

**DESERET EVENING NEWS**  
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.  
(Sundays 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 ..... 1.75  
Three Months ..... .95  
One Month ..... .25  
Saturday Edition, Per Year ..... 2.00  
Semi-Weekly, Per Year ..... 1.00

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 on April 10, 1905, under Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

SALT LAKE CITY, - FEB. 16, 1906.

### "MORMONISM" IN NEW MEXICO.

The New Mexican, published at Santa Fe, N. M., has an editorial headed as above, in which that paper takes up the question thus indicated. This is done by way of reply to the stories published in several newspapers, that the "Mormons are rapidly increasing in New Mexico and Arizona, and that this element of the population is making itself felt in the two Territories." The Santa Fe paper denounces this report, which has been echoed from the national capital, as "foolish twaddle, with no foundation whatever." That paper says it is not prepared at this time to speak for Arizona; it is, however, "investigating the case and will be able to advise intelligently and fairly upon the situation there shortly." It adds the following particulars, as to New Mexico which may be relied upon as accurate:

"Official reports for the year 1905, show that there are four Mormon settlements in the Territory, namely, at Fruitland, San Juan county, at Ramah, McKinley county, at Jewett, San Juan county, and at Bluewater, Valencia county. The last settlement was started two months ago and consists of a half dozen families. This is the only new settlement within ten years. The other three are much older. Official figures are that there are less than a thousand Mormons all told, men, women and children in this Territory today, and that no polygamy as far as known exists among them. The exact number, per official reports on June 30, last, was 387 in the settlements named. At a very fair calculation the Territory has a population of 300,000 people today. The Mormon settlements named are purely agricultural and are away from the main lines of travel. The few votes they poll in San Juan, McKinley and Valencia counties can elect only precinct justices of the peace, precinct constables and school directors of a few school districts. In no counties named they cannot turn elections nor are they of any consequence. The Senator or Representative in Congress who allows himself to be scared or impressed by the Mormon apologetics in New Mexico has certainly neither intelligence nor education enough to be a member of the Senate or House of Representatives."

From advices on which we can rely, we can corroborate the testimony of the New Mexican that the "Mormons" in New Mexico, "all told, men, women and children, number less than one thousand," and we believe that the total is even less than that which is given above. It is evident that their political influence in the Territory is scarcely worth mentioning.

Yet it has been held up as a reason why New Mexico should not be admitted into the Union. It has about as much truth and common sense in it as most of the stories which are circulated concerning the "Mormons," and which people in the East swallow with avidity.

A sort of bugaboo was held out during the recess of the Senate, in order to furnish an excuse for reopening the investigation as to the right of Senator Smoot to retain his seat, that disclosures of numerous cases of polygamy in New Mexico would be made, and that these would form a sort of two-edged sword, cutting in one way against the Senator and the other way against the admission of New Mexico as a State of the Union. But it seems that the evidence was not forthcoming, and, according to the New Mexican, it was without foundation in truth, and so utterly destitute of even a shadow of fact that, as that paper intimates, any Senator or Representative in Congress who does not know better than to be affected by such a tale has "neither intelligence nor education enough to be a member of the Senate or the House of Representatives."

A similar outcry was made in reference to Arizona. But during a recent raid upon the few individuals in that Territory who lived in the plural family relation, only eight cases could be made out and neither of these was for the offense of "polygamy." Not a single instance of a plural marriage within the period in which it could be prosecuted was found, either in Arizona or New Mexico. Thus the terrible tale which was concocted to influence Congress and the country, turned out to be false and baseless and no attempt was made to repeat it or allude to it during the recent re-opened examination.

"Mormon" settlers are desirable and much desired, in both the Territories seeking admission into the Union, because of their value as colonists. Their success in redeeming the desert has been remarkable, and the growth of their towns and the districts which they have cultivated have evoked the plaudits of the officials in those Territories, who have witnessed the energy, honesty, sobriety, intelligence and union of the "Mormons" there, and the rapid advance of education among them and of everything that tends to build up a civilized and progressive community.

The "Mormons" in this state, as well as in the regions adjoining, have to exercise patience and forbearance while slander is busy against them, and to wait until the truth shall penetrate the minds of the good people of the country, and the facts are made known concerning the real situation in Utah. Full and fair investigation will come in time, and the American people will learn that the howlings of the enemies

of this people—and by that term we mean the villagers and willful libelers, who aim to bring trouble upon us—are but the ebullitions of rage from disappointed office-hunters and vile creatures who have been ejected from the Church for transgression, and are no more to be depended upon than are the romances of Munchausen or the ravings of the demented in the asylums for the insane. Patience is one of the most difficult of the virtues to possess and exercise continuously. But it is necessary during the present outburst against the Latter-day Saints and should be cultivated by all people who bear that name.

### THE SMOKE NUISANCE.

The Boston Transcript has an item stating that the board of health has taken hold of the smoke nuisance and is meeting with considerable success in the abatement thereof.

That is interesting information to the many cities suffering equally with Boston, from what appears to be almost a necessary evil. Our contemporary says that all the inspectors connected with the board are giving a part of their time to the smoke problem. About 250 concerns have been notified of the existence of a nuisance; nearly half of them have had hearings before the board and been given permits to continue present conditions until some specified time when they must be ready to discontinue the heavy smoking from their chimneys. If they find abatement impossible of accomplishment by means of stoking, they will have to install special devices for consuming the smoke or otherwise prevent its escape into the air. No concern will be permitted to darken the atmosphere after the first of the month of June, this year.

Chicago has also commenced a crusade against the smoke nuisance, but with what effect is not yet known. If a practical device for consuming the smoke is known to be in existence, it would be an act of public benevolence to make that fact known, as widely as possible. Many manufacturers would gladly install a smoke consumer in their establishments, if one were to be had. The lack of a real practical device seems to be the great difficulty in the crusade upon the smoke nuisance.

### ALL HONOR ROOSEVELT.

The wedding gift of the French government to Miss Roosevelt consists of a fine Gobelin tapestry, measuring 1 meter 25, by 2 meters 50. The piece was exhibited in Paris in 1889. The value of such works of art cannot be estimated except by those who know something of their manufacture. A very skillful workman, it is said, can complete from 3 to 4 square yards in a year, but the average annual task is about 1 1/2 square yards. The tapestries are made on high "warp looms." The reverse side of it is turned toward the workman, with the outline of the design drawn in black crayon on the stretched threads. At the workman's side is a copy of the picture to be copied and a basket of wools of every color and shade, about 14,000 in all.

The regard in which President Roosevelt is held all over the world, is pleasantly manifested in the numerous wedding presents that come from abroad, many of which represent a little fortune. In many other ways this sentiment is in evidence. In a letter just received from Mr. Morris Young, who is studying music at Brussels, the writer says: "Everyone here seems to greatly love, respect and honor President Roosevelt," and as a consequence the Americans in Belgium are greatly honored. Mr. Morris sends a clipping from the Petit Bleu, which reads as follows:

"It is done. The idea suggested by a reader of Petit Bleu has been acted upon today. During its last session, the college of city authorities of Schaebeek decided to give the name of 'Roosevelt street' to one of the new public thoroughfares of the community."

Thus the President of the United States is honored and respected abroad, as well as at home. And this honor is to some extent shared by every American citizen.

### CHINA AND JAPAN.

If any doubts were entertained as to the earnestness of the Chinese in their determination to assert their independence, they would be dispelled by the accounts of the firm position taken by the representatives of the Pekin government in their negotiations with Japan. Never before, at least in modern history, did the Chinese diplomats display such determination. It was generally supposed that Japan, after the war, would practically become the owner, or the controller, of the territory from which the Russian armies were forced to retire, but Japan has not had her own way, after the war. Even Marquis Ito is said to have expressed dissatisfaction with the failure of Komura to obtain more favorable concessions. According to the treaty with China, Manchuria is to be open to trade, but not on old treaty-port lines. It is to be opened to international trade and residence, not by Japan, but by "China herself." Japan gets the reversion of the Russian leases and control of sections of the railway, and three settlements are specially reserved to her, while communications are to be developed and the South Manchurian railways are to be joined on to the Chinese system. But this is practically all that she gains by the treaty. Korea is not even mentioned. China leaves the question of her suzerainty in abeyance.

The greatest disappointment was, perhaps, the failure of the Japanese diplomats to obtain any indemnity. They insisted that China ought to reimburse Japan for a part of the cost of the war, because it was fought for the protection of Chinese integrity and to preserve that country from the aggressiveness of Russia. It was proposed that China assume the foreign debt incurred by Japan for military purposes since Feb. 1, 1904. Hitherto China has generally had to get out of her difficulties by paying indemnities, but this time the Chinese commissioners decline

ed to discuss the proposal, much to the astonishment of Komura and his colleagues.

It is evident that China is no longer the inert mass that she was considered to be a few years ago. The changes in the educational system of the country, the building of new lines of communication, the circulation of books and newspapers have had a marvelous effect. In a short time there will be a large modern army, and a navy. The transformation that has taken place in the last ten years is an indication of what may be expected. It is deplorable, though, that a large nation pursuing an entirely peaceful policy, asking only to be let alone in peace, should have been compelled, by so-called Christian nations, to put on her armor and learn the arts of war, in order to secure her property, her very existence.

### SOME VITAL STATISTICS.

According to statistics now made public, the lowest death rate of the world belongs to Sweden. The death rate has decreased steadily during the last 150 years, for which vital statistics have been kept. The rate for persons between 10 and 20 years of age has dropped from 6.4 per 1,000 in 1760 to 4.3; for persons between 20 and 40 years of age it has dropped from 11.5 to 7.1 per 1,000, and for persons between 40 and 50 years of age from 16.5 to 9.5.

There has been a material addition to the average age of man, all over the civilized world, during the period mentioned. In Holland the increase in the life of men is from 35 to 57 years, and for women, from 39 to 61 years. In Great Britain the prolongation of life is estimated at five per cent, and in France it is placed at from 6 to 10 per cent during the last quarter of a century. The laws of health are now better understood and more faithfully obeyed than they were formerly. The importance of fresh air, exercise, temperance, is now recognized. Infant life is taken better care of than ever before. The result is an increase in the average life of man. How far will this improvement continue? Who knows? There is nothing unreasonable in the prediction that the age of man will some time be compared to that of a tree.

The highest birth rate in the world is at Calao, Buenos Ayres comes second, and then the great manufacturing centers of England. The lowest birth rates are reported from Calcutta, Brussels and Paris.

Surely Who's Who in America should see America first.

The Algebras conference is about as exciting as a Quaker meeting.

The weather is as uncertain as an April day but scarcely so glorious.

If a tariff war with Germany comes, Krupp and Springfields will be useless.

Mitchell and Dolan not only speak when they pass by, but they talk too much.

Secretary Root is going to put the state department on a business basis. Cash or credit?

Ex-Premier Balfour is a good hand at bridge. See how he crossed Mr. Chamberlain's tariff one.

The track doesn't seem to be clear for any of the railroad rate bills. The result is sure to be a collision.

There is still a great gulf between those who are working on the Isthmian canal and those who are directing the work.

Boston is agitated over the question whether she is going backward or forward. Whichever way it may be, she has "go," which is the main thing.

The English electorate is divided into two parties with new names, the "Free Fooders" and the "Whole Hoggers." The latter have the sympathy of the Beef and other trusts.

The directors of the Chicago Art Institute have removed all of the personal art relics of the late Theodore Thomas from the Institute. It is plain they have no music in their souls.

A Chicago dancing master was sentenced to the penitentiary for from one to ten years for stealing gas by tampering with meters. As yet meter it out so shall it be metered out unto you.

The phrase, "The pen is mightier than the sword," which Lord Lytton put in the mouth of Cardinal Richelieu, was written when the steel pen had barely begun to supplant the quill. And now steel is mightier than the pen.

### MEXICAN SPIRIT WARLIKE.

Atlantic Monthly.  
The younger men of Mexico have shown a decided bend toward military life, and thousands of them have voluntarily subjected themselves to drill and discipline. Steadily, and without making any parade of its purpose, the government has devoted much attention and money to the perfecting of its army. Military men have been stationed in Europe to watch the evolution of their art among the continental armies and to gather technical information as to new weapons. Today, the Mexican army is largely officered by young and devoted men who have received a scientific training, and the military strength of the nation has increased appreciably. Mexico has learned much from the Boer war and from the Russo-Japanese conflict. She desires, above all things, peace and progress, but she is armed and prepared for any warlike contingency.

### COST OF SPANISH TITLES.

Chicago Journal.  
Spain has 690,000 titled persons; that is to say, about one in every thirty-eight inhabitants. But such titles are held as less than nothing by the original possessors of the country. These are known as the grandees, and form an aristocracy entirely of birth, some of them—like the old English landed gentry—having no handle at all to their names, and yet entirely refusing to mix with even dukes of new creation. To become a Spanish baron \$2,000 is sufficient. A viscount

costs double that amount, while to be made a count a payment of \$5,000 is necessary.

### RAMPANT SNOBBERY.

San Francisco Call.  
The action of society people, as called, in regard to the wedding of Miss Roosevelt, is an exhibition of snobbery that has never been equaled in this country. It has compelled the president in self-defense to issue an explanation concerning the invitations and their number. While the lady is daughter of the president of the United States, her marriage is none the less a purely personal matter affecting only the two families concerned, who are just as free in the matter of invitations to the ceremony as if all of the parties were in private life. When Mr. Cleveland was married in the White House there was an outbreak of the same sort, though not to the same extent, and he and his wife were pursued on the wedding trip by packs of people with cameras and field glasses.

### WEDDING-PRESENT PASSION.

New York World.  
An avalanche of wedding presents has been steadily advancing upon the White House for weeks. Cuba's \$25,000 pearl necklace was early announced. Then followed France's Goblet tapestry. As a precaution it is now found expedient to spread the word among the diplomatic corps that official gifts be omitted. Henceforth where presents are sent they will come not from governments but from sovereigns personally. It will not be so easy to control the flood of unofficial offerings of good-will. It seems to be everybody's duty when the president's daughter is to be married.

### BOTTLED BY HIS GRANDFATHER.

Columbus Dispatch.  
Mrs. Josephine Leonard, widow of Fire Captain Henry R. Leonard of the Gifts Fire Engine company, will send to the Hon. Nicholas Longworth a bottle of his grandfather's golden wedding wine to drink the health of the bride at the wedding. Forty-six years ago, on the occasion of his golden wedding celebration, Nicholas Longworth's grandfather sent a case of wine to the men at the Gifts fire engine house, and with it three bottles of his golden wedding wine for the captain. One of the bottles was saved by the captain and by his widow, who, after keeping it for forty-six years, will send it on to Washington to Miss Alice Roosevelt and Nicholas Longworth for their wedding. Mr. Longworth's representative, Mr. Wesley Rippey, says that Mr. Longworth will be greatly pleased to receive the present, and that he will see that it reaches Mr. Longworth in good condition before the wedding.

### RAILWAYS AND BIRDS.

Forest and Stream.  
It was once the common practice of tourists to shoot birds and alligators from the decks of steamboats on Florida rivers and lakes. This abominable, because cruel and useless, warfare was waged until the supply of victims for the brutality was nearly exhausted. The development of the Florida railway system, by which the tide of travel has been directed from the water courses, has had a direct and marked effect on the wild life of the country. Instead of the leisurely progress of water craft tourists are now whirled through the country by rail, and the bloodthirsty contingent has no opportunity to deal out death at every turn. The waters and the shores are once again becoming populated with birds of plumage even as the alligator is coming again into peaceful possession of his mudbank, and the moss-draped stretches of shore line are enlivened by the welcome charms of living creatures.

### RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Out West for February is devoted, principally, to Arizona. Its opening feature is a poem by Sherlot M. Hall on that Territory, and this is followed by a lengthy, illustrated article by the same author, titled "The Industries, such as mining, agriculture, stock raising, etc., are fully described and handsomely illustrated, as are the towns and cities, the educational system and the churches. 'Joint Statehood or Justice' is ably discussed. This occupies the greater part of the number. The second chapter of 'In Pursuit of a Graveyard' by Theresa Russell, is given. There is also a short story, 'A Matrimonial Misadventure,' by Frank Robbins, and some other features.—217 New High Street, Los Angeles.

The February Indoors and Out has a varied list of contents made up of such topics as "Miraculous Florida," a readable appreciation of the beauties of that land by Frederick E. Partington, and numerous articles devoted to the argument about heating of house interiors. "The Modern Kitchen" is a practical theme handled by Esther Stone. "The Town Room in Boston," "Wall Papers" by Ellen Cobden, "A Step Forward in School Decoration," "A \$450 Cottage," "A Third-Story Sun Parlor," are among others which show the reader how to improve his surroundings, whether indoors or out.—Rogers & Wise Co., Boston.

Fresh air, carefully regulated exercise and nourishing food are now generally accepted as the three fundamentals in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis, or consumption. The work being done along these lines at the Massachusetts State Sanatorium is told by Dr. Henry B. Dunham. In an interesting article in the February number of *Indoors and Out*, Dr. Dunham describes the daily life of the 375 patients at Rutland, telling just what they are permitted to do and what they are not permitted to do. There are several other features of interest.—Adirondack Sanatorium, Trudeau, N. Y.

The Short stories of the March number of *Indoors and Out* are fully up to the usual standard. There is a very striking automobile story called "The Dust Cloud," by E. F. Benson; there is a most amusing nautical yarn, "Captain Cosgrove's Homeopathic Cure," by L. Frank Toker; there is a delightful bride-whistle story, "Bride and Some Crossroads," by Beatrice Hanson; there are others on varying themes, but of unvarying merit, by Frederick Tabor Cooper, Vincent Hayter, Henry C. Rowland, Anne O'Hagan, Mary B. Miller, Jane W. Gotlieb, and Parker L. Walter. A fine novel, by Robert Adzer Bowen, several bright essays, and some excellent poetry complete the number.—New York.

In the current number of *The Irrigation Age* are found several special features of interest. Among these are "Irrigation in Canada," "Irrigation in the Southwest," "Flathead Indian Reservation," "The American Irrigation Federation," and "Campbell System of Soil Cultivation."—112 Dearborn St., Chicago.

In the March Popular Magazine there is a good story by Cutcliffe Hyne, entitled "Margherita Peals." There is another called "The Captain's Passover," by R. Lewis Harte. There is a complete novel called "The Blood Yoke," by Louis Jovet Vance. There are five serials, including E. Phillips Oppenheim's latest story, "The Malediction." There are seven or eight more short stories besides.—Street & Smith, New York.

### JUST FOR FUN.

A Model Witness.  
The Opposing Counsel—What is your name?  
The Witness (appealing to the Judge)—Am I obliged to answer this?  
The Judge—You are.  
The Witness—My name is Todgers.  
"First name?"  
"I decline to answer."  
"On what ground?"  
"It would be construed into a reflection on the good taste of my parents."  
"Where were you born?"  
"I decline to answer."  
"Why?"  
"Because all my information on the subject is of the hearsay character."  
"But you were there at the time?"  
"I decline to admit it."  
"What is your age?"  
"Before answering I desire to consult with my attorneys."  
"What is your ostensible business?"  
"I do not remember."  
"Are you in any way connected with the Ramrod Trust?"  
"I do not remember."  
"What is its capitalization?"  
"I do not remember."  
"What is your salary?"  
"I do not remember."  
"Are you married?"  
"The Judge—The hearing will now be adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. And I want to congratulate the opposing counsel on the marked progress they have made in advancing the case.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Webster," asked his intimate friend, "did you declare yourself to Miss Peacham last night, as you told me you were going to do?"  
"No, Hayne," said the rising young statesman, flushing with indignation. "She applied the gag rule before I had been talking two minutes!"

Art Dealer—Here is a lovely little woodland scene for only \$2,250.  
Oil Magnate—That? Nonsense! I know where that was painted. Why, I could buy the whole farm for \$1,500.—Somerville Journal.

Diehl—I hear that the Suresuccess Gold Mining company has paid a dividend of 5 per cent.  
Quartz—Yes; it has failed for 5 cents on the dollar.—Puck.

### New Grand THEATRE

DENVER THEATRE CO., Props.  
A. C. SMILEY, Mgr.

### TONIGHT!

MATINEE TOMORROW 2:30 P. M.  
The Great Moral Play.

### "Ten Nights in a Bar Room."

A Play That Will Live Forever.  
Next Week—"SOLDIER OF THE EMPIRE."  
Prices, Night, 50c, 75c, 1.00; Matinee, 25c.

### SALT LAKE THEATRE

GEORGE D. PYPHER, Manager.

### MODJESKA

Tonight and Saturday Matinee.  
"MARY STUART."

Saturday Night.  
"MACBETH."

Prices, 50c, 75c, 1.00, 1.50.  
Four direction of Jules Murray.

### COMING!

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of Next Week, Wednesday Matinee.

Messrs. Martin & Emery's Majestic Presentation of the Great

### PARSIFAL

THE MOST IMPOSING SPECTACLE EVER SENT ON TOUR.

Evening performances at 7:45 sharp. Carriages at 11.  
Matinee at 2 o'clock sharp.  
Excursions on all railways.  
Seats now on sale.

### Oppeum

MODERN VAUDEVILLE.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Kely.  
Freydo Brothers, Marsena, Nevada and Marsena.

Alice J. Shaw. Henderson & Ross.  
Mehan and Maynard.

A Trip to the Moon on a Stovepipe, by The Kinodrome.

Every evening (except Sunday) 25c, 50c, 75c, Matinee, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 10c, 25c, 50c.

### LYRIC THEATRE

Tonight and All Week!

Matinee Monday, Wednesday, Saturday. Last Time of

### ORIENTALS

W. B. WATSON'S

Commencing Saturday Matinee, "Miner's Mercenaries."  
Special Washington's Birthday Matinee, Thursday, Feb. 22.  
Night prices—50c, 75c, 1.00, 1.50. Matinee—25c.

### ALBERT S. REISER, JEWELER.

12 E. 1st South. Bell Tel. 260-K.  
Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry.  
Repair Work a Specialty.

### Our Prescription Work

is increasing daily the result of using only pure and fresh ingredients, prompt delivery and above all the confidence of the physicians who know us and have inspected our stock and methods

### HALLIDAY DRUG CO.

(NEW STORE)  
Between Salt Lake and Orpheum Theaters. We send for and deliver all orders. Phone 885.

# At Z. C. M. I.

SHOPPING HEADQUARTERS FOR EVERYBODY.

## SPECIAL SALE OF

# GINGHAMS!

FOR TWO DAYS ONLY

## Today and Tomorrow

A. F. C. and Red Seal Zephyr Gingham, worth 12 1/2c, will be sold during these two days for

# 8 1/2c A Yard.

They are all NEW GOODS, showing the very latest pattern designs in Checks and Stripes with a good sprinkling of plains, and are offered at this price simply as an introduction to the spring trade in staples.

## If You Have Gingham Needs, Now is the time to supply them

*Zion's Cooperative Mercantile Institution*  
HAS THE PEOPLE'S CONFIDENCE  
Our Drug Dept. is at 112-114 South Main St.

**Willes-Horne Drug Co.,**  
By the Monument. Phone 374.  
DELICIOUS SODA WATER.

**THE WELL GROOMED MAN**  
Of today has a Gillette razor at home.  
He is the one you see in the car in the morning looking brand new.  
He's not bothered with a stubby beard and does not have to take the time from his business during the day for a tedious wait in the barber shop.  
Gillette blades are 50 cents a dozen now. We do not exchange them, as we did formerly.

**Schramm's,**  
Where The Cars Stop.  
Agents For Gillette Safety Razor.

**WALTER'S COLD TABLETS**  
Actually cure a cold in 24 hours. Just try them. We refund money if you are not satisfied. Price 25c.

**SMITH DRUG CO.,**  
The Busy Corner.

**CHAMBERLAIN MUSIC CO.**  
JOHN M. CHAMBERLAIN, Prop.  
51 MAIN STREET.  
Successors to Van Sant and Chamberlain.  
Reliable Pianos and Organs at low prices. Every customer a friend made by square dealing. Come and see us.

**PIANO.**  
Mason & Hamlin, A. B. Chase, Conover, Strohmer, Hobart M. Cable, Cable.  
**ORGANS.**  
Mason & Hamlin, Chicago Cottage

**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 2600.

**JOHN C. CUTLER, JR.**  
INVESTMENT BANKER  
(Established 1890.)  
Z. C. M. I. (con. Wm. B. Tisho Sugar Co. stocks, b. n. s. and Bank Sugar Co. stocks, b. n. s. and Bank stocks Bought and Sold on commission. Both Phones 127. 36 Main St.