DESERET EVENING NEWS SATURDAY DECEMBER 11 1909

A

the larger towns, where there are big-ger and more attractive stops, are no longer an obstacle. It is the prosperous farmer, whose trade was worth while

mobile and thus transfers his trading to the larger town. The little merchant in

the village has given up the struggle. From Collier's for Nov. 20

Why Is Occupying the greater

village store, that owns an auto-

DESERET EVENING NEWS ple Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah. Horace G. Whitney - Business Manager. SUBSCRIPTION FRICES: (In Advance.)

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SALT LAKE CITY. - DEC. 11, 1909. MEMORIAL SERVICES.

For years it has been the custom in the wards throughout the Stakes of Sion to commemorate the birthday of the Prophet Joseph, by special services on the Sunday nearest the date of that unniversary. In accordance with this practice we suggest that Sunday, Dec. 26, this year, be devoted to the memory of the great Prophet of this dispensation, and that appropriate services be held in the Sunday schools, ward houses and other places where the religious services of the Church are held, on

that day. JOSEPH F. SMITH. JOHN R. WINDER, ANTHON H. LUND.

First Presidency. Salt Lake City, Dec. 11, 1909.

MANY HAPPY RETURNS!

The "News" today takes great pleasure in extending to President John R. Winder the hearty congratulations of all connected with this institution on his arrival at the 88th anniversary of birth, and in expressing the sin hope that he may enjoy many more years of happiness, and usefulness in the service of the Master in the exalted office to which he has been called. And there is no known reason why he should not. President Winder today looks about as young as he did twenty years ago, and he is in full enjoyment of mental and physical vigor. men and women live, as it were, twice during one life time. The years pass lightly over them. In the words of Scripture poetry, their "youth is renewed like the eagle's." The Church has had a number of such "grand, old men," and President Winder is one of

President Winder has a long, useful life in the Church, to his credit. The greatest part of it he has spent in Church. He has passed through trials and tribulations in the ranks of the people of God, and he has partaken of their triumplis and victories. He has ever been willing to serve, with his means, his time, his talents, and today after so many years of faithful service his testimony concerning the truth of the Gospel and the divine mision of the Prophet Joseph is as clear and strong was when in early youth he recoived the first impressions of the mes-The testimony of such veterans is precious to the Church. The mature judgment formed after years of practical experience cannot be set aside by flimsy arguments. Opinions formed in school of experience have weight even with those to whom the enthusiasm of youth appears to be of small value

In common with the numerous friends of President Winder, inside and outside the Church, we wish him many returns of this anniversary. May peace and joy follow him all the days of his life!

TITHING.

"tithe" in the Old Testament is derived station in life was humble compared to a word which means both and "to be rich." The number ten in the Scriptures is often significant mpleteness and abundance. It is the end of the lesser numbers and the ginning of greater. The very word is an indication of the blessings the Lord has in store for those who comply with the principles for which it stands. It may indeed be true that many

faithful tithe payers do not become rich as the world counts wealth. But the most important consideration is to have a treasure laid up where neither fraud nor the destructive forces of na ture can reach it. And the way to have an insurance that reaches be-yond the grave and into eternity an is to comply with laws of God Every dollar given for the cause of God, which is the cause of mankind. shall return with interest, here or hereafter. It is perfectly safe to ente mong the assets, every dollar so spent

The Bishops of wards will soon an-nounce days for what is called the isttlement of tithing. It is expected that everyone who has paid tithing during the year will go to the place assigned by the Bishop and examine the books and see to it that proper credit has been given. This is the rule of the Church. But, during the past years, in many wards, a very small percentage of the members have taken time to exmine the books for themselves. They have full confidence in the bishopric That is very well. But they owe it to themselves, and also to the Bishop, to respond to the invitation and come and see that no mistake is made in their accounts, and it is to be hoped that this rule will be complied with generally.

We need not say that tithing funds are administered with the greatest economy and care. They are not used for salarles. Every cent is spent for educational, missionary, and benevolent purposes. The books are audited by competent men chosen for that purpose. We need not say this, for the men to whom the administration of the funds of the Church has been entrusted en joy the full confidence of the Latterday Saints, as they richly deserve.

FOR CHRISTMAS SHOPPERS.

The Christmas windows of the varlous houses of business in this City are worth while looking at when they are lit up in the evening, for the decorations are really works of art. A great deal of time is spent on making the displays attractive, and in this respect Salt Lake City is not behind any of the larger cities of the country Our business men have the goods and they spare no expense in displaying it in an attractive manner, particularly at this season of the year. It is worth while the time and the carfare, any evening, to take the family up town to look at the windows. It is a sight the children particularly should not miss

To Christmas shoppers we would say that there is not a thing in the ine of useful or desired articles that Salt Lake business houses do not supexcept, probably, ply, airships, ocean steamers. But anything in the line of furniture, groceries, clothing, Jewelry, perfumes, horses, carriages, automobiles, etc., you can buy of the business men who advertise in the columns of the "News" and just as cheap as, or cheaper than, you can send for it yourself. Just scan our advertising columns and see for your Our business men know very well the wants of the public. It i their business to know it, and to sup-

ply it. And they are not backward in so doing. Study the advertising columns of the "News." Select what you want for Christmas. Enjoy the artistic dis-plays in the windows, and deal with merchants. This, we believe, is good advice.

self.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

A great struggle is on in England in which the position of the upper house is being attacked with more than usual violence. "Down with the House of Lords!" has again become the bat-tle cry. The trouble started when the lords threatened to reject the budget bill of Mr. Lloyd George, but Lord Lansdowne has tried to pour oil upon the turbulent waters by assuring the Commons that the bill would not be re jected absolutely, but that the people would be given a chance to pass upon it either by means of referendum or a general election. Lady Cardigan, however, has just added fuel to the flames by publishing her "Recollections" of the lives of the British nobility in her time. She depicts the nobles as a set of people who regard themselves as being the very elect and yet have nothing to do but to drink, hunt, and make love to each other's wives. It is easy to imagine what the effect of such revelations at the present time must be. The English parliament grew out of the geat council that used to meet in the early part of the history of the country, and discuss affairs of state with the king. Its members were earls, barons, bishops and abbots. Many of the meetings were characterized by vio lent disputes, for the barons frequently refused the taxes asked for by the kings, and criticized their policy and ement of the government. Until the reign of Edward L, the nobles and prelates had been considered the only classes whose counsel kings ed to seek, but then it was recognized that the classes below these were equally important. When this became a recognized principle representative gov ernment took form. In 1295 King Ed. ward summoned the archbishops, bishops, greater abbots, earls, and barons to come to a parliament that was to meet at Westminster. But he also sent a writ to the sheriff of each county ordering him to see that two men of the rank of knight were elected to represent the county, and two towns men to represent each city or borough in that county. And thus he had a parliament consisting of two archbishops, seventy abbots, seven earls, forty-one barons, and seventy repre-sentatives of the shires and two hun-

that of the clergy and barons. In par-liament they became known as the "commons." By and by the distinction between the "commons" and the other members became so marked that they assembled in different rooms and were organized as distinct bodies. And thus originated the House of Lords and the House of Commons. Since 1832 the two Houses have been

rather antagonistic to each other. It has become evident to the liberty loving. Englishman that an hereditary body, owever great the personal influence of its members, cannot in the present cen tury England, be the equal of corporate authority of a representative cha It has become apparent that the House of Lords might on important issues differ in opinion from the House of Commons, and that in such cases an enduring desire of the nation, asexpressed in the representative chamber must prevail. So strong has this sentiment become that even the lords themselves have realized that the House of Lords exists merely on sufferance. The English public is patient and may tolerate an antiquated machine as long as it works without serious friction, but when trouble comes, the machine

will surely be put aside if it cannot be The House of Commons, from being the "c mmons" in parliament has advanced to its present dominating im-portance, and that is one of the signs

by which the advancement in civiliza tion may be measured. The abrogation of the House of Lords would no mean the exclusion of the so-called higher classes from the affairs of the nation. It would mean that the noblemen and clergymen could enter parliament only if elected, as the members of the lower house are elected. And that seems to be the only natural way in a country with representative gov ernment.

THE WHATCOTT CASE.

Chief of Police Barlow expressed the belief, the other day, if his organ re-ports him correctly, "that the general public is aware that we are not engaged in stealing diamonds." The general public, is certainly not aware of what the police is doing. But they are aware of the moral rottenness that exists in Salt Lake, under the very nos of the police department and in defi-ance of laws and ordinances. Of that

Chief Barlow may rest assured. The Chief also says: "The "The story about the boy being placed in a cell was entirely false." But Mrs. Whatcott, the mother of the boy, says the boy begged to be allowed to see his mothe and Sheets just laughed at him. Sheets finally, so the mother informs us, got up and said: "Come on, and I'll look you up in jail, where young criminals and diamond thieves like you belong You'll stay there, too, until we send you to the penitentiary." Mr. Lloyd, so Mrs. Whatcott says, was enraged at Sheets's actions and protested against such vile abuse of a little boy. Just as Sheets, she adds, dragged Lon out

to the city prison, Mr. Lloyd caled out, to the city prison, Mr. Lloyd called out, here and get you out before morning That is part of the pathetic story told by the mother of the boy. The question is, it seems, one of veracity as between the police chief and a lady of excellent

reputation Mrs. Whatcott expressed the opinio that it was a mean, contemptible trick for Chief Barlow to arrest her boy, on a false charge, after he had promised to give her until morning to think the matter over and seek counsel. It was she says, low, cowardly, and brutal for

Chief Sheets to threaten her little boy and tell him that his folks would let him go to the penitentiary. This can hardly be regarded as too strong ianguage under the circumstances. And when she says, "My boy suffered false imprisonment at the hands of Barlow and Sheets, and they will have to an

swer for their actions," she certainly has the sympathy of the general pub lic. If her story is true, and there is no reason for not believing it, some body should be prosecuted and given the full benefit of justice. Fathers and

the rates to those coming from tries that give preference to English goods, or at least, do not discriminate against them. From this distance the issue appear

to be a clear and rather simple one; and it is noticeable that wealth has mostly ranged itself, regardless of par-ty affiliations, on the side of the Peers in opposition to the taxes on land and incomes. Whether or not the middle and poorer classes will range then selves on the other side is the fact that will be decisive in carrying the elec tion one way or the other.

THE USE OF ALCOHOL.

It is only when mixed with water sugar, and other substances and used beverage, that the abuse of alcohol begins.

The use for alcohol, as distinguished from its abuse-its use "ab" or away from its normal or proper use, as the phrase makers say-is as a fuel for both heating and illuminating pur-poses, as a solvent for resins and oils, as a part of smokeless powder, ether chloroform, analine dies, etc.

Ordinary grain alcohol, also called cologne spirits and distilled spirits, is a substance of high importance in in dustry. Readily inflammable it burns with a pale blue flame giving off no soot-a fact that renders it a desirable fuel for domestic as well as for in dustrial uses. According to experts: dustrial uses. According to experts: "It mixes with water in all propor-tions resulting in a decrease of bulk of the mixture, thus 63.9 volumes of alcohol and 49.8 volumes of water make 100 volumes of the mixture. A proof gallon of alcohol, according to the U. S. Internal revenue system of measure-ment, is a wine gallon containing 50 per cent by volume of absolute al-cohol, while 200 proof contains 100 per cent absolute alcohol." A bulletin (No. 72) inst issued from A bulletin (No. 72) just issued from

the Agricultural Experiment station of New Mexico, contains an interesting summary of the advantages and disadvantages of the use of alcohol as a They are:

fuel. They are: "Less danger of the vapor forming an explosive mixture with air. "An alcohol flame is more readily ex-tinguished than gasoline or kerosene, because it is not spread by water like the latter two, but mixes with it, form-ing an incombustible product when very dilute. "Alcohol is more pleasant to handle and neither it nor its products of com-bustion are disagreeable, they being both smokeless and odorless. The fact that alcohol meither soils the lamps nor soots the chimneys makes a saving In time and energy to the housewife who uses it. "Less heat is given off by radiation in both heating and lighting and this is often quite an addantage in any fuel

often quite an advantage in any fuel ised for lighting during hot weather. "Alcohol consumes less air than kero-ene which is some advantage in light-

ing poorly ventilated rooms. "Alcohol costs 70 cents per gallon in El Paso, Texas, while kerosene costs about 20 cents, and gasoline less than 30 cents. "The heating value of alcohol is onl

about 70 per cent of that of other liquid

about 70 per cent of that of other liquid fuels." "Most lamps and other utensils for burning alcohol can not be lighted at once, but require previous heating." "The replacement of mantles which are necessary for use in alcohol lamps, might be found rather expensive."

The floating population is never in

People always build castles in hot air,

The fact that riches take wings wor ries but few people

Scandal is one of the things that de

A slippery sidewalk causes almost as many downfalls as rum doe

Will passengers be allowed

The Brokaw divorce case proves what everybody knew, that kissing goes by favor.

Clean the snow off your sidewalks If you do not, your own and other people's feet will stand in slippery places

The agitation over Nicaragua's course, which certainly is to be con-

GATHERED ON THE BATTLEFIELD OF THOUGHT

Afraid In Battle.

Soldiers When battle is imminent Afraid a variety of conduct will In Battle, be witnessed on the part of those who are about to engage therein. This conduct will be varied more or less by individual temperament. Each after his kind. his kind temperament. Each after his kind. One thing depend upon-almost invar-iably all are afraid. But some are born fatalists, and display a certain temper-amental indifference. Others, as brave, do not present so unperturbed a de-meanor. Sometimes the face is ghast-ily paie, and moist with cold sweat. And not this alone. The solder, is often sick. Nausea, indeed, is a very com-mon sensation; in which case the lips are generally colorless and compressed. A small proportion of the men are taken seriously ill and are obliged to lie down. The awful sense of peril is for the time more than they can bear. At the boom of the first cannon some of the hardler make a few sickly at-tempts at humorous remarks-on the principle of whisting to keep their facetiousness is a sincere display of recklessness. Of course, land forces never have any such fearful moment of these who, in an impending naval engagement, witness the spinkling of the decks with sand-to absorb the blood which is yet to be spilled, and to to obviate the slipperiness of a wet deck! On land it is not so bad as that. Here, the larger movement and the rapidity of action afford some relief to the tense mind. The older officers, sit-ting on horseback, are carefully exam-ining the situation, using their field-slasses. Here, officers are generally veterans sind more or less accustom-ed to the scene which follows. I have been asked. "How about dodging bui-lets." This inquiry betrays lay inex-perience. If one scens to dodge a bui-let while in battle, the movement is but an involuntary one. No one scess a ball coming. Scientific experiment has shown that a buillet in flight is in-visible. But the tearing up of the ground, and other injuries, by builets and cannon balls often produce the effect of seeing the missile. If there could be such a thing as dodging, it would be incident only to the very first of one's army experience. The fatal-ism which makes veterans calm by and by pervades the army.-S. R. Elliott in the December American e thing depe epend upon-almost inval afraid. But some are bor

Man's The feasibility of aerial

Elliott in the December American Magazine. Man's The feasibility of aerial Conquest travel is now definitely Of the Air. established, and every day marks an advance towards the achievement of the practical utility of the aeroplane. At present, how-ever, it is a somewhat unwieldly and cumbrous machine, but when it has left the ground and soars upwards, its movements are so graceful and withal so facile, that a thrill of pleasure is experienced by all who witness an as-cent. The great machine is brought out of its shed, the machinery is lu-bricated; the brave conqueror of the alr-the wounds on his head caused by a recent accident to his machine still bound up with white plaster—examines the somewhat complicated mechanism, and takes his seat preparatory to start-ing. The formidable pair of propellers commence to revolve, at first slowly, then suddenly at terrific speed, with a stridulous roar as of an express rail-way train, causing a hurricane of wind sufficient to blow off the hats of those immediately behind. And now the aero-plane shakes itself free from those who are holding it in, and starts on its course along the ground, speedily at-taining a great velocity. At length it is seen to have risen into the alr, soaring upwards and still upwards, and careering along. literally on the wings of the wind, at a speed of about forty or fifty or more miles an hour, like an enormous dragon fly or like some prim-aeval monster of the alr; now in graceful curves, now in a straight course, and now partly descending, skitmming over the trees, and them more slowly gliding along a few feet above in starder. Truly man has at last over-the started. Truly man has at last over-stored these print bids its temporal fare well to the body. And even when, at the resurrection, body, soul and spirit ire again re-united, gravitation will ex-reste no restraint. For in the spirit word those glorified beings who have attained an inheritance in that super-nal realm in virue of the merits and modiated an inheritance in that super

classes of Christian Science converts have been large and influential, includ-ing judges, lawyers, merchants, bank-ers, college professors and many men and women in society. "From various sources," a writer in the hostile New York Times declares, "the information largely through the generosity of her pupils during the last few years. The handsome dwelling mext door to the church is only a small part of the gifts as furnished sumptuously. There is a provide the states of the gifts are furnished sumptuously. There is a provide the states of the gifts are furnished sumptuously. There is a provide the states of the gifts are furnished sumptuously. There is a provide the states of the drawing room. Most of her worldly possesions came in gifts and bequests. Mrs. Stetson have an large collection of jewels. She wears many of these in public places and in her church work. Several her hads. While acting as teacher is winter, Mrs. Stetson dressed al-ways in white. A medallion of Mrs. Eddy, surrounded by diamonds, was worn on her breast. Unlike most other teachers in the church, she con-tary, she being seated on the platform, have being seated on the platform, have been building up in New York only goes to show that Mrs. Eddy only goes to show that Mrs. Eddy on her broast. Unlike most of the counselors of the "Mother Church" in Boston uneasy. It was inevitable that the church authorities in the set of the "Mother Church" in Boston uneasy. It was involved and gentily later with per-e

The town site of Shipton. Return To the

Return The town site of Shipton. To the Kahsas, a village ruined Country. by prosperity, was sold at auction the other day. It was the singular fate of Shipton to be abandoned because better conditions and the growing wealth of the rural communities that once supported it had nullified its former mission. And there are a dozen other villages in Kansas and others of the prairie states even at this moment threatened by the same fate—too much farm opulence. The motor-car and the extension of the rural free delivery system are responsible. In earlier days, when travel was entirely by wagon and the poor condition of the roads generally in that section made distant farms a labor which required an trips to the larger towns from the more distant farms a labor which required an entire day, smaller towns sprang up in numbers to accommodate the trading of the farms in more immediate radius. They provided the shipping points for grain and cattle, the postoffice and ex-press offices where the farmer called every day or two for his letters and parcels, and they supported a general store where most of the shopping was done. But the mission of the villages has gone. Mail is now delivered at the gates of the farms twice daily in most of these communities, and the great According to the foregoing lists, the six books (fiction) which have sold best in the order of demand during tha month are:

gates of the farms twice daily in most i of these communities, and the great amount of mail-order trading done i formed the original assault on the pros-perity of the village stores. Now, es-pecially in Kansas, so many farmers own motor-cars that the long trips to

onth are: "Truxton King," McCutcheon...\$1.30 "The Goose Girl," MacGrath...\$1.50 "The Silver Horde," Beach....\$1.50 "The Cauger Mark," Chambers.\$1.50 "The Dauger Mark," Chambers.\$1.50 "The Calling of Dan Matthews," Wright\$1.50 For sale at the DESERET NEWS BOOK STORE

STX BEST SELLING BOOKS.

RECORD FOR OCTOBER.

NEW NEWS OF YESTERDAY THE MOLE HILL THAT SHERIDAN MADE INTO A MOUNTAIN.

By E. J. Edwards.

By E. J. Edwards. This daily series of ancedotes and incidents that throw new, interesting and frequently dramatic light on famous events and personalities of the past have been collected by Edwards during nearly forty years of more or less inti-mate acquaintance with many of the country's leaders since the Civil War. Each ancedote or incident is fresh from Mr. E dwards's notebook, and, either in whole or in part, it constitutes New News, of Yesterday, garnered from the men who made the news-the history-or from equally authoritative sources. As Jar-portant contributions of the "Human Interest" sort to American history, these articles have a distinctive value all their own.

are-and I'd rather plan and fight a big

are-and I'd rather plan and fight a big battle than do it." He took up a book, blew off the dust that had gathered on its cover, and made a pretense of beginning the re-arrangement of his desk by putting the volume down in some other spot. For perhaps half an hour he fussed about the desk. "Whew!" he exclaimed every little while, "this certainly is just about the most difficult job I ever had to tackle."

tackle." The better part of the day he busied himself picking up books and papers from one corner and moving them into another, or transferring the contents of one drawer or cabinet into another. Between handfuls he would stand of and view with unconcealed perplexity the work he still firmly believed that he alone could do. And every once in a while, when he could not find a place to suit him for the disposal of a book or a paper, he would turn to me with, "Yes, I'd rather fight a battle than have to do all this over again."

Promptly at 10 o'clock of the morning in 1883, that General Phil Sheridan was to take charge of the offices set apart for the general commanding the army in the war department building at Washington, he entered them with

that brisk step which was always characteristic of him. He was in civilian clothes, and as he had grown somewhat stout in the 12 years that had passed since I first n 1, the shortness of his stature 1 the more em-

fare well to the body. And even when at the resurrection, body, soul and whith at the resurrection, body, soul and whith an at the resurrection. Body, soul and whith a since I first m is the more emerged and network when the state of his stature is the more emphasized. His stature is the more emphasized. His stature is state was if point of the subor of the work is state of the state

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It's best built and built Buckle Buckle Bore e Chappe for Pill partme City.

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never in cold air.

not go without saying.

the street railway freight tra

As the year is drawing to a close the embers of the Church are reminded that one of their duties is to see that the divine law of tithing is complied with by them in a manner that leaves their consciences clear. For it is a matter between them and the Lord. He has given the law, for good and sufficient reasons, even if these are not fully understood by all of His children. It is for us to render obedience, in order that we may approach Him with clear consciences and receive the benefits promised upon compliance with

The Lord has blessed the nation with temporal prosperity beyond the measure of any previous year, and this ought to be evident also in the contributions of Church members toward the adcement of the cause of God on earth. We have no doubt that the Almighty might have made some other arrangement for meeting the financial needs of His church. He might have made it independent of the contributions of anyone. But He was not pleased to do that. It was His pleasure to make the Church dependent upon its nbers and friends for the means needed for buildings and halls, for schools and gymnasiums, for missionary and benevolent purposes, and since this is the divine order established, it is indisputable that it is for the benefit of those in whom the confidence has been placed to roll the work along, to do so to the utmost of their ability.

The law of tithing has been in force throughout all the dispensations. was an established custom at the time of Abraham who gave a tenth of the spoils of war to Melchisedek. Jacob when destrous of special blessings, vowed to comply with that law. It was orporated in the Mcsaic law. "The Pharisees, at the time of our Lord, were very scrupulous in paying tithes, but they neglected the weightior matters of the law, and for this they were reproved. But the very censure of our Lord contains an endorsement of their punctillousness in the matter of tithing. For He says: "These ought ye to have done, and not to leave the other It is rather strange that the force of this Scripture has not appealed to all Christians, and particularly to

dred representatives of towns.

because he happens to find an article of value in the streets, others can be treated the same way. This time it was Mrs. Whatcott's boy.

THE BRITISH CAMPAIGN.

The English political campaign is one of the most interesting in recent his-

tory. The issue is: Shall lands be taxed ture increases in renting value? The Liberal majority now in power,

and hence in control of the House of Commons, has passed a bill levying such taxes upon land. The main bur den will fall upon the greater estates.

The conservative party, with a majority in the House of Lords, opposes the land tax proposition, and the nation's electors will vote on the question

in a short time. The attempt to tax lands in Britain grew out of the huge annual deficit. Some \$80,000,000 extra will be required for the building of warships and for the payment of old age pensions. About

one-fourth of this amount the minist; decided to raise from the wealth and property of the country. The Lords denounce this proposition as socialism. Several laws recently enacted by the British parliament have a socialistic

aspect and yet were as strongly favored by one party as the other. It is point-ed out that when Mr. Balfour in 1903 passed through the House of Commons his Irish Land Purchase bill, which virtually involved the nationalization immense private estates in Ireland. the House of Lords promptly fell in

When after the famous Taff Vale decision the Asquith Ministry brought forward its bill exempting the labor unions from pecuniary damages, the Lords gave their approval without hesitation. They claimed their full share of credit for such radical measures as the Employers' Liability bill and old-age pensions. To the American press their present

refusal to join in the proposal to tax lands, incomes, and estates, looks like an attempt to secure the exemption that property from taxation, which the Peers chiefly own. The plan of the Conservatives is to

Whoever looks into the muzzle of a loaded gun faces a fearful charge, yet

people do that same foolish thing at times

Gertrude Atherton refuses to live in Chicago. Knowing nothing of the merits or demerits of the case, both are congratulated.

> After reading the evidence in the Brokaw case one feels like exclaiming, Thank heaven that the Astor case was heard in Stella camera!

Commander Peary will count his words if he does not weigh them, seeing that he is to receive a dollar and wenty cents apiece for them.

What is Mr. Walter Wellman's opinon of the affidavits of Mr. Dunkel and Captain Loose? People are waiting for it, as they recognize him as an authority.

Many and many a scheme for the public good and the up-lift of hu-manity never gets any further than the perfecting of the organization and the appointment to office in it of the organizers.

Inaccuracy in the government scales on the Brooklyn dock is the leading feature of the defense in the sugar fraud cases. That they were inaccurate there is not the least doubt. But who made them inaccurate? There's the rub.

Ex-Banker Morse, under sentence for ifteen years in the federal prison at Atlanta, Ga., says that if the government has a good case against him it can prove it again. And if it has it can prove it again and again and again. But it has proved it once, and the courts have sustained the verdict, so what is the use of proving it again?

Fifty citizens of different Central American republics have met in the City of Mexico and passed resolutions condemning, in severe torms, President Taft, Secretary Knox and the United o all Christians, and particularly to ill church leaders. It is very significant that the term They were elected by the people. Their They were elected by the people. Their They and interests. The plan of the Conservatives is to Taise the money by levying small taxes on imports, giving preference in States for their course towards Nicar-agua. This is the first that has been taxes on imports, giving preference in Street for a long time.

are



Black Silk Specials will sell as follows:

\$1.75 A yard regular, SULTANA BONNET TAFFETA, \$1.25 special a yard special, a yard



Only one dress pattern to a customer.

Many appropriate Xmas Gift Specials on page 18. See them.



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