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A HISTORY OF OLD MEXICO.

A portion of the first chapter of an old history of Mexico, written by Miriano Veytia in 1736 and entitled "Historia Antigua de Mexico," has been sent to us in English by Elders Joseph B. Adams and Alfonso L. Taylor, who are laboring as missionaries in that land, and as it will prove interesting to believers in the Book of Mormon and to persons investigating its claims, we present the translation in these columns, as additional evidence to the authenticity of the only Book that gives reliable particulars of the origin and history of the two different races that colonized this continent in ancient times. The Spanish work quoted from opens as follows:

CHAPTER I.
"Situation of New Spain: Coming of the First Inhabitants; Knowledge they had of the Creation of the World, etc." The rich and fertile kingdom of New Spain whose ancient history I undertake to write, was called by its ancient inhabitants, Anahuac, meaning land lying between the waters, called today the north sea and the south sea.

"WAS THIS CONTINENT POPULATED BEFORE THE FLOOD?"
"The great difficulty existing among authors has been the origin of so many diverse peoples that populated these regions. From where did they come and whether by sea or land or whether with a definite destination in view or not is the question. Some say they are Indians of the ten tribes dispersed in the time of Shalmanezzer, king of Assyria, who drove them from Samaria and populated that land with the Babylonians (2 Kings 17). Others say they are Spaniards who came to these lands from the islands of Barlovento which they say were populated by the Spaniards in the time of King Esopero. Others say they were Tartars, and in short, every author disposes of the question in his own way and produces proofs and conjectures that sustain his opinions.

This can be plainly seen by the critic in nearly all the authors that have written upon the Indians. These diverse opinions will be noted in the proceeding paragraphs and characters which were worked upon skins of animals and paper of the maguey and palm plants, with colored threads to which were given the names of "Nepomulitritin," meaning "account of predecessors."

The art of interpreting these maps and legends was kept in the royal family and handed down from father to son. It is clear that they knew of the creation of the universe for they said that the heaven and earth and all found therein is the work of the powerful hand of one supreme God to whom they gave the name of Tloque Nahuete, which means "creator of all things," they also called him Ipalnemohtli, which means, by whom we live and are. It was the one deity and they worshipped in those primitive times and even after idolatry and false teachings were introduced, they always believed him superior to all their gods and invoked him raising their eyes heavenward.

This belief continued here, in Peru and in other parts until the advent of the Spaniards. They also say that this Supreme Being created a man and woman in a beautiful garden, and that from these two individuals the whole human race was propagated. They painted them in their maps nearly according to our ideas, but as to the sin they committed which caused their expulsion from that place, nothing can be found in all the writings and historical maps that I have. Notwithstanding this fact I am not persuaded that the ancient Toltecs were ignorant of this sin, for on the contrary I have positive evidence for believing that this knowledge was preserved among them and was something that they were very careful to pass from one generation to another by paintings, for among the maps that I have seen, there is one very ancient, formed upon strong paper of maguey which contains the picture of a garden with a lone tree, at the foot of which is a coiled snake and in the midst of the coils its head is represented as the face of a woman. This same figure is found in other maps and those who saw the signs and say it is one of the gods that they afterwards worshipped in times of their idolatry and to whom they gave the name of Chucabaut, meaning "the woman snake."

Tortolomada says that the knowledge of the fall of Adam existed among them and he concurs with the Indian histories which say that this was the first woman that gave birth to children in the world and from whom proceeded all men; thus they gave her the name of Osmoseco, which translated means "the pregnant" they also gave her the name of Titil, meaning, "our mother." To her honor they dedicated one of the months of the year in which they celebrated a feast in commemoration of their dead and erected famous temples, as we shall see later. This makes me believe that the ancient Toltecs had a perfect knowledge of the sin of the first man, committed at the instigation of the woman who was deceived by the serpent which tempted her with the fruit of the forbidden tree.

They say that in the beginning of the world men maintained themselves solely by fruits and herbs until one named Tlaloc, which means "he who kills with the arrow," invented the bow and arrow. From that time they began to hunt and eat the flesh of animals they killed. They continued this custom until the advent of the Spaniards. Thus, although they cultivated various seeds and raised some animals and birds for food, they did not abandon the custom of hunting, and in all towns they designated certain days for the hunt to provide themselves with meat, using the bow and arrow as weapons, which they always used for hunting, although they afterwards invented other weapons of war.

The only copy of the history from which the foregoing is taken known to the writer, is in the National Library at the City of Mexico. In some of the succeeding chapters there is an account of the appearance of a bearded white man among the people, who taught them "a new and grand doctrine" and predated among many other things, the coming of a bearded white people from the east; he promised to return to them at some future time.

The second chapter of the history is entitled: "Knowledge they had of the Deluge; of the Tower of Babel and confusion of tongues; of the Seven families who spoke the Nahuatl language and came to populate this Region." We will endeavor to obtain a translation of these chapters as far as they touch on these important particulars, and will present them as received. We hope our friends in Mexico will continue their researches, and give the readers of the Deseret News the benefit of their discoveries.

DISCUSSING LYNCHINGS.
President Roosevelt has done well in coming out at this time, strongly condemning the lawlessness that has taken the form of lynching in so many places in our country. He is absolutely right in saying that mob violence is one form of anarchy, and that anarchy is a forerunner of tyranny.

That is the very point about which the apologists for mob murder are not clear. They do not comprehend the very nature of the matter. They talk about the sympathy due the victims of savage beasts, the hideousness of the crimes committed, the delay of the law, and the just indignation of the mobs. But all these have nothing whatever to do with the question whether lynchings are justified. Nobody disputes the fact that certain crimes deserve swift and severe punishment. That question is not involved, and those who raise it, generally do so in order to obscure the real question, which is this, that lynchings, instead of remedying the evil, add indignity to it, and jeopardize our institutions. Lynchings are anarchy, and anarchy leads to tyranny. That is the great lesson of history. What right, then, have mobs to jeopardize the institutions of the country when there are legal means of reaching every malefactor? That, and that alone, is the question with which the country is concerned.

In discussing the matter, the President utters some important truths, which have been stated repeatedly. He calls attention to the fact that one who has taken part in such a crime can never be himself again. He says:

"There are certain hideous sights which, when once seen, can never be wholly erased from the mental retina. The mere fact of having seen them implies degradation. This is a thousand-fold stronger when, instead of merely seeing the deed, the man has participated in it. Whoever in any part of our country has ever taken part in lawfully putting to death a criminal by the dreadful torture of fire must forever after have the awful spectacle of his handiwork seared into his brain and soul. He can never again be the same man."

The President also calls attention to the fact that lawlessness begets lawlessness.

"This matter of lynching would be a terrible thing if it is accompanied with the lynching of men guilty of the inhuman and hideous crime of rape but, as a matter of fact, the lawlessness of this type never does stop, and never can stop in such a way that it feeds on itself. Every violent man in the community is encouraged by every case of lynching, in that the lynchings go unpunished, to take the law into his own hands whenever it suits his own convenience. In the same way, the use of torture by the mob in certain cases is sure to spread until it is applied more or less indiscriminately in other cases. The spirit of lawlessness grows with what it feeds on, and when mobs with impunity lynch criminals for one cause they are certain to begin to lynch real or alleged criminals for other causes."

The truth of this is illustrated in the daily criminal record. No other testimony is needed. It is well that the President has spoken so clearly and emphatically upon the subject. Governors and state officers should feel encouraged thereby to do their full duty, and punish the transgressors of law.

For more than words is needed, to put down this evil, that threatens to become a national mortal disease. Words will not stop it. Concerted action between state and federal officers, supported by the best element of the nation is called for in this crisis. Very truly a writer in Leslie's Weekly says:

"It is certain that these outbreaks of mob passion can never be cured by the rosewater method, by soft words and appeals to reason. The real mob was ever turned from its purpose in that way, for men inflamed with rage to the pitch of riot and murder are beyond the reach of reason. The only thing that will stay them then, is an exercise of superior force. This was shown very clearly recently by the successful way in which the authorities at Richmond, Va., suppressed a riotous demonstration in a street car strike, and it was shown also at Evansville, Ind., though the sacrifice of human life at that place, viewed in any light, was most deplorable. If the authorities of the state and of the city had been prompt in opposing force with force, the slaughter might have been averted. The mob involved slaughter, and as a rule, such riotous gatherings are dispersed only after the mob has been made to suffer. The killing of a score or a hundred men to save the life of one wretched criminal under the course can deal with him seem to be an unvarnished waste of human blood, but it is certain that only by such sacrifice, awful and deplorable as they will be, can communities afflicted with the lynching mania be brought to a realization of the shame and degradation involved in these savage and barbarous outbreaks. The lesson will be a dear one while it lasts, but the loss of 1000 lives will be well for freeing this country for its future from the dark and hideous stain of the lynching madness."

This awful truth must be admitted, however, if the madness is not stopped

now, it will continue until it may cost the nation hundreds, instead of tens, of thousands of lives.

THE POPE CR W I E D.

The church of Rome has a new pope, duly "crowned" and pronounced the "father of princes and kings, the rector of the world, the vicar on earth of our Savior." The world will now watch with much interest for the course the new pontiff will take, and in this respect the future cannot always be judged by the past, for the pope sometimes is a different man from the cardinal. But the probability is that the policy of his predecessor will not be deviated from essentially. Pius X is portrayed as an humble, loving, earnest leader of men. With those qualities he cannot fail. It is said of him that he aspired to no honor except that of doing good, and that he had no strength in the conclave outside his own character and his good works. "He was not favored," says one who visited him two years ago, "with influential relations enjoyed by some of the other cardinals; in fact, he was the humblest of all; but his worth shone out and placed him above them all."

It is again recalled that those who believe in the predictions of would-be prophets will find it difficult to reconcile the prophecies with the fulfillment. As everybody has heard, the so-called pseudo-Malachi foretold the reign of Leo XIII as lumen in coelo—"light in heaven"—and it is pointed out that Leo's coat of arms included a star and that his brilliant qualities made him a heavenly light, indeed. For Leo's successor the motto is ignis ardens—"a flaming fire." The flames in Cardinal Gotti's coat of arms made him a favorite with one party, whereas another applied the forecast to Cardinal Svampa, since vampa is the Italian word for flame. It may be safely said, though, that those who are so disposed will be able to find many reasons why the new pontiff deserves the title of a "flaming fire."

PRIVATE JUDGMENT.

A religious contemporary truly remarks that Protestantism with its "right of private judgment" is no longer striking a universal note. People are tired of inquiry. They hate investigation. They want to be told what is truth, without having to go and search for it themselves. But our contemporary fails to account for this. And yet the reason of it is very plain. Protestantism with its "right of private judgment" has very clearly failed to lead people to the truth. All the investigation that has been brought to bear has not discovered the truth in a great many vital questions. It has led to wrangling about probabilities, and to as many churches and sects as there are divergent views. But truth is one, and can be no more, in any given case. It is therefore clear, even to a child, that all this investigation, all this liberty of opinion, and right to private judgment has been a grand failure. Why, then, should not the people turn away from this great Protestant idea, and ask for some authoritative declaration? Why should they not commence looking to God for revelation of the truth, that cannot be found by mere human wisdom? Very few are equipped, mentally and intellectually, for the research that is necessary in the vast field of theology. But all can hear the voice of the Good Shepherd, and follow Him. The fact, then, that people are turning away from the private judgment of men and looking for authoritative declarations of truth, is a good sign. It may give the false prophets an opportunity to deceive many. But the honest in heart will not be deceived by pretenders. It is said of the Good Shepherd, that "the sheep hear his voice; and he calleth His own sheep by name, and leadeth them out. And when he putteth forth his own sheep, he goeth before them, and the sheep follow him, for they know his voice. And a stranger they will not follow, but will flee from him." This is as true today, as at the time when these golden words fell from the lips of our Savior.

DIED, BUT NOT IN PEACE.

Some time ago we quoted from a California paper the story of the tragic death of a gentleman who, according to his confession, was one of the guards engaged in the cruel work against the Saints, at the time of the martyrdom of the Prophet Joseph and his brother. Referring to that article in the "News," a subscriber, writing from Pocatello, Idaho, Aug. 2, says:

"Editor Deseret News—Some time ago reference was made editorially to the death of one of the mobbers who took part in the killing of Joseph and Hyrum Smith at Carthage, Illinois. 'I am reminded of one of the abettors of this crime, an old woman, who lived and finally died here about five years ago, a most lingering and tortuous death. As related by her grand-daughter, she was most bitter against the Latter-day Saints and their husband, and she persistently urged her husband to deeds of violence and force against the 'Mormons.' When her end came she seemed troubled, and was reported dead several times, before she finally departed from this life. I did not preserve the name at the time, but I may be able to get it later, although her folks have all departed from here."

"KAY."

Professor Langley's flying machine has shown itself to be an aquatic bird.

Kansas continues to be the storm center of the United States.

Pius has been crowned. Thrice happy are they who have a triple crown!

So we are to have an archeological society. Archeology is long and time is fleeting.

As lieutenant-general commanding the army, General Young's career will be short but sweet.

Newport is said to be going out of fashion. Old port went out of fashion half a century ago.

Mosquito parties are among the latest society fads. Those who attend do not eat but are eaten.

The moderation of the Mississippi mob that merely hanged a negro and riddled his body with bullets is something remarkable.

King Peter of Serbia is being openly terrorized by his entourage. Fortunate

King Peter! His predecessor was openly assassinated by his entourage.

The Macedonian insurgents have burned some of their captives. Lynchers who burn and mutilate negroes will have a fellow feeling for these insurgents.

It is said that General Miles will go after a presidential nomination. If this be so it explains why he made his famous ninety-mile ride. It showed how he could run.

President Roosevelt's letter to Governor Durbin on the evils of mob law, is timely and should have much influence to suppress it. The president assumes that a great cause of lynching is the law's delay. To some extent it may be, but mobs of lynchings do not give the law a chance to vindicate itself. The bloodthirstiness of the mob is far more to blame than the law's delay.

A very sensible man is Pope Pius. Just before entering the sedia gestatoria, he asked for his spectacles and when the master of ceremonies discreetly answered that his holiness would look better without them, he said: "I have no desire to appear what I am not," and in fact he wore them during the entire ceremony. That recalls Dr. Sam Johnson's remark that he wanted his portrait to represent him just as he was. Yet how few people in this world wish to be represented just as they are!

A young woman who achieved some fame a few years ago by coming in second in a race around the world, has been discussing the falling off of the birth-rate among native Americans, and attributes it "to nothing more or less than the over education and abnormal public activity so ardently encouraged among our women since the close of the Civil war." It is very reassuring to have the matter authoritatively settled by one who has never known motherhood. Being still in single blessedness the lady's proper place is president of a mothers' congress.

The reporter who stated in a morning paper that Elder David McKenzie, in his Tabernacle discourse on Sunday, advocated the use of the Book of Mormon and the Doctrine and Covenants in the public schools, willfully invented the story and had no excuse for the malicious falsehood. The speaker simply endorsed a movement in the East for the restoration of the Bible, for school use, and his remarks were plain and forcible, clear and unmistakable, and ought not to be perverted and shamefully distorted as they have been by that reporter.

To run a newspaper, says the No-wata, I. T. Advertiser, all a fellow has to do is to be able to:

- Write poems.
- Discuss the tariff and money question.
- Umpire a baseball game.
- Report a wedding.
- Saw wood.
- Describe a fire so that the readers will shed their tears.
- Make a dollar do the work of ten.
- Shine at a dance.
- Measure calico.
- Abuse the liquor habit.
- Test whisky.
- Subscribe to charity.
- Go without meals.
- Attack free silver.
- Defend bimetalism.
- Sneer at robbery.
- Insert advertisements.
- Overlook scandal.
- Appraise babies.
- Delight the pumpkin raisers.
- Minister to the afflicted.
- Heal the disgruntled.
- Fight to a finish.
- Set type.
- Mold opinions.
- Sweep the office.
- Speak at prayer meetings.
- Stand in with everybody and everything.

PRESS PROTESTS.

Boston Herald.
The action of the mob was not more alarming in the horrid work it actually accomplished than in the utter contempt it showed for the law and authorities.

Buffalo Express.
A dastardly crime furnished the pretext for an uprising of the criminal and semi-criminal element, but it is a mistake to suppose that these men were inspired by any real feeling of horror over the crime.

Pittsburgh Post.
Means must be undertaken to bring back the noble subservience to the law of the land, and the peace of the vicinage, however grievous may be the wrongs perpetrated. It must be untrue that a majority of the people are in favor of ignoring courts and administering so-called justice themselves.

New York Mail and Express.
There is nothing of which a mob is so tender as its own skin; its ferocity presupposes official weakness, and its own immunity. Every sheriff who stands out—even to extremes—against irregular violence does much in the way of example not only to preserve order but to save lives in other communities.

Chicago Record-Herald.
Unless some of the lynchers, who with their mob associates now stab and throttle the law, are hanged in a public "race war" must come to have a terrible ominous meaning. It will take on in fact its full significance. There is therefore the gravest reason for bringing the mob leaders to punishment, and the more prominent they are the more salutary will the lesson be.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.
But most of all there is needed a deeper public conviction that without strict enforcement of the law there can be no real liberty. Too many men have fallen into the delusion that they are beyond or above the law. Against such delusion, whenever and wherever met, the face and the hand of every good citizen must be set immovably.

New York World.
Decisive action such as was noted in Evansville recently and has now been taken at Danville will soon make its impression. Its first conspicuous effect will be that of making mobs stop to think. Very little more will be necessary. Sober second thoughts will not favor the lynching rope, and the human bonfire, they will suggest rather that the way for men to check beastliness is not to turn themselves into beasts.

Chicago Chronicle.
This mob of Danville has been taught a salutary lesson—that there is but one law, the law of God and that is with the means which the law, paramount

to all, provides shall be employed to punish those who assume to wreak vengeance in defiance to organized society. The sooner this lesson is recognized the better it will be for all. The law can and will punish; its enforcement may be safely intrusted to the saner elements which exist in every community.

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14th—MACCABEE DAY.

Tent No. 12.
Foot Races, Boat Races, Prize Dancing. "Macabee Circus—All the Little Bees Will Do Stunts."

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Arrive Salt Lake: No. 1 1:30 p.m. No. 2 3:45 p.m. No. 3 5:45 p.m. No. 4 7:45 p.m. No. 5 9:30 p.m. No. 6 11:30 p.m.
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