

## DESERET EVENING NEWS

Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

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Salt Lake City, Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, MARCH 27, 1901.

## CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The Seventy-first Annual Conference  
of the Church of Jesus Christ of Lat-  
ter-day Saints will convene in the  
Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, on Friday,  
April 6, at 10 a. m.

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

## MONTHLY FAST.

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

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

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION CON-  
FERENCE.

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

A cordial invitation is extended to the  
public.

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

## MAINTAIN ORDER AND PEACE

The arrest of three boys in the Twen-  
ty-Second ward for disturbing a reli-  
gious assembly, suggests a word of  
warning to the unruly of our youth,  
who, in various ways, annoy the peace-  
ably disposed and violate the police  
regulations of the city and the statutes  
of the State.

The Mutual Improvement association  
held a meeting in that ward as in most  
of the wards of this Stake, on Tuesday  
evening. It has been customary for  
some of the boys, instead of attending  
such meetings to be instructed and en-  
tertained, to make noises at the doors,  
or windows, or other parts of the build-  
ing where the meetings are held. They  
may not do this in a malicious or de-  
structive spirit, but in sheer mischief.  
The wrong of it is in taking pleasure in  
the discomfort of others. Also in the  
infraction of the law.

Our young folks are taught to respect  
the rights of all people. But, as in every  
community, there are some who are  
reckless, indifferent to good advice, and  
bent only on carrying out their own de-  
sires. Parents, school teachers and  
ward teachers should endeavor to cor-  
rect this disposition, by every proper  
means. When these fail, punishment  
will have to be the last resort. That  
alone will have the desired effect on the  
most refractory. Parental chastisement  
may become necessary, and in  
extreme cases the law should be  
permitted to take its course.

The penalty provided for disturbing  
an assembly of people met for religious  
worship, is imprisonment not exceeding  
six months, or a fine not exceeding  
three hundred dollars, or both. This is  
for any act of disorder such as "profane  
discourse, rude or indecent behavior, or  
by any unnecessary noise, either with-  
in the place where such meeting is held  
or so near to it as to disturb the order  
and solemnity of the meeting."

Hoodlums should take notice that  
this applies to disturbing any religious  
assembly, "Mormon" or non-"Mormon."  
and persons in charge of the  
building or the meeting should protect  
the congregation from every interrup-  
tion and all unseemly conduct, if nec-  
essary by instituting proceedings for  
the prosecution of the offenders. We  
must have order in our city and the  
public peace must be fully maintained.

## FUNNY BUT PITIFUL.

It is amusing to posted readers of the  
morning paper in this city, that tries to  
pose as a "friend" to the people whom  
it seeks constantly to misrepresent, to  
follow its gyrations when wriggling its  
self out of a hole. It is troubled with a  
defective memory as well as a scared  
conscience, and when it is confronted  
with its own statements, made but a  
short time ago, it is so confounded and  
angry, that its only recourse is to shuf-  
fle and stamp, and raise a dust and call  
names, or to rattle off a series of ques-  
tions that have no bearing upon the  
fact of its self-contradictions.

We do not want to unduly excite our

irascible and explosive contemporary,  
but when it throws down the mask of  
its pretended friendship, and exhibits its  
real countenance distorted with rage  
and impotent malice, we occasionally  
contrast its utterances on the same sub-  
ject at different dates. As it recently  
overflowed with its chronic bitterness  
and gall, we reproduced one or two of  
its latest effusions, which have been  
mistaken for truth by some Eastern pa-  
pers. For instance, on March 13, 1901,  
it said, commenting on the bill regulat-  
ing the manner of commencing prosecu-  
tions in certain cases, which it falsely  
calls a "Polygamy bill":

"There were no efforts of anti-Mor-  
mons to bring evil upon the Mormon  
people from 1894 to 1898. The trouble  
came when the Mormons under one or  
another disguise began to take more  
wives."

"We believe that some of the men  
who advocated and voted for the bill  
would take plural wives within a week  
except for fear of the consequences.  
With that bill the fear would pass."

But on November 16, 1900, only about  
five months before, when replying to a  
Denver paper, the same writer declared:

"Polygamy has been abolished in  
Utah by the Constitution and by the  
express command of the President of  
the Mormon Church."

"Plural marriages have, so far as  
known, absolutely ceased. It is impos-  
sible that some men out among the poor  
Mormons, who were long ago involved  
with several wives, and who have but  
one house, are still living in polygamy.  
If they are we do not care; the object  
all the time was to secure such a  
change that polygamous marriages  
should cease, and with it the teaching  
of polygamy as a divine ordinance, and  
there was never any disposition to  
bring unnecessary suffering upon the  
people. The business is working all  
right."

Of course it is not pleasant to have  
such blank contradictions presented,  
especially when the author of both  
statements cannot reply, without show-  
ing by his language the vulgarity of his  
nature and the defects in his breeding.  
But, then, it is sometimes necessary to  
compare expressions of a hostile paper,  
made under different impulses, and es-  
pecially when other journals place reli-  
ance on its statements. But see now  
the pitiful attempt to creep out of the  
position the two diverse articles have  
placed it in. The Tribune says today:

"Two days after the article of last  
summer was published a prominent  
Democrat met the writer and asked  
him if he knew that secret lec-  
tures to young women on the loveliness  
and necessity of polygamy were being  
delivered right here in this city, and  
named two of the lecturers and told  
how he knew what he was saying was  
true."

"About the same time one of the  
Apostles in one of the back settlements  
gave a sermon of the same nature to  
the people."

That kind of lame excuse is custom-  
ary with the paper that blows hot and  
cold as its own occasion requires. The  
article mentioned was not published  
"last summer," unless November is in  
the sweet summer season. But that is  
a small matter. Who was the promi-  
nent Democrat that told that fairy  
tale? Was it male or female, and what  
relationship did it bear to the "respec-  
table old lady," or "leading citizen," or  
"well known lawyer," or "reliable resi-  
dent," that formerly served as a dun-  
ce on which to hang Tribune  
rags of disreputable fiction? Give us  
the names of the alleged lecturers, also  
the name of the Apostle and of the  
back settlement where that "sermon"  
was preached.

We would like to have the particu-  
lars of these vague allegations and in-  
sinnuations. Notice that one of them is  
put as a question asked by some un-  
known individual. It is not stated as a  
positive fact. Let the thing be  
traced to its origin. It will be found to  
have no basis in truth. We have fol-  
lowed up other bits of similar duplicity  
from the same quarter, and proved  
them to be flights of fancy or delib-  
erate falsehoods, and we have not the  
shadow of a doubt that these are of  
the same nature.

Of course there is no answer to such  
paralyzing arguments of our contem-  
porary as: "The miserable whelp;"  
"gnawing a flea;" "miserable creature;"  
"defiance of the laws;" "sneak;" "a  
wretch," etc., etc. We are willing that  
the Tribune shall maintain its monop-  
oly of that choice "reasoning," and  
revel in that species of refinement in  
rhetoric. Seeing that it is caught in  
its own trap there is some excuse for  
its toothless foam, and we leave it to  
its worthlessness with sentiments of pity  
most profound.

## WARNED IN A DREAM.

Dreams belong to that class of mys-  
teries of conscious existence, which  
seem to defy efforts at explanation.  
The suggestion that they are merely  
the results of a certain physical con-  
dition may be accepted in many in-  
stances as true, but there are others  
that cannot be accounted for in this  
manner.

The San Francisco Call tells of a  
case which only a few days ago caused  
much discussion. Alfred N. Holland,  
a railroad engine inspector, was fatal-  
ly mangled at the West Oakland yards  
by a locomotive, and before he expired  
he told his attendants at the hospital  
that he had been warned of the acci-  
dent beforehand.

The circumstances are given. There  
is a workman in the track repair de-  
partment, named Parker. He met  
Holland on the morning of the day of  
the accident and told him that during  
the night he had had a dream in which  
he saw his friend, Holland, crushed un-  
der the wheels of a locomotive. The  
dream had made a peculiar impression  
upon him, and he felt it his duty to  
seek out the inspector and tell him  
about it. The men separated after their  
conversation, each going to his  
daily routine of work. A few hours  
later Holland lay crushed and dying  
under the wheels of locomotive 1221.  
There had been enacted in reality the  
scene which was so vividly presented  
to the mind of the sleeping Parker the  
night before.

This is but one instance among  
many of a similar nature. To dismiss  
them as mere coincidences is not satis-  
factory. Nor can they be explained  
away by the haughty assertion that  
"to believe in dreams is superstition."  
From very ancient times it has been  
held that some dreams are direct mes-  
sages from the world we do not see,  
but of the reality of which there are  
many evidences, while others are mere-

ly the effects of physical disorders, or  
mental troubles. Among the former  
are the dreams of Abimelech, Jacob,  
Laban, Joseph, Pharaoh, Nebuchadne-  
zar and the wife of Pilate. In mod-  
ern times, too, there are equally re-  
markable instances on record. For a  
satisfactory solution of the mystery we  
will have to accept the observations of  
the ancient writers on that subject,  
and admit that the Almighty some-  
times permits important communica-  
tions to be conveyed in that manner to  
His children, for certain purposes. That  
alone accounts for some facts that  
cannot be denied.

## THE RIOTS IN RUSSIA.

The situation in Russia is, according  
to all accounts, one of turmoil. The agi-  
tation among the people seems to have  
assumed the proportions of a revolu-  
tion, which has for its ultimate object  
the assassination of the czar and the  
overthrow of the government. For so  
widespread are the disturbances, that  
they can hardly be considered in any  
other light, notwithstanding the ex-  
pressed opinion of the Russian consul  
general in this country, that the dis-  
patches draw exaggerated pictures of  
the situation.

Among the first reports that reached  
the outside world from St. Petersburg  
was that 500 working men had adopt-  
ing Mrs. Nation's methods—demolished  
some brandy booths belonging to the  
government, and engaged in a sangui-  
nary fight with 800 Cossacks. Then came  
another report that the police had dis-  
covered a plot against the life of the  
czar. Numerous arrests followed.  
Students in several institutes of learn-  
ing made demonstrations, and threat-  
ening letters were sent to the ministers  
of war, justice, and the interior. An  
attempt was made to assassinate the  
procureur general of the holy synod.

The latest advices tell about the dis-  
covery of a mine beneath one of the  
emperor's palaces. Several members of  
the nobility are said to be implicated in  
this plot. The police have, in conse-  
quence, been instructed to exercise all  
possible vigilance, and not to hesitate  
to use force, when needed, to dispel  
crowds and quell disturbances, but in  
spite of all, it is thought that the pre-  
sent turmoil is but the beginning of  
more serious trouble.

What the immediate cause of it all is,  
is not clear. The enlightened part of  
the Russian people are always dissatis-  
fied with the autocratic government,  
and ready to demonstrate against it.  
But it is suggested that the excommu-  
nication of Tolstoy, or rather the official  
announcement of that act, has stirred  
up the friends and admirers of the  
count to this agitation. The fact that  
one of the highest ecclesiastical officials  
was one of the first objects of wrath lends  
support to this view. Acts of intolerance  
have before now, in the world's history,  
been the beginning of mighty revolutions.

There is little doubt that the present  
rising will be quelled. The Russian  
government has forces enough at its  
command to maintain its authority, and  
in cases of this kind there is no consid-  
eration for the rights of the people,  
or their possibly just grievances. But  
many lives may have to be sacrificed,  
and then, every time an autocratic gov-  
ernment apparently secures its position  
on the tears, blood and tombs of its  
subjects, it really undermines itself.  
History records its acts for future gen-  
erations, and when the day of reckoning  
finally comes, these acts will come forth  
as condemning evidence against the  
system under which they were commit-  
ted. Russia is now so far advanced in  
civilization that its rulers cannot much  
longer ignore, safely, the demands made  
for reforms in an absolute government  
system. The country is probably not  
prepared for full liberty, but it certainly  
is in a position to have some repre-  
sentation in the administration of  
public affairs. It is for the  
czar to take the initiative in this di-  
rection. He would be strenuously op-  
posed by the aristocracy, but other sovereigns  
have found in the people a more last-  
ing support for the throne, and the Rus-  
sian emperors would have a similar ex-  
perience. By detroning the aristoc-  
racy, the czars themselves would be-  
come both stronger and more free than  
they now are.

Mr. Carnegie's library gifts speak  
volumes for his generosity.

Senator T. C. Platt says that Presi-  
dent McKinley is an amiable gentle-  
man. Et tu Brute.

If Abdul-Asis, Sultan of Morocco, does  
not pay Uncle Sam his claims, he may  
find himself to be Abdul-Asawaz.

China lies prone and bound and as  
helpless as Gulliver among the Liliput-  
ians, only that China is bound by Brob-  
dingnagians instead of Liliputians.

The London Chronicle, commenting on  
Secretary Hay's memorandum on the  
Russo-Chinese agreement, says the  
United States protests but will not  
fight. It would be foolish for the United  
States to get into a fight with Russia  
that others might gather up the chest-  
nuts raked out of the fire.

The Massachusetts senate, by a vote  
of 18 to 8, has just resolved to provide  
for taking the initiatory steps to amend  
the state constitution, so as to provide  
that when nine jurors in a civil case  
agree upon a verdict it shall be the ver-  
dict of the jury. It is a step in the  
right direction, and as one senator said,  
the present provision requiring a uni-  
anous verdict was contrary to all  
human reason.

Mr. Victor Lawson has sold his Chi-  
cago Record to the owner of the Times-  
Herald, and the two papers are to be  
merged into one to be known as the  
Record-Herald, the "Times" being  
dropped. So this is the last of the once  
famous Chicago Times. A quarter of  
a century or more ago when Editor Storey  
was running it it was one of the best  
and brightest papers in the country,  
but after his death it lost prestige and  
influence. Success to the Record-Her-  
ald.

Representative Vespasian Warner has  
been to Cuba and has returned fully  
convinced that the Cubans are totally  
unfit for self-government. He is equal-  
ly sure that if left to themselves there  
would be a veritable carnival of crime.  
His views are pessimistic in the ex-

treme. He might modify them consid-  
erably if he would read Macaulay's es-  
say on Milton. He has some very ap-  
propriate illustrations on self-govern-  
ment. He believes that to learn to  
swim one must go near the water.

A local writer who imagines he  
knows something about everything, and  
really knows next to nothing, thorough-  
ly, about anything in trying to criticize  
the remarks of an objector to frying  
pan cooking, asks, "How could he  
make a Welsh rarebit without a frying  
pan?" A real Welsh rarebit never en-  
ters a "frying pan." Whether cooked  
in Wales or elsewhere, it has no busi-  
ness in a "frying pan." What is called  
a Dutch oven is nearer the mark. Ask  
a native of the Principality, and if you  
dispute his word you will soon be out  
of the frying pan and into the fire.

So it seems there were wheels within  
wheels in the matter of secret treaties  
in China. There has been made much  
fuss over the Russo-Chinese agreement  
regarding Manchuria, and from no  
quarter has there come louder protest  
than from England. And now comes a  
high German official who declares that  
it was the desire of Lord Salisbury,  
when the Anglo-German convention  
was arranged, to except Manchuria  
from its operations. And he says the  
documents to prove this can be pro-  
duced. If this be so it explains better  
than anything else could the great anxi-  
ety of the English press, to show to the  
United States how great are its inter-  
ests in Manchuria and how imperiled  
they will be by the consummation of  
the famous convention. "Diplomacy"  
is a great thing, but the less a nation  
has to do with it perhaps the better.

## OUR PHILIPPINE POLICY.

Boston Transcript.  
The United States in the Philippines  
will adhere to the policy of humanity.  
By the recasting of the Philippine ad-  
ministration now in progress, the civil  
power will be made supreme, with the  
supremacy so clearly defined as to make  
a repetition of the friction between the  
Taft Commission and General MacArthur  
impossible. When General MacArthur  
succeeds General MacArthur he will be  
merely the military commander charged  
with the execution of the military ser-  
vice of the island, and subordinate to  
the civil administration, whose powers  
will be practically concentrated in the  
hands of Judge Taft as governor-gen-  
eral. The first move of the new admin-  
istration will be the extension of mu-  
nicipal government on simple lines, in  
harmony with local usage. Such mu-  
nicipal governments will be strictly bound  
to allegiance to the United States, but  
in local affairs will be given the widest  
liberty of action consistent with that al-  
legiance.

New York Evening Post.  
To give Gen. MacArthur the troops  
that he needs, the war department has  
been forced to order to the Philippines  
the home battalions of the First and  
seventh infantry and the Third, Sixth,  
Ninth and Tenth cavalry. These home  
battalions, it was solemnly declared a  
short time ago, were to remain in this  
country to serve as recruiting and re-  
operating headquarters for the two ac-  
tive battalions. But Gen. MacArthur's  
necessities are evidently too great to  
permit the continuance of this desirable  
arrangement.

Boston Journal.  
There can be no denying the signifi-  
cance of the surrender of Lieut. Gen.  
Artemio Ricarte, Gen. MacArthur  
cables that the "prestige of Trias in  
Southern Luzon is equal to that of  
Aguinaldo." It is in Southern Luzon  
that much of the recent fighting has  
been going on, but this has not pre-  
vented our troops from penetrating to  
the further provinces. It is doubtless  
recognition of the hopelessness of resis-  
tance which moves Trias and his of-  
ficers to give themselves up. He is the  
one lieutenant-general of the insurgent  
army, and second only to Aguinaldo in  
rank. Gen. Trias "immediately took  
the oath of allegiance." This is the  
best news that has come for a long  
time from Luzon, and the largest, sur-  
est token of an early peace.

Chicago Record.  
Among the other American institu-  
tions to be carried into the Philippines  
the introduction of the principle of  
democratic simplicity promises to be al-  
ready a considerable difficulty. From  
the reports of recent troubles of the  
sultan of Sulu it would appear that  
he has been wrestling with this prob-  
lem as it presents itself in the question  
of raiment. The American military of-  
ficer who is stationed in the interesting  
little municipality of Jolo writes home  
that the sultan lately appeared at an  
official reception attired in a Prince Al-  
bert coat embroidered in gold, a black  
silk vest adorned with a sunburst of dia-  
monds, white trousers and a brilliant  
diamond ring worn over his white  
gloves. Later in the day our sultan ex-  
changed the white trousers for a pair  
made of red calico. It is reasonable to  
suppose that the sultan, in adopting  
this dress, has been inspired largely by  
an earnest effort after a compromise  
between his late imperial robes and the  
proper costume for an American gen-  
tleman in politics.

New York Evening Sun.  
The President's choice for civil gov-  
ernor, report says, would fall on Judge  
Taft, the resourceful head of the com-  
mission. Judge Taft is a sound lawyer,  
a man of practical views, patient, broad  
and far-seeing, and of the highest char-  
acter. It is an American type which we  
had in stock to solve the problems of  
statesmanship devolving upon us after  
the Spanish war, although the anti-im-  
perialists solemnly warned us that our  
new policy was doomed to failure for  
want of the right man. The President  
had no difficulty in finding them in the  
persons of Judge Taft and Gen. Leon-  
ard Wood.

Kansas City Star.  
The American soldier is the advance  
agent of civilization. He is frequently  
police judge, civil magistrate, chief ex-  
ecutive and police force of the town in  
which he is stationed. He may be called  
on to perform any of the duties of a  
town officer, and he must be ready to  
defend loyal inhabitants against the at-  
tacks of bandits. The army is dis-  
tributed in little groups among some  
eight millions of people who have been  
accustomed for generations to a most  
lax and inefficient rule administered  
chiefly by members of the religious or-  
ders. The friars have been driven out  
and the soldiers have taken their place  
with the expressed purpose of establish-  
ing a degree of security for life and  
property that has never been known be-  
fore in the islands.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

"What Constitutes the Ideal Wife?" is  
discussed by Lavinia Hart in the April  
Cosmopolitan. Grant Allen writes  
about "The British Aristocracy." The  
article is said to have been found  
among the papers of the late author.  
The position which the Pierpont Mor-  
gan organization holds with reference  
to the business and political world is  
discussed by Mr. John E. Brien Walker  
under the title, "The World's Greatest  
Revolution." Mr. Walker has drawn a  
picture of the power now exercised  
which will be a surprise to the great  
majority of the public.—Irvington, N.  
Y.

"The New Conklin Handy Manual"

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

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

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FIRE ASSOCIATION, of Philadelphia.  
TEUTONIA, of New Orleans, and  
THE HOME FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF UTAH.

## GARDNER DAILY STORE NEWS.



Black clay worsted suits as Gardner sells  
them.  
That's the theme today—  
And one that ought to get print room  
offener.  
There are all kinds of Black clay worsted  
goods,  
But only one kind as Gardner sells them.  
The best black goods that are made in  
the money—  
At each piece—better value than you can  
get anywhere else for the same money—  
that is taking fabric for fabric, lining for  
lining, tailoring for tailoring.  
Gardner's name on black clothes means  
they won't turn gray—they won't get shiny.  
Our black clothes come in three styles—cutaway frock,  
round cut or square cut sack.  
Prices run \$10.00, \$12.00, \$15.00, \$18.00, \$20.00, \$25.00.

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136 and 138 Main St.

## SALT LAKE THEATRE.

GEO. D. PYPER, Manager

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

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

Notable Engagement of

BLANCHE WALSH

The most  
gorgeous  
production  
known to the  
stage.

As Josephine, in the Imperial Spectacle  
MORE THAN QUEEN,  
Emile Bergerat's Dramatic Story of the  
Romance of Napoleon and Josephine.

## SCALE OF PRICES.

Stalls, boxes, Parquette and Night, 1st. Matinee.  
Dress Circle, \$1.50 1.00  
First Balcony, 1.00 .75  
Second Balcony, .75 .50  
Third Balcony, .50 .25  
Sale of Seats opens tomorrow morn-  
ing at 10 o'clock.

Excellent Hair  
Brushes Priced  
Less Than You're  
Used To.

Hair brushes of our own im-  
portation.  
That explains the whole rea-  
son for the price smallness.  
We save the importers and  
jobbers' profit.  
You get the benefit.  
Hair brushes of all bristle and  
with solid backs as low as fifty  
cents.  
Hair brushes with solid silver  
backs as good as \$15.00.  
Half a hundred prices in be-  
tween.  
And at any price you want to  
pay.  
The best hair brush made for  
your money.

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