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SALT LAKE CITY, JULY 9, 1908.

## AT DENVER.

The Dubois faction was seated at the Denver convention, by the narrow vote of 25 to 20. Judging from the reports of the contest, the regularly elected delegates lost, on the misrepresentation made by their opponents, that they are "Mormons," or representing the Church. Even the Associated Press representative was misled into referring to them as "the Mormon faction." This is an absurdity, as the Church has no representative in the convention, but it produced the desired result.

The narrow margin by which the Dubois following was seated proved, we take it, first, that the Utah delegation has done splendid work by way of enlightening the members of the committee on the real nature of the Dubois agitation; secondly, that the Church speaks, which is always relied upon by anti-"Mormons" to cause a panic during which to perpetrate their crimes against the people, is no longer as effective as it used to be.

We are sorry that the members of the committee permitted anyone to raise the "Mormon" question at all. By the rule that church and state must be kept separate, church questions do not more belong to political conventions than politics belong to church congresses. It is a dangerous precedent. If the "Mormon" question is considered today, the Catholic question may come up tomorrow. And indications are not lacking that this is among the possibilities of the future. In politics the religious faith of citizens ought to be entirely eliminated from consideration, as completely as if there were no such thing as a creed. In politics all citizens should enjoy perfect equality. This rule cannot be ignored safely. And for that reason we consider it a mistake to raise the question of "Mormon" or anti-"Mormon" in a contest for seats in a political convention.

Dubois is straining every nerve to get an anti-polygamy plank into the platform, trying to make the delegates believe that an anti-polygamy plank would be a fearful blow to the Church. We cannot believe that he will succeed in his scheme, but if he does, he knows very well that such a plank would be no more anti-"Mormon" than anti-Catholic, or anti-Presbyterian, or anti-Atheist, for that matter. He knows that the polygamy question belongs to the past, and has a little connection at present with the Church, as the slave question would have with the South that now is. He knows that he is working merely for effect, for popularity among the bigots and ignorant crowds that are always shouting for the Diana of the Ephesians, whenever Demetrius gives the clue.

Dubois hates the Church because he could not induce Church leaders to mix in politics in his behalf. That is all there is to his late efforts in behalf of virtue and morality.

## THE VENEZUELA TROUBLE.

The severance of friendly relations with Venezuela is said to be a more serious step than appeared at first, when the news came that our representative at Caracas, Mr. Sleeper, had withdrawn. Our minister, in giving notice of his intention to leave the Venezuelan capital, assigned as his reason for this step, that in view of the Venezuelan government's persistent refusal to give redress "for the governmental action by which all American interests have been destroyed or confiscated," and "in view of the tone and character of the communications received from the Venezuelan government, he believed that the further presence in Caracas of diplomatic representatives of the United States subjected no useful purpose." To which the Venezuelan minister of foreign affairs replied that the President of the United States had persisted in asking redress for American interests and individuals without any justice and right, and that Venezuela is not blameable if it does not permit the nation to be "wrested of its rights."

This is not a declaration of war; but a situation is created from which neither country can withdraw without humiliation. The accusations on both sides are direct. Sooner or later matters will have to be straightened out, and there seems to be no way open except an humble apology from Venezuela for the official reflection on the honor and integrity of our government, contained in the accusation that redress has been asked for American citizens "without any justice and right." But it is hardly conceivable that Venezuela will apologize except under compulsion.

There are several complaints against the Venezuelan government. The United States and Venezuela company claims damages to the amount of \$2,600,000 in gold. This concern owned an "asphalt mine" and a concession for the building and operation of a railroad in Venezuela. The asphalt mine was originally granted by President Castro to a Dr. Pedro Guzman, who sold it to George W. Cichfield, an American citizen, who represented certain other American citizens. Certain exemptions were made with reference to taxes, etc., as respects this mine, and these, it is claimed, were later violated or repealed by the Venezuelan government.

The New York & Bermudez company also has a claim pending on the ground that it has been dispossessed by the

government of Venezuela of an "asphalt lake." That company appealed to the state department for such action as would put it in possession of its property and would secure damages. The department on looking into the facts, found that the rights of the company had been violated, through the gross misuse of judicial and executive authority. It believes that the claim should be made the basis of arbitration proceedings.

Oho A. F. Jaurret claims \$25,000 for having been expelled from Venezuela on the ground that he was "notoriously prejudiced to public order." Jaurret was a naturalized American citizen and was the correspondent of a New York newspaper in Venezuela. It was charged that he had sent out news which was obnoxious to the government of that country.

The Orinoco corporation claims to have been injured by the Venezuelan government granting concessions to various strangers of the territory which the company rightfully possessed. These concessions, both before and after decisions acknowledging the rights of the corporation, involving nearly all the property of the concern.

The Orinoco Shipping & Trading company, a British corporation, about 90 per cent of whose stock was held by American citizens, assigned all of its claims, assets, etc., to the Orinoco Steamship company, a New Jersey corporation with the same stockholders. One special complaint of the concern was that of a violation and annulment on the part of the government of Venezuela of an alleged exclusive concession held by the Orinoco company. This and other claims having been assigned to a mixed tribunal for arbitration and award, the major part of the claim was disallowed, and the company asked for a rehearing of the case before an impartial tribunal.

Such is the nature of the controversy. We hope it will be settled finally without hostile measures. Wars do not settle disputes. They only prove on which side the greater physical strength is, and that is a question which needs no demonstration in the case of this country and Venezuela. There can be no two opinions as to that. But on the true merits of the controversy opinions are divided. Only an impartial court can settle that question.

## BONDS FOR SCHOOL.

On Friday, the citizens of Ogden are to decide, by vote, whether they want to issue bonds and erect a high school building.

As stated before, Mr. Fred J. Kiesel, one of Ogden's prominent citizens, donated a lot, worth \$25,000, on condition that a high school building should be immediately erected. The proposition is to use the proceeds of the bond issue in erecting such a building. It is also proposed to rearrange the present high school to become an eighth-grade school for the entire city. The pupils who graduate from the grammar schools at the completion of the seventh grade, are to go to the eighth-grade school, and from this, after a year, to the high school.

We understand the schools in our growing neighboring city are overcrowded, and need the new space, while in the northeast section of town there is need for another grammar school. Under the circumstances a bond issue for the purpose mentioned is considered an absolute necessity.

Too much cannot easily be done for educational purposes. Whatever money is spent wisely on the education of the growing generation is seed sown in good soil. It will give an abundant harvest. Whether the bond issue is authorized or not—a question for the tax-payers of Ogden to decide—Mr. Kiesel must be commended for the public spirit and liberality he has shown in the matter.

The bond question is materially different in Ogden and here. In Salt Lake merry spenders and reckless grafters have depleted the treasury, and the money is demanded to fill holes made in the finances, illegally. Across the intervening county lines, an opportunity to build a splendid high school is the motive for the call.

In Ogden the money will be spent for the purpose designated in the call for bonds. In this City it will not be spent honestly.

## TO WELCOME THE FLEET.

We learn from New Zealand papers that the government is prepared to spend \$25,000 on the entertainment of the United States fleet, while at Auckland.

The question of anchorage in the harbor for the large vessels has been considered by the Harbor board. It is proposed that they anchor in three lines. The harbor master says that a fleet of 60 or 70 vessels can be accommodated without interfering with the regular shipping. From North Head to off Birkenhead is four nautical miles, and from the five-fathom line on the one side to the five-fathom line on the other, is for the greater part half a nautical mile, and six battleships can be anchored in each mile. The lowest depth of water the line of battleships can anchor in is seven fathoms, and probably the largest could be anchored where it is proposed to put the smaller craft.

A proposition to have the British China squadron join the Austral-Asiatic squadron in welcoming our fleet has been set aside, "for reasons of state," but Vice-Admiral Sir Richard Poore, Commander-in-Chief of the Australian Station, announces that the flagship Powerful will leave Sydney on July 11, for the islands, thence proceeding to Auckland, arriving on July 30, to await the arrival of the American fleet.

The cordiality with which the people of Australia and New Zealand are planning to receive our sailors on their memorable cruise, is gratifying to Americans. It proves that the kinship between the English-speaking part of the human family is something real, and not only a flattering fancy. It proves the possibility of the consolidation and unification of the interests of various portions of the world.

"Stand pat," Mr. Mayor.

If elected governor of North Carolina.

Mr. Kitchen will necessarily have a kitchen cabinet.

More bonds more shackles, not shackles.

It is better to be a steam roller than a high roller.

The porch climbers will soon be flocking to Fairview.

A vote that is bid for is generally bid up far beyond its worth.

Those who refuse to stand on the platform will have to walk the plank.

Colonel Guffey is proving that even though vanquished he can argue still.

As a creator of enthusiasm in a convention Mr. Bryan must be given the title of champion.

Compared with Denver, the Chicago convention was a regular quaker meeting of enthusiasm.

Last night's session of the Denver convention went off just like clock work. But it was alarm clock work.

During a presidential campaign owing, no doubt, to the great amount of oratory, there is a constant demand for "cough-up" drops.

President Hadley of Yale says that the idle rich are a curse. There is no doubt but that the idle poor do curse them a good deal.

Count Boni de Castellane says their mother is not a fit person to have the care and custody of his children. If she isn't fit what is he?

If this country is ever so unfortunate as to have a war with Japan and Richmond Pearson Hobson is then alive, he will be in a position honestly to say, "I told you so."

"Where is there a Missourian who would raise his voice in opposition to David R. Francis for Vice President?" asks a Missouri paper. David R. Francis is one.

The Democratic convention is reported to have cheered for President Roosevelt. But nobody is crazy enough to interpret that courtesy as an evidence that the Democrats at Denver have all turned Republicans.

The interests of the public may not demand the appointment of Devine as chief of the Fire Department. That is, probably true. But the interests of the public do demand that the Mayor is not the tool of the directors of a plunderbund. They demand a Mayor who will serve the people and not a party.

The organ of the Pseudo-American party will please note that Senator Smoot was requested to go to Europe by President Roosevelt, and in the interest of the forestry service. It will cause heart throbbings in the organ to have the fact made public that the Senator is not going to Europe on a mission in the interest of the "Mormon" Church, a lie which it manufactured out of whole cloth.

## UTAH

By J. H. Paul.

Brief Notes on Its Physical Features, Resources, and Development.

## IV. RULING WEATHER CONDITIONS OF THE ARID WEST.

The reading of the thermometer does not always reveal what to us are the real conditions—the sensible effects—of the climate of the semi-arid plateau. The dryness of the atmosphere has certain peculiar effects. For while the dry air permits the thermometer to rise high during the day, it also compels it to fall during the night; so that the heat of the summer noon is tempered by the coolness of evening in a way unknown in humid regions.

## WHY THERMOMETER MISLEADS.

In several respects, the thermometer serves to mislead the stranger from afar, notes its readings. Thus, when it is said that our average daily variation in temperature is 20 degrees, the reader is inclined to think that he changes from heat to cold, and vice versa, as suddenly. But he has probably not noticed that neither the days nor the nights change this much from day to day. The variation recorded by the thermometer represents the coolness of the coldest part of our nights as compared with the warmest part of our days—a change that is neither menacing nor disagreeable on a summer night, when we are by the fire, nor on a winter day, when we are in our beds, or soundly sleeping under our blankets; while in summer this change in the relative temperature of midday and midnight is really the greatest boon which even our own fine climate can bestow upon weary mortals.

So, too, when the stranger reads that the mercury sometimes rises to 85 degrees on a summer afternoon in any of our cities, he is inclined to think that such a heat must be all but unbearable, while, as a matter of fact, owing to the dryness of the atmosphere, it produces less discomfort than does a heat of 85 degrees in the moist regions of other places.

## HOW EXTREMES ARE TEMPERED.

The fact is that the dryness of the air relieves the heat by increasing the evaporation. When a person becomes overheated by exertion, the millions of pores in the skin begin to bathe, and cool the heated body. But if the moisture of the body evaporates rapidly, as it does in dry regions, the body temperature is quickly reduced because much heat is absorbed by the moisture in the process of evaporation. Thus the "sensible heat," the amount of heat which we readily feel, is much less in a dry than in a moisture-laden atmosphere.

For the whole state the records for the last 25 years show that the normal average temperature is 48 degrees; the average highest temperature, 100 degrees; the lowest average, cold, 12 degrees below zero. The lowest ever recorded in the state, 50 below zero, occurs only in the high mountain places. For owing to the diversified surface, the climate is far from uniform. Thus the absolute extreme readings of the weather stations would be misleading if we did not bear in mind that they represent extremes due to unequal conditions of altitude and exposure. Even then, the records might mislead if we did not remember that the dry air tempers both the cold of winter and the heat of summer, since it is the moisture in the air that gives the wintry atmosphere its biting sting, while it is also the degree of humidity that accounts for the relative discomfort of the summer's heat.

## LAND OF SUNSHINE.

Our records show that the rainfall throughout the state averages 11.62

## A GENIUS IN SHORTHAND.

Mrs. William Jennings Bryan is the only woman on record who has invented a shorthand system, and there is nothing impractical about the method, for she has proven its value in acting as secretary to her husband. Of course, in the event of Mrs. Bryan becoming the mistress of the White House she will resign the work to a staff of secretaries of the Loeb order, but it is safe to predict that not a man will be found to give the same satisfaction to the Great Commoner. Mrs. Bryan's system is the growth of a dozen years, or since the stirring day in 1896 when her husband won his first presidential nomination by his "Cross of gold" speech. At that time the Bryan campaign was so lean it denied the luxury of a paid secretary, and Mrs. Bryan elected herself to the post. At first the work was slow and discouraging, but gradually Mrs. Bryan, by the use of an alphabetic code, until now she easily follows her husband in his swiftest moments. Bryan is one of the quickest talkers before the public, and his wife's success as a shorthand system to expert users of the Pitman and other standard systems. Only one professional stenographer has been found equal to the task of reporting accurately all of Mrs. Bryan's words, and this man is put to a harder strain than the average stenographer. Every morning after breakfast Mrs. Bryan takes dictation from her husband, then when he busies himself with other duties she runs a typewriter with nimble fingers. It has been said that Mrs. Bryan has refused a large amount of cash for a complete chart of her system, the chief merit of which lies in its simplicity.

## WOMAN'S PLACE.

Lowell Courier-Citizen.

We are beginning to see that women not only can, but do, take a strong and intelligent interest in public affairs, and manifest a public spirit which ought, in all common sense, to be turned to greater account instead of being hampered. On the other hand, the stern accounting of the years has redounded only too heavily on the career of the custodian of public affairs. Can any fair minded man deny it? If the truth is to be told, men have botched city politics at least, about as badly as they could, and he who does not deserve even more ridicule for our own laziness and petty foibles? We believe they could—and if we didn't believe it, you may be perfectly sure we should not say so! It is not a credit to man.

## THE TRADE AGREEMENT.

John Mitchell.

While the growth in numbers and consequent increase in trade relations with our neighbors, the hope of future peace in the industrial world lies in the trade agreement. The trade agreement is the very essence of trade relations, and represents the central idea for which trade unionists stand, namely, the collective or joint bargain; it represents the highest form of co-operation in modern business life, in that it causes the workmen to make peace with the employer, and the employer to make peace with the worker. The trade agreement is the clearest and most unmistakable recognition of the importance of labor to capital, and capital to labor; and there is nothing so promising for the establishment of friendly relations between these forces as the growing tendency of their respective leaders to meet in friendly conference in order to adjust conditions of employment.

Surgeon Volkm of Fort Douglas, as early as 1884, wrote that the climate of Utah "is agreeable most of the year round, excepting for a month or two in the winter. The temperature in winter seldom drops to below zero, and on the whole, the climate is very agreeable. The spring begins about the middle of March, and it is a splendid season. The atmosphere becomes clear as if by enchantment, and Great Salt Lake, 20 miles off, appearing like a broad band of indigo, studded with mountain islands set on its surface. The glittering jewels, seems but an hour's ride away."

## THE LOCAL SHOWER.

When a storm originates in Salt Lake valley, there will be first of all a layer of warm air lying next to the earth and over the lake. This air is becoming heated, and somewhat saturated with moisture. As a layer, or stratum, it will be still until some disturbance—a wind from without, the sound of artillery, thunder, etc.—disturbs the equilibrium. The warm air begins to rise, making the air lighter over the valley, and on the rising upward air movement, which is indicated by a falling barometer. This air will rise till it is cooled to the point of condensation, and when the rain will fall and the barometer will rise again, because the air has become heavier by losing its moisture and by becoming cooled.

## THE LARGER STORMS.

Our larger storms, like all other storms, says Mr. Hyatt of the weather bureau, are preceded by a falling barometer. The barometer in Salt Lake stands normally at 30.02 inches, indicating an air pressure of about 12 pounds. At sea level the barometer is normal at 30 inches, indicating an air pressure of 15 pounds to the square inch. Before a storm in Utah, the barometer may fall several days, from as high as 30.25 right after a storm (Jan. 17, 1888), down to as low as 29.85 (Nov. 21, 1886)—a difference equal to a change of 1,400 feet in altitude; but the fall in the range from 29.85 to 29.5 inches. For several days before our storms, when the storm is slowly approaching, the wind blows from the southeast, which we commonly call a "southerly wind." This is because the storm approaches from the northeast and the pressure is low for a considerable distance northeast because the high pressure area in such cases will be on the southeast. If the wind is from the southeast for several days, it precedes a general storm from the north. When the storm arrives, the wind will shift, blowing first from one direction, and after the storm center has passed, in the contrary direction. The center of the storm will pass near the south or east of the observer, within from 12 to 24 hours, after the wind has set in from the southeast, and the wind's meantime will shift to the northwest. The rapidity of the storm's approach will be indicated by the rate and amount of the fall in the barometer.

## RAIN IN STORMS.

The eastward advance of "lows" is almost invariably attended by rain or snow, while a "high" is indicated by clear weather. Whether a rain or snow storm will be attended by rain or snow is determined by the temperature of the air. If the temperature is above freezing, rain will fall; if below, snow will fall. The amount of rain or snow that will fall is determined by the amount of moisture in the air. The more moisture in the air, the more rain or snow will fall. The amount of moisture in the air is determined by the temperature of the water from which it evaporated. The warmer the water, the more moisture it will evaporate. The more moisture in the air, the more rain or snow will fall.

## THE BUSY WIND.

The atmosphere is never quite still. If it were, we should quickly perish, poisoned by carbon dioxide. Moreover, by its motions the heat of the tropics and the cold of the polar zones are reciprocally tempered. The constant interchange of their respective atmospheres makes possible the continuance of all the life that exists there. Not only so, but every part of the earth's surface would become so cold at night as to freeze solid any known liquid, and probably would be hundreds of degrees below zero even at noonday, were it not for the presence and perpetual movement of this vast aerial ocean—the air. We live at the bottom of this "ocean of blue," which feeds, clothes, refreshes, warms, and otherwise supports us. It is a strange and



"She can see him, but he can't see her"

TRADE VUDOR MARK  
PORCH SHADES

snow, while a "high" brings clear weather. Whether a rain is imminent or not, without a general storm may always be ascertained (1) by noting the temperature of the west and the dry thermometer. We may wrap the mercury bulb in a piece of cloth, dip it into water, whirl it around for a minute, and finally read this "wet" thermometer. Then read the other thermometer, which has a dry bulb. If the two readings are near together, the air is nearly saturated and should the air grow cooler, rain is almost sure to fall. But if the air is growing warmer, there will be no rain, since the capacity of the air to hold moisture increases with a rising temperature. When the readings of the wet and the dry thermometer coincide, the air is saturated, since it is the rate of evaporation that lowers the reading of the wet bulb. In a recent experiment the dry thermometer stood at 77, and the wet one at 59—a difference of 18 degrees, showing that the atmosphere contained only 36 per cent toward complete saturation—the point at which precipitation will occur.

## HIGH AND LOW PRESSURES.

The direction and force of the wind and the pressure of the air are the best guides for predicting the weather. Prof. Garriott of the weather bureau, says:

"As low barometer readings usually attend stormy weather, and high barometer readings are generally associated with clearing or fair weather, it follows that falling barometer indicates precipitation and wind, and rising barometer, fair weather, or the approach of fair weather. Areas of high pressure or crests (areas of high barometer) and troughs or depressions (areas of low barometer), are, by natural laws, caused to assume circular or oval forms, the air being drawn inward toward the region of lowest atmospheric pressure, as indicated by the readings of the barometer. Areas of low barometric pressure are, in fact, whirlwinds of greater or less magnitude and intensity. The atmospheric crests, or areas of high barometer, on the contrary, are generally flowing spirally clockwise outward from the region of highest barometric pressure."

## FORECASTING THE WEATHER.

"As a rule, winds from the east quadrants and falling barometer indicate foul weather; and winds shifting to the west quadrants indicate clearing and fair weather. The rapidity of the storm's approach and its intensity are indicated by the rate and the amount in the fall of the barometer."

## —Garriott.

Following is a condensation of the rules for forecasting:

1. Wind S by S.W. Bar. 30.1 to 30.2 and falling slowly—rain within 24 hours; falling rapidly—increasing wind with rain within 12 to 24 hours; rain within 24 to 36 hours—warm with rain within 24 to 36 hours; fair and warmer for two days.
2. Wind from S.E. Bar. 30.1 to 30.2 and falling slowly—rain within 24 hours; falling rapidly—increasing wind with rain within 12 to 24 hours; rain within 24 to 36 hours—warm with rain within 24 to 36 hours; fair and warmer for two days.
3. Wind S.E. to N.E. Bar. 30.1 to 30.2 and falling slowly—rain in 12 to 18 hours; falling rapidly—increasing wind and rain within 12 hours.
4. Wind E to N.E. Bar. 30.1 and above, and falling slowly—in summer with light winds rain may not fall for several days; in winter rain within 24 hours; 30 and above, and falling rapidly—in summer rain probably within 12 to 24 hours; in winter rain or snow with increasing winds will fall within a few hours; fair for several days; 30.8 or below and falling rapidly—severe storm imminent, followed within 24 hours by clearing and in winter by cold.
5. Wind S.E. to N.E. Bar. 30 or below and falling slowly—rain will continue one to two days; falling rapidly—rain, with high wind, followed within 24 hours by clearing and in winter by colder.
6. Wind E to S.W. Bar. 30 or below and falling slowly—clearing within a few hours and fair for several days; 30.8 or below and falling rapidly—severe storm imminent, followed within 24 hours by clearing and in winter by cold.
7. Wind E to N. Bar. 29.8 or below and falling rapidly—severe northeast gale and heavy precipitation; in winter heavy snow followed by cold wave.
8. Wind going to W. Bar. 29.8 or below and rising rapidly—clearing and colder.

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John E. Clark, Manager.

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Moving Pictures That Talk and Sing.  
Entire Change of Program Every Saturday.

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Hughes and Sully, an upheaval in Darktown.  
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## Z. C. M. I. Sale of Vudor Porch Shades and Hammocks

IN OUR CARPET DEPARTMENT.

Owing to the late season we have decided to make an early disposal of our entire line of Vudor Porch Shades and Chair Hammocks.

Vudor Shades exclude the hot sun, yet admit every cooling breeze. Made of Linden wood fibre strips or slats, closely bound with strong Seine Twine, and stained in soft harmonious weather-proof colors. From within the Vudor-shaded porch you can clearly see every one passing, yet no one on outside can look in.

Vudor Chair Hammocks are built on the "made-to-wear" principle, and will wear twice as long as any other hammock on the market. They conform to every movement of the body, and can be adjusted to any angle. Can be instantly hung on the wall when not in use.

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