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DESERET NEWS' PHONES.

Persons desiring to communicate by
telephone with any department of the
Deseret News, will save themselves and
this establishment a great deal of annoyance
if they will take time to notice these numbers:

For the Chief Editor's office No. 74,
3 rings.

For Deseret News Book Store, 74, 2
rings.

For City Editor and Reporters, 359, 2
rings.

For Business Manager, 359, 3 rings.

For Business Office, 359, 2 rings.

LET THE ISSUE BE MET.

The people of Utah will, almost
universally, approve the action of Governor
Heber M. Wells in ordering out the
state militia for active service at Sco-
field, Castle Gate, and Sunnyside, where
there is great danger of the destruction
of life and property through the law-
lessness of strikers at the coal mines.
Order and the public peace must be
maintained, and protection must be
given to law-abiding people, who de-
cline to submit to the illegal demands of
organizations that assume to control
both labor and capital. The liberty of
the citizen must be preserved at any
cost.

This paper stands for the freedom of
labor and the suppression of tyranny
and oppression, by force, if necessary,
to the utmost extreme. We have never
opposed the lawful association of work-
ing people, in unions or other societies,
for mutual benefit, the shortening of
the hours of labor, the increase of
wages, or any measure for the eleva-
tion or amelioration of conditions
among the laboring classes. Assertions
or intimations to the contrary are
absolutely false. It is only when such
combinations are used to compel un-
willing persons to join them, prevent
men or women from exercising their
rightful liberty as to labor, or menace
life, limb or property in order to ef-
fect their ends, that we oppose such
organizations and proclaim against
their course.

The danger that has arisen in Pleas-
ant Valley is but a sample of that
which is disturbing other parts of the
country and causing the expenditure
of immense amounts of money, which
will have to come from the taxes paid
by the people. The cost of military ex-
peditions and exploits is great, but un-
der circumstances existing this will not
be counted, for life and liberty are at
stake. The mines must be protected
and so must the men who want to work
in them. The ruffians who seek to take
the law into their own hands and to
assume to dictate whether other per-
sons shall work or not, must be made
to feel that the power of the law is
above brute force and impudent as-
sumption.

Union people may quit work if they
choose, but they must not prevent oth-
ers from working. They may lay
down as many rules as they please for
their own government, but must not
attempt to thrust them upon other peo-
ple. Nor will they be permitted to
destroy property that does not belong
to them, nor injure any person who
does not comply with their desires. If
the police cannot handle them the mil-
itia will, and if that is not sufficient
United States troops must do their
part, until all such despotism and law-
lessness is stamped out utterly and
completely.

It is of no use to try to mix the rise
in the price of coal with the issue that
now confronts this State. That is a
separate matter. The National Guard
of Utah is ordered to the scene of dis-
turbances, where law is set at naught
and life and liberty are in danger from
organized tyranny and the insolence
of union bossism. The governor and
the militia must be sustained in this
necessary movement, and if needs be
the Legislature must take a hand in
special session, and formulate meas-
ures to preserve the peace and provide
means to meet expenses. Lawlessness
must be crushed without hesitation
and without delay.

We hope, however, that due caution
will be exercised to prevent bloodshed
if possible. A rash act or threat may
precipitate a conflict that wisdom would
avoid. The presence of the troops ought
to be sufficient. It will assure the
willing that they may work in freedom,
and the unwilling that they may not
interfere with the liberty of others.
There should be no collision if it can
be averted. But, on the other hand,
there should be no vacillation or dally-
ing with illegal force. Let the law be
upheld if necessary by the bayonet and
the bullet, but let no wrong be done
or permitted.

It is the hope of the rational citizens

of this great nation arise in their might
and form in solid array against the
despotism that would dominate labor
and dictate capital. Let societies be
formed as people wish to promote their
own welfare as they understand it, no
matter how much they may be mis-
taken in the view of others. But let
them keep their hands off the persons
and property of those who do not
choose to unite with them in purpose
or in act, or let them be assured, beyond
a doubt, that a power will be invoked
that will grind into dust their lawless
structures, and that the flag of the
United States means liberty to the la-
borer in the fullest sense, as well as to
the whole country from sea to sea.

RELIGION IN SCHOOLS.

Some time ago the editor of The Out-
look addressed letters to college presi-
dents throughout the country, asking
them whether, in their opinion, there
was any difference noticeable in the
moral character of young people who
came from the public schools and that
of those who came from denominational
schools, or other private institutions.
A number of replies were received to
this question, and, as might be ex-
pected, the opinions vary, according to
the point of view of the writer. The pre-
sident of Wofford college finds the stu-
dents from the public schools in the
cities rather defective in moral
strength. He says they are less mat-
ure than those of the same age from
the other schools. "They are," he de-
clares, less earnest, and more given to
the petty vices that easily develop into
the larger ones; they are somehow
wanting in the stamina necessary to
carry them through, and drop out of
college early in the course; they main-
tain longer a boyish flippancy and
trickiness, and lack the serious manli-
ness and high sense of honor that char-
acterize the product of the best private
schools."

The question is one as to the effect
upon the children of the absence of re-
ligious training in the schools. It has
been charged that the effect necessarily
must be a weakening of the moral
character, and the observation of many
educators sustains this view. But it
would be incorrect to say that the train-
ing in the public schools "enthrones the
forces that are antagonistic to God," or
that it is breeding "an irreligious,
immoral, and anarchistic class of
citizens." The schools do not produce
such a class. But they do not, to the
fullest extent, prevent evil forces from
obtaining control over the young heart,
as long as religious instruction and
exercises are, as they must be, exclud-
ed from the schoolroom. This fact is
beginning to dawn upon educators, and
there is much agitation for some kind
of a remedy against the evil. It should
be possible to find the way out of the
difficulty, without too much friction.

THE YELLOW PERIL.

Japan is contemplating, it is said, the
organization of an Asiatic League, with
headquarters at Tokio, and with the
motto: Asia for the Asiaties." If it
is possible for the Asiatic nations to come
together in a defensive and offensive
alliance, the time seems certainly to
have come for the realization of that
idea. A centralization of the forces is
clearly the only remedy against dis-
solution. There has been some talk of
a "yellow peril," and if the Chinese mil-
lions become imbued with the Japan-
ese spirit, and the two make common
cause, Europe may be in danger of an-
other Tartar invasion. General Wolse-
ley has said that the Chinese are des-
tined to become rulers of the world.
That may be exaggeration, but if Japan
succeeds in arousing Asia from her
slumbers, the Mongolians may become
a terror to rotten civilization. And the
awakening may take place in a short
time, too.

A GENERAL EXODUS.

There is some talk now about a gen-
eral exodus of Jews from Russia. Zion-
ists, it is said, are urging compatriots
to set apart two per cent of their an-
nual earnings for the aid of Jews who
may desire to come to this country.
Part of the Hirsch funds will also be
used for this purpose, and it is believed
the exodus can be effected with the
means thus rendered available.
But can it be done? Can five million
Jews be transferred to the United
States in a comparatively short time,
except a great number of ships are
added to the ocean fleet? Whenever
the question has been raised of emi-
grating the colored race from the
United States the objection has been
made, that the annual increase of the
race would more than equal the num-
ber that could be carried across the
water. Would not the same objection
hold good in the case of the Russian
Jews. There are at least five millions
of them, and they are not noted for
"race suicide."

If the plans of the colonization com-
mittee are carried out, there will un-
doubtedly be some objection in this
country to the wholesale "assisted im-
migration." But the Jews certainly
make good citizens, as a rule. And if
they are distributed over a large area,
the influx will hardly be felt. There is
plenty of room here for good immi-
grants. The Jews will some time re-
occupy the land of their fathers, but in
the meantime, America is a pretty good
Zion to the oppressed of all nations.

OPENING UP TIBET.

The attention of the world is now di-
rected toward the interior of Asia, on
account of a British expedition to Tib-
et. It appears that the people in that
mysterious land have but indifferently
kept certain treaties entered into with
Great Britain, and the British govern-
ment is now determined to find out the
reasons for this neglect. A dispatch
from Karachi, India, states that the
Tibet government is hostile, and de-
termined to fight, and that the soldiers
throughout the country have orders to
hold themselves in readiness. Reliance
is placed, it is said, in Russia, for aid
against Great Britain.

Whether this hope is well founded,
only the sequence can show. But it is
certain that Russians regard Tibet as
coming properly within their sphere of

influence. The Russian view of the ex-
pedition is expressed by a Russian pa-
per as follows:

"The English have decided to subject
Tibet to their influence. India is too
small for them, and therefore they de-
sire to extend its frontiers on the north.
While hoping in the future to obtain
possession of the valley of the Yang-
tze, the English are taking timely steps
to secure their rights over the country
in which this Chinese Nile takes its
rise. As was to be expected, the British
plenipotentiaries will not go to Lhaasa,
but at the same time the success
achieved by England is very considera-
ble, as the negotiations of Young-
husband will be the first example of di-
rect relations on the part of foreigners
with the government of the dail lama.
This action of the English in Tibet can-
not be considered a threat to anybody,
nor can it affect anybody's interests, as
that mysterious country has so far re-
mained outside the sphere of interna-
tional politics. But nevertheless the
Russians have a right to Tibet in the
capacity of the first explorers of that
country, and therefore we cannot with-
out a feeling of sadness take note of
this English invasion of the dominion
of the dail lama. In any case Tibet is
of immense importance for domination
in Central Asia. Whoever becomes mas-
ter in the residence of the dail lama
will undoubtedly enjoy great prestige
and influence throughout the Buddhist
world."

But apart from any political signifi-
cance of the expedition, it is interesting.
Tibet is about the only inhabited coun-
try of the earth yet closed to the rest
of the world. Few travelers have ever
penetrated beyond the boundaries of
that country, and it is therefore still
almost an unknown world. This fact
makes the expedition one of great in-
terest.

People do the divorce evil that good
times may come.

Diplomacy is not so much of an ex-
act as an exacting science.

We hope the boys in blue will have
sunny weather in Sunnyside.

These Arctic explorers should carry
relief, their work being so exhausting.

There is such a thing as paying too
much for a turkey as well as too much
for a whistle.

The best way to abolish capital pun-
ishment is for men to cease commit-
ting murders.

Senator Dietrich wants a trial im-
mediately. To be under charges is the
greatest trial of all to him.

"Is a man's face his own?" asks the
Chicago Inter-Ocean. Certainly, else
how could so many have so much
cheek?

The striking coal miners must be
made to respect the law as well as oth-
er people, and the action of the Governor
in calling out the militia is most com-
mendable.

Kaiser Wilhelm has ordered German
officials to recognize the Republic of
Panama. This is another case where
the nephew gets ahead of the uncle in
cultivating American good will.

Senator Carmack has not yet in-
troduced his resolution to repeal
the fifteenth amendment. The Panama
canal will be built and Cuba annexed
long before the amendment is repealed.

If a political labor party is formed,
won't the walking delegates be "strictly
in it?" But in its formation the party
will seriously miss the services of Sam
Parks. But he is serving his country in
another capacity.

Dr. Sarah J. E., who is trying to lead
an anti-"Mormon" crusade, says that
a "Mormon" wife wanted her to marry
her husband that she (the doctor) might
be saved. No "Mormon" man ever
asked her. They know a thing or two.

In putting the price of coal in Utah
on a level with the price of coal in
New York (anthracite), the coal barons
have no desire to make money or op-
press the people but merely to place
the western people on an equality with
those of the east.

Guard Zebulon Jacobs says that
Lynch, the man condemned to die Janu-
ary 18, was the man who saved his
life when he was attacked at the time
of the prison delivery. Such being the
case, clemency would be very
proper in Lynch's case.

THE PANAMA CASE.

Toronto Globe.

It is cheering to observe the fine
courage which a portion of the United
States press exhibits in opposing the
high-handed proceedings of the admin-
istration in Panama. The journals
which challenge the president's action
have proceeded from the first expres-
sion of indignant surprise to arguments
on the respective position of the two
countries as regulated by the treaty of
1846. That treaty was made with New
Granada, but Colombia has succeeded
to the rights, duties and responsibilities
of the defunct state. The general
attitude of the people will be watched
with interest, for if they can calmly
look on while this particularly cynical
piece of state policy is executed, it will
have to be considered that the indigna-
tion which has frequently been ex-
pressed in the past at the morals of the
"robber gang of Europe"
has been the rankest hypocrisy.

New York Sun.

If ever a people had the right to
sunder old political ties and proclaim
themselves independent, the inhabi-
tants of Panama now possess it. The
wrong to which they have been sub-
jected at the hands of the Bogota poli-
ticians is incomparably more grievous
than any that drove our forefathers in
1776 to declare themselves independent
of Great Britain. There is not a well-
informed and fair-minded man in the
United States, or in France, or in Great
Britain, who will not say that Panama
has done well to cut itself loose from
Colombia and to organize an independ-
ent republic.

New York Tribune.

It is proposed to invest some hun-
dreds of millions of good American
money in a canal across the isthmus.
Would a good American, would any
man of good sense, put that money un-
protected in a hot-bed of revolution,
under a distant government, unable to
maintain its own authority over the
route of the canal, and still less able
to protect the rights of others? Obvi-
ously there must be some suitable pow-
er on the isthmus before the United
States can with good sense risk such

an investment. At this moment Col-
ombia has lost all power on the isth-
mus, and the United States, in the dis-
charge of its duty to protect the rail-
road, must either recognize the exist-
ing revolutionary power or take the
part of Colombia and help put down
the revolution.

New York Mail and Express.
The last civil war in Colombia made
that republic bankrupt and cost, it is
estimated, between 100,000 and 150,000
human lives. The cost of its inter-
ference with commerce, even though
the route across the isthmus was kept
open, can not well be calculated. The
general retardation of development of
Latin-American countries by domestic
disorder has been a needless loss to the
wealth of the world and an injury to
civilization. If the message to Ben-
guerra is a proclamation of American peace,
it is a proclamation, when necessary by
the United States, without a threat against
the independence of any republic upon
this continent.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Leslie's Weekly for Nov. 19, devotes
much space to the horse show in New
York. The cover is a fine photograph
of a horse leaping a hurdle. The dou-
ble-page shows the noble animal in the
days of his triumph and glory in con-
nection with public and private exhi-
bitions of his skill. A full page of pic-
tures indicates the manner in which
the western cowboy, on horseback, in-
duces in his favorite pastime of
"steer-tying." A page is devoted to the
most remarkable racing meet ever held,
when new world records were made at
Memphis by Dan Patch, Lou Dillon,
and other racers. The amateur photo-
graphic page is also given up to excel-
lent horse pictures.—New York.

According to a writer in Harper's
Weekly, a Hindu scientist, Jagadis
Chunder Bose, professor of science in the
Calcutta University, has asserted
that the true test of life in an object
is its capacity to respond to external
stimulus—in other words, its irritabil-
ity or sensitiveness; and it is claimed
that, according to this test, there is
no essential difference between animals
and metals, that a bar of iron, in fact,
is as irritable and sensitive as the hu-
man body. Further, he says, a bar of
iron can be killed—that is, deprived of
its sensitiveness forever—just as an
animal organism can be killed.—Har-
per & Bros., New York.

The following is, in part, the list of
contents in Harper's Bazar for Decem-
ber: "Little Essays About Girls.—II."
—Melancholy. "The Chain of Arma-
ments," a story; "Girls and Their Edu-
cation." "The Yule Log and Other
Fires." "Six Christmas Memories." "My
Bedfellow." "Reading for a Grand
Future." "Children's Holiday Parties." "The
Memoirs of a Baby.—Part IX." "Ancient
Tales with Modern Endings." "The
Ultimate Moment." a Novel.—
Conclusion. "Christmas Gifts." "Fash-
ionable Fashions." "The Gown." "Simple
Gowns for Old and Young." "Chris-
tmas Luncheons." "Table
Laces." "Hints for Home-makers." "Editorial
Comment" and "In Jocular
Vein."—Harper & Bros., New York.

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TONIGHT AND TOMORROW NIGHT
Matinee Wednesday at 3. Children, 25c.
BELASCO & MAYER PRESENT

THE DAIRY FARM
Magnificent Scenic Production—Cast of
25 Character Players.
The Milk of Human Kindness; the
Cream of Good Nature.
N.Y.T.E.—Same Movement as Florence
Roberts.
Prices—25c to \$1; no higher. Wednesday
Matinee, 25c to 10c. Children, 25c for any
part of the house.

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NEXT ATTRACTION:
Three nights and two matinees, begin-
ning Thanksgiving day at 3. Joseph Hart
and Carrie M. Hale present
"FOXY GRANDPA"
Prices—25c to \$1.00. Matinee Saturday,
25c and 50c. Seats on sale today.

THIS REMEDY CATARRH
is sure to give
Satisfaction.
Ely's
Cream Balm
Gives Relief at Once.
It cleanses, soothes
and heals the dis-
eased membrane. It
cures catarrh and
drives away a cold
in the head quickly.
It is absorbed. Heals and Protects the
Membrane. Restores the Senses of Taste
and Smell. Full size 50c. at Druggists or
by mail. Trial Size 10c. by mail.
Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St., New York.

EDWARD L. BURTON
BANK STOCKS,
SUGAR STOCKS
And Other High Grade Investments
Bought and Sold

Thanksgiving Offerings
A ROYAL FEAST BY
BARTON & COMPANY.

This being turkey time we are offering some "royal birds" to
appreciating patrons, in the way of Suits, Overcoats, Etc.

Whether it be "turkey and oysters" or "goose and sweet pota-
toes" we want to say that OUR DRESSING is the BEST DRESS-
ING—just the thing for all classes. And besides the main dish of
CLOTHING, we supply all the side dishes and trimmings in the
way of HATS and Furnishings goods; all at prices that will make
you thankful for such a house as this one to buy from.

BARTON & CO., 45 and 47
Main St.
Outfitters to Men and Boys.

THANKSGIVING SALE

TABLE LINENS.

Beautiful linens make desirable cleanness possible in your dining room. The tables shine with the beauty of the linens. Here are linens that show their quality. Thursday is Thanksgiving Day. Come early and avoid the rush.

All Table Linens, Table Cloths, Table
Sets and Napkins, will be sold in this
great sale at the following reduced
prices:

TABLE LINENS.

Table Linens, 35c for 25c; 50c for 40c;
60c for 45c; 65c for 50c; 85c for 65c;
\$1.00 for 75c; \$1.25 for 90c; \$1.50 for
\$1.00; \$1.50 for \$1.25; \$1.75 for \$1.25;
\$2.25 for \$1.75; \$2.50 for \$1.80; \$2.75 for
\$2.00; \$3.00 for \$2.25; \$3.75 for \$2.75.

TABLE CLOTHS.

Table Cloths, \$2.25 for 1.50; \$2.50 for
\$1.90; \$3.00 for \$2.25; \$3.50 for \$2.65;
\$4.00 for \$3.00; \$5.00 for \$3.75; \$5.00 for
\$4.00; \$5.50 for \$4.00; \$7.50 for \$5.65;
\$8.50 for \$6.40; \$9.00 for \$6.75; \$11.00 for
\$8.25; \$12.00 for \$9.00; \$12.50 for \$9.40;
\$15.00 for \$11.25; \$15.50 for \$12.40; \$17.50
for \$13.15; \$20.00 for \$15.00.

TABLE SETS.

Table Sets, \$4.50 for \$3.40; \$5.00 for \$3.75;
\$5.50 for \$4.15; \$7.00 for \$5.25; \$7.50 for
\$5.65; \$8.50 for \$6.40; \$12.00 for \$9.00;
\$12.50 for \$9.40; \$13.50 for \$10.15; \$18.50
for \$13.90; \$23.00 for \$17.25; \$25.00 for
\$18.75.

Fringed Table Sets, \$2.25 for \$1.70; \$2.75
for \$2.10; \$3.50 for \$2.65; \$4.50 for \$3.40.

Hemstitched Table Sets, \$5.50 for \$4.15;
\$6.50 for \$5.15; \$8.50 for \$6.40; \$12.50 for
\$9.40; \$13.50 for \$10.15; \$22.50 for \$16.90.

NAPKINS.

Colored Bordered Fringed Napkins, 60c
for 50c; 60c for 40c; 60c for 50c.

White Fringed Napkins, 75c for 65c; 90c
for 75c; \$1.15 for 95c; \$1.35 for \$1.05;
\$1.50 for \$1.15.

Damask Napkins, \$1.00 for 75c; \$1.25 for
95c; \$1.50 for \$1.15; \$2.00 for \$1.50;
\$2.25 for \$1.70; \$2.50 for \$1.90; \$2.75 for
\$2.00; \$3.00 for \$2.25; \$3.50 for \$2.65; \$4.00
for \$3.00; \$4.50 for \$3.40; \$5.00 for \$3.75;
\$5.50 for \$4.15; \$6.00 for \$4.50; \$6.50 for
\$4.90; \$10.00 for \$7.50; \$15.00 for \$11.25;
\$18.50 for \$13.90.

NOVELTY WAISTINGS.

Twenty-five per cent off on all the
latest style Novelty Waistings in
solid colors, mixtures and white.
These prices have never been equalled.

BED SPREADS.

Twenty-five per cent off on all Bed
Spreads—\$1.00 for 75c; \$1.25 for 95c;
\$1.50 for \$1.15; \$2.00 for \$1.50; \$2.50
for \$1.90; \$3.00 for \$2.25; \$3.50 for \$2.65;
\$4.00 for \$3.00; \$4.50 for \$3.40; \$5.00 for
\$3.75.

\$3.75; \$6.00 for \$4.50; \$7.50 for \$5.65;
\$9.00 for \$6.75.

BATH TOWELS.

Bath Towels—10c for 8 1-3c; 15c for
10c; 15c for 12c; 20c for 16 2-3c; 25c
for 20c; 35c for 27 1-2c; 50c for 35c; 75c
for 60c; \$1.00 for 75c.

FLANNELS.

White Outing Flannels—6 1-2c for 5c;
7 1-2c for 6 1-2c; 8 1-3c for 7 1-2c; 10c for
8 1-3c; 12 1-2c for 10c; 15c for 12 1-2c; 17 1-2c
for 15c; 20c for 16 2-3c; 25c for 20c.
Flannellettes—12 1-2c for 10c; 15c for 12 1-2c.
Colored Outing Flannels—10c for 7 1-2c;
15c for 12 1-2c.

BLANKETS.

Cotton Blankets—45c for 35c; 50c for
40c; 55c for 45c; \$1.25 for \$1.00; \$1.40
for \$1.15; \$1.50 for \$1.20; \$1.65 for \$1.30;
\$1.85 for \$1.50.

QUILTS.

Cotton Quilts—\$1.00 for 80c; \$1.25 for
\$1.00; \$1.50 for \$1.20; \$1.75 for \$1.40;
\$2.25 for \$1.80; \$2.50 for \$2.00; \$3.00 for
\$2.50; \$4.00 for \$3.20.

All Remnants Half Price.

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Z. C. M. I.
UTAH'S GREATEST DEPARTMENT STORE.

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Matinee—25c.

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Matinee Wednesday at 3 p. m.
EDWARD GARVIE
In the Big Musical Comedy.

Mr. JOLLET.
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60 W. 2nd St.
REFINED VAUDEVILLE.
Performance every afternoon, 2 and 4 p.
m., evenings, 7:30, 9:30, 10:30 p. m.
Thursday Amateur Night.
SACRED CONCERT SUNDAY.
ADMISSION 10c.

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