

## DESERET EVENING NEWS

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

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SALT LAKE CITY, - SEPT. 28, 1903.

## GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The Seventy-fourth semi-annual  
conference of the Church of Jesus  
Christ of Latter-day Saints, will com-  
mence on Sunday, Oct. 4, 1903, in the  
Tabernacle, Salt Lake City. A general  
attendance of the officers and members  
of the Church is invited and desired.JOSEPH F. SMITH,  
JOHN R. WINDER,  
ANTHONY H. LUND,  
First Presidency.

## CHANGE OF FAST DAY.

The last Sunday of this month, Sept.  
27, will be observed as fastday in the  
Salt Lake Stake of Zion, on account of  
the General Conference occurring on  
the first Sunday of October.ANGUS M. CANNON,  
JOSEPH E. TAYLOR,  
CHARLES W. PENROSE,  
Stake Presidency.

## SUNDAY SCHOOL CONFERENCE.

The general conference of the Deseret  
Sunday School Union will be held at  
the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Sunday  
evening, October 4th, at 7:30 o'clock,  
and the attendance of all officers and  
teachers is desired. A general invita-  
tion is extended to all Sunday school  
workers and Saints to be present.JOSEPH F. SMITH,  
GEORGE REYNOLDS,  
JOS. M. TANNER,  
General Superintendency.

## RELIEF SOCIETY CONFERENCE.

The general semi-annual conference  
of the Relief Society will be held in  
the Salt Lake assembly hall in this  
city, Saturday, Oct. 3, 1903, meetings  
commencing at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.  
It is desired that each stake organiza-  
tion should be represented by the pres-  
ident or an authorized representative.  
There will be an officers' meeting in  
the evening in the same building at 7  
p. m. sharp.BATHSHEBA W. SMITH,  
President.  
ANNIE TAYLOR HYDE,  
First Counselor.  
IDA SMOOT DUSENBERRY,  
Second Counselor.

## PRIMARY OFFICERS' MEETING.

All officers engaged in Primary work  
are invited to attend the Primary off-  
icers' meeting which will be held on  
Monday, Oct. 5, at 4 p. m. in the L. D. S.  
University Memorial building,  
room 25.LOUIE B. FELT, President.  
MAY ANDERSON, Secretary.

## WELCOME HOME!

The safe return of Elder Heber J.  
Grant, of the Council of the Twelve  
Apostles, with his wife and daughter  
from the Empire of Japan, is joyfully  
hailed by the people of Utah. That he  
was specially adapted for the mission  
entrusted to him and that he has ful-  
filled it faithfully and well, will not  
be disputed by anyone who understands  
the situation. He was sent to open the  
latter-day work in Japan, and he has  
succeeded in doing so and in placing  
the mission on a prosperous basis with  
promising prospects. The Elders asso-  
ciated with him have been diligent in  
learning the difficult language, and de-  
voted in their efforts to disseminate  
the principles of the Gospel among the  
peculiar people of that far-off land. Having  
opened up the work there, Elder  
Grant received an honorable release and  
has returned to his home and friends in  
Zion with the consciousness of duty  
well performed. The Latter-day Saints  
welcome him as a much esteemed and  
valiant servant of the Lord, and hosts  
of friends not associated with him in  
faith, greet him as an honored citizen  
and representative business man. The  
Deseret News is glad to see his face  
again, and to join with others in wish-  
ing him continued health, prosperity  
and a long life of joy and usefulness.

## JUST AS WE EXPECTED.

The Ministerial Association, today,  
tabled the resolution demanding "an  
out-and-out Gentile city administration"  
introduced in that body last Monday.  
We are not surprised at that. They  
were evidently ashamed of it, as soon  
as their political intolerance was  
pointed out and its incongruity was  
generally remarked. The secrecy with  
which it was handled, the refusal of the  
secretary to disclose the name of its  
author, and the attempt to keep it from  
the knowledge of the Deseret News,  
stamped it with the seal of ignominy  
under which it now lies. The fact that  
it was received last Monday, that it  
was made the special order for today,and that it was acted upon in the  
course, shows clearly that it was con-  
sidered worthy of entertainment. But  
the position in which it placed the  
"Reverends" who contemplated its  
adoption, stared them in the face so  
glaringly that they realized the force  
of the adage: "Discretion is the better  
part of valor." However, we congratulate  
them on the repudiation of the  
venomous resolution, and hope they  
will acquire sense enough to practice  
their own preaching, and keep their  
ministerial fingers out of political pies.

## THE SCARE WILL NOT WORK.

The paper that tried to rake up a  
scare by publishing a story that the  
Utah territorial courts had no common  
law jurisdiction, and therefore all the  
naturalizations decreed by those courts  
are null and void, now admits it was  
wrong, but attempts to show that all  
such decrees of the Probate courts are  
invalid, and pretends to make out that  
it was these courts it meant all along.  
The excuse will not hold good, as any-  
one may see who reads the original  
scaresheet article which was ripped to  
pieces by the "News," and the latest  
effort to show that those naturaliza-  
tions were void may be classed with the  
bottomless excuse. Here is the case  
in brief:  
Congress vested authority to natural-  
ize aliens in Supreme and District  
courts of the Territories, and every  
court of record "having common law  
jurisdiction and a seal and clerk or  
prothonotary."By the Organic act of Utah the ju-  
dicial power of the Territory was ves-  
ted in a Supreme court, District courts,  
Probate courts and Justices of the  
Peace, whose jurisdiction was to be "as  
limited by law."The Legislature was endowed with  
power over "all rightful subjects of leg-  
islation consistent with the Constitu-  
tion of the United States and the provi-  
sions of the Organic act."All laws passed by the Legislature  
were to be submitted to Congress and  
if disapproved were to be null and of  
no effect.The Legislature defined the powers of  
the courts named in that act, and con-  
ferred upon the Probate courts com-  
mon law jurisdiction, and provided for  
a clerk and seal for each Probate court.  
Aliens were naturalized by those  
courts under the laws of Congress cited,  
until the Poland Act of 1874 was  
passed taking from them parts of their  
jurisdiction. That act, in terms, val-  
idated and confirmed all former judg-  
ments and decrees of those courts which  
had been executed.The Utah Commission, exercising ar-  
bitrary power without judicial author-  
ity and working in the "Liberal" inter-  
ests, rejected as citizens persons who  
had been naturalized by a Probate  
court. In most instances if not all,  
those persons obtained new papers from  
a District court. Thus, all the fuss  
and feathers of the late "yellow" sen-  
sation are blown away. But our char-  
gered contemporary says:"The Probate courts having no juris-  
diction at all in Federal matters and  
the Legislature being powerless to con-  
fer such jurisdiction, a remedial act of  
Congress which, while depriving them  
of a jurisdiction in Territorial matters  
that they never should have been given,  
yet validated such judgments and de-  
crees as they had rendered in pursu-  
ance of Territorial law, cannot be plead-  
ed as a grant of power that had never  
been so much as considered by the only  
power competent to confer it."Who said the Probate courts were  
given by the Legislature "jurisdiction  
in Federal matters"? It gave them com-  
mon law jurisdiction and a clerk and  
seal, and the Federal law gave such  
courts authority, as territorial courts,  
to naturalize aliens, as it did the other  
Territorial and State courts.  
It is evident that our contemporary  
is as little informed on the naturaliza-  
tion laws of the United States as on the  
history of Utah. In the naturalization  
courts do not sit as Federal courts,  
but in their local capacity, the author-  
ity which they exercise in that respect  
however, being conferred by Act of  
Congress. It was just so with the  
Probate courts of Utah until 1874.Now as to the validating clause of  
the Poland act. It is not so narrow or  
useless as the Tribune tries to make it  
appear. It confirms all judgments and  
decrees previously rendered, the time  
of appeal from which had expired. That  
provision covers all disputes relating to  
the past, legal, judicial or otherwise.  
The laws of the Territory conferring  
common law and chancery jurisdiction  
on the Probate courts were never dis-  
approved by Congress until the Act of  
June 23, 1874, and that act validated  
what the Probate courts had done up  
to that date.But all this is ancient lore. What-  
ever arguments may be raised against  
the points we have presented will fall  
flat, against the solid fact that an effec-  
tual remedy was used for the evil in-  
vented, by re-naturalization in a Dis-  
trict court. The story that many hun-  
dreds of Utah residents have been vot-  
ing without valid naturalization, is un-  
set by the papers which they hold from  
courts whose jurisdiction is undisputed.  
The little political scare will not work  
as desired, and whether the Probate  
courts' proceedings were validated or  
not by the Act of 1874, the "bluff"  
sought to be interposed for the mun-  
icipal election of 1903, will be found as  
pointless as the usual utterances of our  
crass contemporary.The "dove of peace" that settled over  
the delegates to the Bridge Workers'  
convention Saturday, "dew de coop"  
this morning.

## A THREAT FROM CHINA.

The New York Sun notes editorially  
some letters from a Chinese official,  
directed to the people of Europe. The  
writer takes the view that whatever  
wrong the Chinese are guilty of in their  
dealings with foreigners, these have  
provoked it. He says, in part:"You have compelled us against our  
will to open our ports to your trade;  
you have forced us to permit the in-  
troduction of a drug which we believe  
is ruining our people; you have ex-  
empted your subjects residing among us  
from the operation of our laws; you  
have authorized our coasting traffic;  
you claim the traffic of our inland wa-  
ters. Every attempt on our part to  
resist your demands has been followed  
by new claims, and new aggressions.And yet all this time you have posed  
as civilized peoples dealing with bar-  
barians."As for the characteristics of the Chi-  
nese, he quotes Sir Robert Hart, the  
greatest English authority on Chinese  
affairs, as follows:"They are well behaved, law abiding,  
intelligent, economical and industrious;  
they can learn anything and do any-  
thing; they are punctiliously polite,  
they worship talent and they believe in  
right so firmly that they seem to think  
it requires to be supported or enforced  
by might; they delight in literature, and  
everywhere they have their literary  
clubs and coteries for learning and dis-  
cussing each other's essays and verses;  
they possess and practise an admirable  
system of ethics, and they are gener-  
ous, charitable and fond of good works;  
they never forget a favor, they make  
rich return for any kindness, and,  
though they know money will buy ser-  
vice, a man must be more than wealthy  
to win public esteem and respect; they  
are practical, teachable and wonder-  
fully gifted with common sense; they are  
excellent artisans, reliable workmen  
and of a good faith they every one  
acknowledges and admires in their  
commercial dealings."But the most interesting part of the  
essay contains a threat, which is very  
significant. He calls attention to the  
fact that the Chinese are rapidly learn-  
ing, from the foreigners, that right is  
powerless unless supported by might.  
"Woe," he exclaims, "to Europe," when  
the Chinese have thoroughly learned  
that theory. "You are arming," he con-  
tinues, "a nation which, until you came,  
had no better wish than to live at peace  
with themselves and all the world. In  
the name of Christ you have sounded  
the call to arms! In the name of Con-  
fucius we respond!"This is a severe indictment, and a  
threat, by no means idle. There is no  
reason why the Chinese should not be  
turned into soldiers, as has been done  
in the case of the Japanese. In fact,  
the process is going on now. And it  
should not take many years, either, to  
proceed from semi-civilization to mili-  
tarism. But what a farce is not the  
labor of "missionaries" in that coun-  
try, if the effect is to make warriors  
out of peaceful pagans.

## AT CRIPPLE CREEK.

The situation in Cripple Creek is, evi-  
dently, not so grave as some of the dis-  
patches have made it appear. The Pu-  
eblo Chieftain of the 25th of this month,  
sums up the case as follows:"In spite of sensational newspaper re-  
ports and a disposition on the part of  
some agitators to make the public be-  
lieve that they were never any more dis-  
tinctly continue very quiet at Cripple  
Creek. The disputed points of the ju-  
risdiction of the executive and the ju-  
dicial branches of the civil government  
are being peacefully and quietly dis-  
cussed and forwarded toward a deter-  
mination, and the mines are gradually  
getting back to work, some with un-  
derstanders, some with imported work-  
men and some with union miners under  
what they term 'fair' conditions.""The conduct of the people at Crip-  
ple Creek and of the union miners gen-  
erally is most conservative and reason-  
able. There is no apparent disposi-  
tion either to resist the military au-  
thorities or to give any basis for the  
charge that the people of the district  
are riotous or lawless. In fact the  
presence of the soldiers seems to have  
fully accomplished the purposes for  
which they were sent to the district,  
and if there were never any more dis-  
tinctly there now is the presence  
of the troops would be utterly un-  
necessary.""As for the war that exists in the  
Denver newspapers and the outages  
perpetrated in the minds of sundry  
trouble makers in various parts of the  
state, these are hardly worth consid-  
eration. In fact, too much of the la-  
bor troubles in this and other states are  
due to the sensational exaggerations  
of those who stir up discord and riot for  
their own selfish purposes."Some folks, particularly eastern, nev-  
er tire of hearing about the West, pro-  
vided what they hear is of the "wild  
and woolly" kind, and that is one rea-  
son why so many sensational tales  
are told from the West. They need  
some fictitious stories of barbarism,  
to appreciate the refined civilization they  
themselves enjoy. The fact, however,  
is that conditions in the West are as  
orderly, as civilized, as refined, as in  
any section of the Republic.Two horses in the two-minute class.  
This is too utterly two.Always beware of false friends and  
woolies in sheep's clothing.Some people will not run for office  
unless they can have a walk-over.Really, General Bell of Colorado talks  
a little too much for a great soldier.Since the census the Philippines, like  
the hairs of the head, are all numbered.Major Delmar has proved that money  
makes the horse go as well as the mare.General Funston has had a second  
son born to him. Will he be a second  
Funston?The Colorado militia finds it goes  
against the grain to be overruled by  
Hay Seeds.When King Edward has completed his  
cabinet he should try his hand at mak-  
ing a platform.Two Frenchmen have gone from  
Paris to Hull, England, in a balloon.  
They had a high old time.Turkey and Bulgaria are both pre-  
paring for war. May they never com-  
plete their preparations.Since he became President, Mr. Roose-  
velt has gained thirty-five pounds. He  
has also gained much experience.If a certain sensational yellow jour-  
nal could be believed, this is the most  
wickedest city in the world!Emperor William says that he likes  
to work. It is easily explained. He  
is his own boss and doesn't have to  
obey the union.General Bell and General Chase, who  
are in charge of the strike situation  
of Colorado, might be called "captains  
of industry."The Sultan wants the American war-  
ships off Beirut withdrawn. While Ad-  
miral Cotton is a modest gentleman, he  
is not of a retiring disposition.A Nebraska man sold his farm and  
all to the Armourdale, Kan., suffer-  
ers. One woman to whom he offered  
five dollars called in the police. Truly  
this was charity with a vengeance.

The gentleman who protests against

the award of the Havemeyer cup for  
the best sugar beets was pretty nearly  
hoisted by his own petard. At his  
game of beetseed he was beat with  
Utah beets.A young woman, a Christian Sci-  
entist, of Los Angeles, insisted that she  
could cure a cow of tuberculosis by  
"mental suggestion" but before she  
could carry her "suggestion" out, the  
inspector condemned the cow and had it  
killed. The young woman undoubtedly  
is a descendant of the old woman who  
kissed her cow, and said there was no  
accounting for tastes.A Redwing, Minn., dispatch says:  
"The state training school here has  
adopted a spanking machine, which su-  
perseded the previous form of punish-  
ment by hand power. The superinten-  
dent reports that it works very satis-  
factorily and can be easily regulated.  
The humiliation of being put on the  
spanking machine has more effect on  
the children than the punish-  
ment, and it is believed this improve-  
ment will add much to the discipline  
of the institution." Really the inventive  
genius goes too far in this case. In old  
fashioned countries the slipper is  
ample for all purposes.

## THE ENGLISH CRISIS.

Kansas City Star.  
As a free trade nation Great Britain  
would be glad to see the commercial  
world disarm by removing its "protec-  
tion" fortifications, but it is not in a  
position to demand it, or even to urge  
it, for Great Britain is already and vol-  
untarily disarmed. Mr. Chamberlain  
would adopt the protective tariff as a  
fighting measure. Once established, the  
empire would have some concessions to  
offer for corresponding concessions.  
But this argument does not make Mr.  
Chamberlain a protectionist in principle.  
With him it is simply a retaliatory  
measure.

## San Francisco Chronicle.

It is evident that the campaign of  
Balfour and Chamberlain will at first  
have to be made along narrow and self-  
ish lines. The appeal in the beginning  
will have to be wholly to the fears of  
the workers in the factories. In this effort  
they will have the efficient aid of manu-  
facturers, who have long since been  
convinced that they cannot withstand  
the dumping process. But the Cobden-  
ites are right in regarding any form of  
protection as an entering wedge which  
will split and destroy free trade. If  
Balfour and Chamberlain succeeded in  
convincing the toilers in the factories  
that protection may be accorded to  
their industries with safety and profit  
it will not take a long experience to  
make them see that the wider its ap-  
plication the greater the benefit to all  
the producing classes of the nation.

## New York World.

Premier Balfour's position is made  
exceedingly precarious by Mr. Cham-  
berlain's resignation. He has committed  
himself to a partial abandonment of  
the present free-trade system, thus  
offending the out-and-out free-traders  
in his cabinet. Like Mr. Ruskin, the  
Duke of Devonshire and Sir Michael  
Hicks-Beach. Yet he has failed to sat-  
isfy Mr. Chamberlain. The general ex-  
pectation in London is that under these  
marathon conditions the Balfour  
ministry must shortly disappear and a  
general election be held.

## Chicago Record-Herald.

There has also been some talk of late  
that Chamberlain was willing to cut  
out certain features from his scheme,  
but the general explosion that has  
just occurred has put an end to rumor  
and dispelled doubt. Balfour proclaims  
himself a Chamberlain man while ac-  
cepting Chamberlain's resignation,  
making this distinction only that if  
there has been any difference between  
them it has been with regard to "the  
practicability of the proposal, which  
would seem to require on the part of  
the colonies a limitation in the all-  
round development of a protective pol-  
ity, and on the part of this country a  
preference in favor of important col-  
onial products."

## Baltimore Sun.

The chief point, however, of Mr. Bal-  
four's pamphlet—which is preliminary  
to the speech he is to deliver Oct. 1—is  
that there is a case not only for inquiry,  
but also for action. Unwise applications  
of the law of free trade have been  
made, he contends—applications and de-  
velopments which Mr. Cobden himself,  
the apostle of free trade, would not  
have sanctioned. The principle, it is  
argued, has been pushed too far, and  
has been held to regardless of new con-  
ditions which called for modifications.  
It will not do, in this view, to worship  
blindly, without considering its prac-  
tical working. Those who refuse even  
to consider the value or injury of the  
dominant policy in its present exagger-  
ated development Mr. Balfour describes  
as merely "foolish," and "their argu-  
ments," he says, "seem little short of  
reckless." The crisis, in fine, is in the  
opinion of the prime minister, is a seri-  
ous one for British trade, and some  
remedial action is imperative.

## New York Mail and Express.

As an apparent result of Mr. Bal-  
four's "open mind," he loses the formal  
adherence of Mr. Chamberlain, who is  
so far committed to a preferential tariff  
with the colonies that the premier's  
willingness to take up a "tariff for ne-  
gotiation" does not suffice, and he for-  
gets for good the support of the out-  
and-out free traders. The Unionist "de-  
bate" seems to be at hand, and a dis-  
astrous by-election, with the national  
resentment at the war office revelations,  
points the way to an early Liberal re-  
turn to power. If he has the physical  
strength, the next Liberal Premier may  
be John Morley. That the Liberal party  
has the issues or the cohesive force to  
remain long in office is doubtful. It  
will come back because the country is  
weary of the long Unionist regime, and  
because it has harkened to the "dear  
lost" appeal to the prejudices of the  
moment. But meanwhile the most  
formidable British statesman will be con-  
ducting a propaganda in which he  
will have the sympathy of the present  
premier, the good will of every colony  
and the support of every man who  
thinks the colonies must be maintained  
and consolidated by something other  
than "the policy of drift."

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The contents of the October Cosmo-  
politan are as follows: "Henry Hud-  
son," by Thomas A. Janvier, "Rising  
Life for Public Entertainment," by C.  
R. Sherlock; "The Handsome Man," by  
Rafford Pyke; "The Meddler," by H.  
K. Vile; "Fossum-Time," a poem, by  
Tom Mason; "Captains of Industry,"  
Orange James Salisbury, Stuyvesant  
Fish; "Lord Thorne's Eldest Son," by  
Samuel MacMann; "Making a Choice  
of a Profession—Civil Engineering," by  
Daniel Willard; "Barlisch of the  
Guard," by Henry Seton Merriman;  
"Morton versus Packard," by Frederick  
Walters; "The Pacification of Being  
Photographed," by Mrs. Wilson Wood-  
row; "The Story of the World's Largest  
Corporation," by James H. Bridge;  
Reviewed by John Brishen Walker;  
"The Staff of Household Employment,"  
by Isabel R. Wallace; "A Story of Matrimony," by Josephine Arthur; "Public  
Taste and the Winter's Drama," by  
Thomas H. Lipton; "The Future  
of International Yacht Racing," by Sir  
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This will be a week of Great Values

— IN —

Autumn's Superb

FLANNELS AND WA