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SALT LAKE CITY, APRIL 17, 1909.

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ANNUAL, Y. M. AND Y. L. M. I. A. CONFERENCE.

The Fourteenth General Annual Conference of the Young men and Young Ladies Mutual Improvement Association of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will be held in Salt Lake City, on Saturday and Sunday, June 19th and 20th, 1909.
All officers and members of the association are requested to be present at all of the meetings of the conference, and a cordial invitation is hereby extended to the Saints generally to attend the meetings to be held in the Tabernacle on Sunday, June 20th, at 10 a. m. and at 2 p. m.
JOSEPH F. SMITH,
HERBERT J. GUNTER,
H. H. ROBERTS,
General Super., Y. M. and Y. L. M. I. A.
MAITHA H. TINGREY,
RUTH M. FOX,
MAY T. NYSTROM,
President, Y. M. and Y. L. M. I. A.

LIFE IN SPACE.

Where did life come from? This is a question with which scientists have grappled from time immemorial. The inspired account says that the earth, obedient to the directing will of the Creator, brought forth grass and herb, and tree, even before the lights in the firmament had fully penetrated the mists surrounding the earth; and that God commanded the waters to bring forth moving creatures, having life; and fowls; and the earth to bring forth living creatures. This is a statement of a fact which ascribes the existence of all that lives, to the creative power of God, but it does not give any information as to the methods employed by the Creator. Possibly science will never penetrate this mystery, except by the aid of revelation, but it has tried to account for the origin of life on earth, in numerous ways.

Linnaeus taught that there are as many different kinds of species as the Creator in the beginning brought forth, and that each has originated its own kind according to the laws of inheritance, so that we have at present no more species than there were from the beginning. Cuvier observed that some species had become extinct through revolutions in nature in recent geological epochs, and that new species had been brought into being by the process of creation. Each new species, he held, was created anew.

Some of the ancients discarded the belief in a Creator and held that lower organisms originated spontaneously, and that the higher are evolutionary from the lower. They thought that certain organisms developed in putrid mass, for instance, without any living germ having been infused into it. But it was demonstrated that this theory was a fallacy. It is now generally admitted that there is no "spontaneous generation." Huxley at one time believed he had found at the bottom of the sea an organism that had originated from inorganic matter, and from which all other organisms might have evolved; but further research disclosed the fact that this primordial ooze was merely geyser precipitated by alcohol.

Life, it has been suggested, might have originated in the interior, incandescent mass of the earth. Or, it might be the result of certain chemical combinations. Still, Lord Kelvin's view is the only one that has been supported by scientific research. He says: "A very ancient speculation, still clinging to by many naturalists, is much so that I have a choice of modern terms to quote in expressing it, supposes that, under meteorological conditions very different from the present, dead matter may have run together or crystallized or fermented into 'germs of life' or 'organic cells' or 'protoplasm.' But science brings a vast mass of inductive evidence against this hypothesis of spontaneous generation. Dead matter cannot become living without coming under the influence of matter previously alive." The necessity of finding some other explanation is therefore suggested. And now scientists are considering the possibility of intercommunication between the worlds, and world systems in space, to the extent of the emanation of living organisms from one globe to another.

According to Arrhenius, there are living organisms so small that the radiation pressure of the sun forces them out into space where they may encounter planets and give rise to life, under favorable conditions. He calculated that a grain propelled by solar radiation would require only twenty days for its journey from the earth to the orbit of Jupiter in eighty days, and Neptune in fourteen months. Neither the sun light, nor the extreme cold in space would kill all the germs, as has been proved by reliable experiments, since all chemical processes proceed at a very slow rate at extremely low temperatures. "It is probable," Prof. Arrhenius says, "that germs or the smallest organisms known to us are continually being carried away from the earth and the other planets upon which they exist. As seeds in general, so most of these spores, thus carried away, will in doubt meet death in the cold infinite space of the universe. Yet a small number of spores will fall on some other world, and may there be

able to spread life if conditions be suitable. In many cases conditions will not be suitable. Occasionally, however, the spores will fall on favorable soil." What wonderful views of the infinite this theory opens up to the human mind!
Much at one time used to speculate upon the origin of matter but since it was demonstrated that matter is indestructible and only changes form, the question of its origin was answered by the statement that it is eternal; which is true philosophy. Nor is man any longer inquiring into the origin of the energy of motion, it being accepted as truth that energy is eternal. Now science is inclined to the view that life, too, is eternal, and that the seed of life may be transferred from world to world. Science, it seems to us, is slowly comprehending the truth that the Lord first created all things in heaven, "where they were naturally upon the face of the earth." (Pearl of Great Price, page 11.) It will, in time, come to recognize also the peculiar position of man on the earth, as made in the image and likeness of the Creator, endowed with powers far superior to those possessed by any other living earthly being and holding dominion, by a divine mandate, over all that exists on earth. The recognition of the fact that life is eternal is a long step in advance of old theories.

The following from the Doctrine and Covenants may be considered in connection with this interesting subject. The Lord saith: "through the Prophet Joseph: 'By the power of my Spirit created I them, yea, all things both spiritual and temporal; firstly, spiritual—and secondly, temporal; and again, firstly, temporal—and secondly, spiritual, which is the last of my work; Speaking unto you that you may naturally understand, but unto myself my works have no end, neither beginning.' (Doctrine and Covenants, Sec. 29, 31-33.)"

THE PEACE CONGRESS.
The preliminary program of the Second National Peace congress, which will be held in Chicago from May 3-5, this year, shows that a number of prominent men have been invited to take part in the proceedings. Among these are Rev. Edward Everett Hale, President David Starr Jordan, Hon. John Barrett, Mr. Samuel Compers, Hon. John W. Foster, Hon. W. J. Bryan, President Charles W. Eliot, Hon. Elihu Root, and several foreign ambassadors.

Mr. R. L. Melendy, secretary of the Congress, in a private letter, says that "from the responses that are coming to our invitation, the indications are that we shall have a great congress, and it seems to be the sense of those who are most interested in the movement, that the resolutions, adopted by this congress shall place the movement on a new basis in the future."
Our secretary of war, J. M. Dickinson, will preside over this gathering and deliver the opening address. He has been to war, himself, and knows by experience what it is. "War is a conflagration," he said in a recent address, "and every respectable statesman today has been appointed a fireman." The very fact that this congress will be presided over by a secretary of war will mark it as unique in the history of peace congresses.

The peace question is at present the most important before the world. It is not a question of sentiment, but one that involves the very existence of civilization. Militarism is resting upon the nations as a crushing burden. German naval experts are plunging the country into a bottomless pit of debt, and the taxes are increasing. If the policy is continued the country will finally find itself under the necessity of engaging in a war of land-grabbing in order to keep the people at home from revolting. British statesmen are also building Dreadnoughts, at about \$10,000,000 a piece, while pauperism and misery are increasing beyond the power of the state to cope with them, even though old-age pensions have been established by law. How long can the nations continue, before starvation will drive the masses to revolt? That is the question before the world. It is one that must be solved by a practicable plan for disarmament and international arbitration.

PROPOSED INCOME TAX.
The question of taxation is one of the most difficult to deal with. It is necessary that the state should have revenue to defray its immense expenses, but those upon whom the responsibility rests of deciding the most equitable and least oppressive method of procuring that revenue have before them a very intricate problem. Generally it is impossible to please everybody, and this is especially true of the framers of revenue laws. All such laws are, necessarily imperfect, but in the opinion of many a taxation of income is the most equitable form that has ever been put into practice.
Lands are taxed, but they frequently yield nothing; buildings are taxed though they stand empty; capital is taxed though it lies idle; food and clothing are taxed, though these the poor must purchase and use as well as those who can afford to pay additional prices on these commodities.
But to tax a person's income requires him to pay only on what he has added to his resources. Moreover, it permits him to pay at a time that is most convenient, and to pay in exact proportion to that which he is receiving.
When Senator Bailey introduced in the Senate on Thursday an income tax amendment to the tariff bill, providing for a straight tax of 3 per cent on all incomes above \$2,000 a year, he fortified his position by making the sensible declaration that he did not introduce his amendment because he desired to tax property, but because he preferred "to tax the income of prosperous people rather than to place it upon the backs and upon the appetites of people who at best are doing none too well."

The Bailey amendment exempts all incomes from federal, state, county and municipal securities, salaries of all state officers and incomes of corporations below \$5,000. The former law on this subject provided for a tax of 3

per cent on incomes of \$4,000 and upwards.
It will be remembered that a former attempt to tax that part of yearly incomes above \$4,000 was declared unconstitutional by a majority of the Supreme Court of the United States.
Mr. Bailey's income tax amendment differs from the former bill in minor particulars. It raises the amount of a yearly income to remain untaxed from \$4,000 to \$5,000 and increases the rate of the tax on whatever is above \$5,000 from 2 to 3 per cent. Thus a person receiving \$5,000 a year or less would pay no income tax, but on whatever he received in excess of \$5,000 per year would be taxed 3 per cent.

The effect of this proposed amendment to the tariff bill is to challenge the former decision of the Supreme Court. Mr. Bailey says he is convinced that his proposal is not in contravention of the Constitution, and he further believes that a majority of the court erred in that decision.
It is known that President Taft favors the income tax. He several times advocated it during the campaign.

FUTURE OF LABOR.

Andrew Carnegie's views on the future of labor are set forth in an article in the March number of the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*. The entire number, containing 200 pages, is devoted to Labor and Wages, and Mr. Carnegie's contribution is but one of many valuable papers on that important subject.
Mr. Carnegie holds that the solution of the labor problem is to admit the employee to a share of the profits. "Every employee a shareholder," he says, would prevent most of the disputes between capital and labor, and this chiefly because of the feeling of nullity which would be created, now, almost generally lacking. "To effect this," he adds, "every corporation could well afford to sell shares to its saving workmen, giving preference in repayment at cost as a first charge in case of disaster, just as present laws provide first for the mechanic's lien and for home-tenant exemption."

It seems that this view has been adopted by the Steel corporation and that it guarantees the men against loss. Nearly one hundred thousand workmen will soon be shareholders in this corporation. Many have only one share, but they are part owners and have a right to vote and they share in the profits. This, Mr. Carnegie holds, is but a beginning of the development for the uplift of the laboring classes.
The well known multi-millionaire evidently believes in co-operation as a way out of the difficulties of labor troubles. That is the doctrine that has been taught by the Latter-day Saints since the beginning of this dispensation. Only, they hold that in order to make any reform of the system effective there must first be a reform of the heart. Both employers and employees must learn the lessons of the Gospel that places all men on an equal plane before God. When men realize that fact, there will be no trouble in finding the right system under which to live and to work. In the Gospel will be found the solution of poverty and the distribution of wealth, as well as of responsibility and every other question of human importance. And when the Gospel shall have brought the kingdoms of this earth under the scepter of the King of kings, then no one will want the necessities of life, if he is willing to gather his share of honey to the common hive.

And this is no idle dream of a visionary. To bring it about the Lord has established His Church upon the earth. Through the principles proclaimed by His inspired messengers the world will gradually be redeemed both spiritually and temporally, but spiritually first.
That is the proper beginning. Without spiritual regeneration, temporal reforms will fall every time.

ONE OBSTACLE.
President Charles W. Eliot, speaking of obstacles to civic improvements hits the nail on the head when he says: "wastefulness in municipal expenditure is one of the great impediments. A city government, he says, which habitually pays 10¢ for 5¢ worth of work or supplies cannot make public improvements."
President Eliot points to Houston, under a commission government, as an illustration of what a business government can do. The city of Houston has been able to build four large schoolhouses out of the receipts of the year and to build many miles of new streets provided with sewers and lights, without asking anything from the citizens, except that they build grandiose sidewalks provided with curbstones about their premises. The commission government has been able to do this because it pays only one dollar for one dollar's worth of work or supplies.
Contrast this with the management of the affairs of our City. Here, notwithstanding the indebtedness into which the City has been plunged with almost criminal recklessness, there is no money available for the paving of street intersections. Every cent of the taxes, broadly speaking, is used for office holders and party employees, and special taxes are levied for every little bit of improvement. And the worst of it is that the people are not getting full value for their money, specially levied, as can be demonstrated by the paving of several streets.
No wonder if the taxpayers are getting sick and tired of party manipulation of municipal affairs.

HIGH PRICES.
The high wheat prices are accounted for, first by a shortage in the world's supply, due to a series of deficient harvests in foreign lands, in unfavorable prospects of the new wheat crop in this country, and lastly in the accumulation of about 25,000,000 bushels with-drawn from the market by Chicago speculators for the purpose of forcing the price up.
According to the New York Evening Post, the whole wheat yield for the entire world which averaged 3,380,000,000 bushels in the years 1895 and 1896, declined to an average of 3,157,000,000 bushels in 1907 and 1908. On the first

of this month the estimated stock of wheat in the granaries of the world was 141,700,000 bushels, against 148,900,000 on April 1, 1908. This, together with the unfavorable reports concerning the growing crop, explains why prices are high and why the laborer finds living now as high as during the tidal wave of prosperity.
Short crops owing to unfavorable weather conditions have been remedied by man. But there ought to be legal protection against gambling in food stuffs and manipulation of the market to force the prices on the necessities of life up in large proportion to the increase of population. It has been observed that prohibitive prices on the necessities of life obtain in many of our cities for the simple reason that the agricultural districts are not developed in proportion to the urban growth, and the same is true with regard to the world situation. The less agriculture holds pace with the growth of the population, there will be scarcity of food.

A man of ideas never says he is a crank.
The oldest of the jokes the easier it is to crack.
The friends of the tariff always revise it upwards.
A too familiar slap on the back affronts a man.
Good intentions, like the good generally, die young.
To keep from going down hill is an uphill business.
At times buyers are sold as well as the things they buy.
Some planted trees for posterity, others for publication.
If not very careful the Sultan may be hoisted with his own petard.
When you take a man's advice it isn't necessary to act upon it.
All the protection that homery needs is elegant shoes and fine skirts.
Be a hero in the strife but be sure the strife is worthy of heroic effort.
The opening of the baseball season means the open season for baseball umpires.

When Colonel Roosevelt put off at Aden did they sing him the songs of Araby?
Getting along well in years does not necessarily mean getting along well in the world.
Uncle Sam has succeeded in most of factually checkmating Castro. For him the game is up.
If the Sultan were not standing on the Turkish constitution, how could he be jumping on it?
In getting in on the ground floor be careful that some one does not dig a cellar under you.
It is a very poor game that isn't worth the kind of candle one gets from the grocers these days.
It is by no means uncertain that the Turkish chamber of deputies may become a chamber of horrors.
Oil has been discovered on the shores of the Red sea. Should its waters become troubled the means are at hand to calm them.

The "U" was whitewashed yesterday. Contrary to the general rule, a whitewashing always enhances the "U's" appearance and reputation.
It will be hard to bring the various departments of the government into closer relations, Washington being a City of Magnificent Distances.
Senator Bailey proposes to give the United States supreme court a chance to set itself right on the income tax question. How considerate of the Senator.
Why is it that so many members of the Cabinet feel that they must sound the praises of a great navy as the greatest guarantee of peace? Do they speak as authorities or as echoes?

A Chicago coal magnate says that the talk about smoke being a curse is all nonsense, on the contrary it is a blessing. If that is so, then Chicago is more blessed than any other city in the Union, unless it be Pittsburgh.
THE REFERENDUM.
Prof. A. V. Dicey, of Oxford University, is desirous to see a referendum come into being which will give the people the moderate opinion of the nation. The referendum would do it. Single questions are never put before the country. Totally different questions are brought before the electors and they are so muddled that it is hardly possible for a clear-headed man to give a clear answer. If a general election were held today, the electors would vote for one or two voters that the whole issue was home rule by another set that it was free trade, and by a third set that it was votes for women. Even another set would say the whole question was one of persons.

FREEDOM IN SLAVERY.
That certain woman who is asking a divorce because her husband's party makes her a slave comes to no more than another proof of the essential subjectivity of the conditions we call slavery. We are all slaves, except as it is our nature to be free. Right is free and no amount of legislation, though it should be with the high sanction of the world, can strike off the fetters which some freemen wear.
Gouth Lovelace, in prison, to his Althea.
If I have freedom in my love,
And in my soul am free,
Angels alone that soar above
Enjoy such liberty.

And the kitchen of a modern flat is not so much worse than a prison of the seventeenth century that the principle does not still hold good.

GATHERED ON THE BATTLEFIELD OF THOUGHT

How Police System Is Perverted.
The police system, which on the assassination of a police officer brings into court innocent and law-abiding laborers, is calculated to produce just such an effect. Needless clubbing and other brutality have this effect. This attitude of hostility is natural for the small merchant who is not protected against criminal blackmail, and for the Italian laborer, who in despair of such police protection as he has enjoyed in his own country, arms himself with knife or revolver, only to find that this is more certain to be punished than the black hand outrage against which it is intended to be a protection. Unjustified arrest, threats, torture, protection of criminals for pay, and other prerogatives of the police power, are on a par with the crime-making prison, and the disease-breeding hospital.—Edward T. Devine in *The Survey* for April.

Wonderful The last achievement of the human mind is the invention of the modern surgical operation. The ingenious surgeon Loxer was reported to have performed a most remarkable operation on a patient, through disease or accident, who had lost his nose. A new nose can be made for him. This is a very ancient operation. The new nose is usually made by cutting a flap from the forehead, leaving it attached by a footstalk between the eyebrows. This flap is then twisted on its footstalk and sewed in place. But it has serious disadvantages. Sometimes the twist in the footstalk is too tight; the skin becomes gangrenous, and the flap becomes gangrenous. In that case not only has the patient lost his nose, but he is left with a face disfigured by a great scar in the middle of his forehead. Even if the attempt to give him a new nose succeeds, the scar on the forehead always tells the story, and moreover the new nose, having no bone, is flabby and unsightly. Loxer records a case which is not only surprising, but one may say also amusing. Having a patient requiring a new nose, and having amputated a leg for some disease, he did not involve the thigh bone, he took a bit of the lower end of this thigh bone, whittled it into the shape of a nose, and bored out two nostrils in it. He then made an incision in the skin of the forehead of the patient, bisected the skin to some extent from the underlying muscles, placed the new bony nose under the skin, and closed the wound. After three months, when the skin of the forehead had become firmly attached to the new nose, which was only a temporary tenant of his forehead, the skin and the new bony nose were cut out in one piece and transplanted to the face. This gave the patient a good, firm, bony nose, which at the same time was covered with the healthy skin of the forehead, and avoided any disfiguring scar on the forehead.—Dr. W. W. Keen, in *Harper's Magazine* for April.

Foodism Sarah Bernhardt has in holiday said of us that "Americans do not know how to celebrate a day in their own honor." A remark which is quite true, more's the pity, and any one who has traveled abroad (even those who have not) will find it so. Americans must admit that even though they do not know how to celebrate a day in their own honor, they do know how to celebrate a day in the honor of a foreigner. With the single exception of Making Day, when the whole of England went mad with riotous, drunken joy over the relief of its distant post, it is difficult to recall an instance, among civilized nations, without which the celebration of a country several times every year. While others rejoice sanely and moderately over the relief of their distant post, we observe our holidays in a mad, hurrah spirit which seems a huge Bismarckian echo of that celebrated hymn of Uncle Joe Cannon: "The country is a hell of a success!" Regarding fete days abroad, Paris celebrates its great anniversary, July 14th, with decorations, with military reviews and public contests, with splendid displays of fireworks from its available stores, with free madmen for children at its municipal halls, and with operatic and theatrical entertainments for grown-ups. There is a kermess feeling in the air, and after seven o'clock in the evening dancing is

general along the streets and boulevards, which are resplendent with lanterns and colored globes. As for the fete d'Alsace, which resounds with rich, patriotic melodies, for Germany sings with as much enthusiasm as France, (throws into her dances, Norway and Denmark combine charity with holiday glee, and children's days and commemorative funds are part of their national observances. As for Scotland, it celebrates its day of patriotism, Aug. 1, with a fervor deep and silent and almost stern, which is as appealing as it is inspiring. But we Americans, even when abroad on our state days, are not apparently influenced by the surrounding sanity and order. An instance of this was afforded last July when a number of Americans in Berlin celebrated the Fourth with a prize fight. A prize fight in Berlin, where such things are absolutely under the ban, and where prize fights held this one was given only after representations had been made that prize-fighting was an American institution, and that it was thus that we habitually honored the glorious memory of our Revolutionary heroes.—Mrs. Isaac L. Rice in the April Forum.

Liquor One great question these latter years is the labor question. Why have strikes in demand for reasonable concessions so often failed? Because the laboring men have cut off their own arm of power by taking on the domination of the saloon. It is not the saloon who drink and who strike, but the saloon who strike and who drink. The strong arm of public sentiment, which is the greatest power the strikers have in their favor, the liquor business, labor gets least returns of all industries and capital gets most. In some manufactures 24 per cent goes to labor, but in the liquor business it is never higher than 5 per cent.—Aaron S. Watkins.

Looking We shall probably see for New considerable increase of Citizens. Immigration in the spring. Calabria and Sicily will doubtless send us an army of refugees from the earthquake region, and if business keeps on improving the influx from all sources is likely to be greater than that of last year. In 1907 we got 1,253,000 immigrants in 1908, 752,579; and these figures were offset by a strong human current running from our ports back to Europe. Out of last year's total, Austria-Hungary sent 165,000; Italy, including Sicily, 125,000; the Russian Empire and Finland, 116,000; over three-fifths of the total hailed from the eastern half of the world, and eastern Europe. There is a prospect of a Russian emigration of a higher quality than we have had heretofore, from the reformer and his army of revolutionists class—discouraged patriots, such somewhat as came here from Germany—Carl Schurz among them—after the troubles of 1848. It has often been said that that suppressed revolution gave us the very pick of Germany. Now if we are to get the chosen host of Russia it will be a considerable relief to the keepers of our gates, after Russia can ill spare them to us.—Harper's Weekly.

Source of The annual fall of rain upon the surface of the United States is about two hundred trillion cubic feet, a figure which sounds very impressive. This rainfall ultimately will be the source of all our power, just as it is now one of our vital resources without which we could not work and live upon it. If all the energy of all the falling water throughout the country could be utilized it would amount to three million horse power. This, of course, is impossible in the present state of our knowledge and invention, and this figure for present purposes is wholly theoretical. According to the most careful estimate that has been made, the volume of water-power immediately available is thirty million horse-power, or just about sufficient for the present mechanical needs of the country. By the extensive development of streams through the use of dams and reservoirs it is calculated that this amount may be increased ultimately to one hundred and fifty million horse-power. We have, then, the two figures of thirty million and one hundred and fifty

million horse-power available, the latter being the amount of water-power available ultimately. Let us assume for the moment that the power represented by the former of these two figures is brought under the control of a single combination of brains and skill. What a magnificent domain its direction will rule over! Or, deciding that illuminates street, or deciding every yard of cloth that is woven, every factory wheel that turns, every furnace that glows, and every mine that increases. Even the production of other waterpower will not affect them, for the cost of such power developed under relatively unfavorable conditions, still is as much greater as to afford them a safe and handsome margin of profit. Most modern imperial industries, however, ever erected, it is not in human nature to possess this sort of command and to hold the front its exercise. Holding the mastery of the industries, the land within their control they will seek to let monopoly rule with their authority. Who will feed the enormous hungry?—From *The Giant Trust of the Future*, by Earl Mayo, in the February Metropolitan Magazine.

Reading saints is a surprised approach. One's first impression is of Of Saints. Seniors of how long have they lived? How long have they been active, how matter-of-fact and efficient their lives were; the second is the time and the effort they made, the deliberate and set struggle they made to prepare themselves for the life eternal in the midst of the human temptations. And it was this, this power they gained to see life in perspective, to peer over the edges of the world, where its fringes catch on to eternity, where they have the courage and the strength to peer into the life which, after all, are saintliness. It is a modern tendency to desire, even to look for, the fruits of the spirit without undergoing the preliminary culture. It was a truer and nobler instinct of an earlier religious fervor to know that great prizes mean great trials, and great results require great preparation. The beginning of the saints' lives was not the working of miracles, healing and helping, up to the building, the beginning of the holiness, the discouragement of the wrestling, the unshaken terror from which peace and power emerged. They had entered into the world, alone with Him, losing no fair opportunity of negotiating with Him, and making great account of not quitting Him, since if men gladly receive their thoughts somewhat else, and not not esteem Him, it is little wonder that they should become numb and unconscious of that eternal life that flows about the temporal.—Harper's Weekly.

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