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THE WOE OF IRELAND.

No other condition has given to communities more decided and distinguishing characteristics than the ownership of their own homes and lands.

Nearly 100 years ago, when Andrew Young, a keen and accurate observer, traveled through Scotland, he described the large majority of the people as shiftless and "inordinately lazy." In those days the Scottish peasantry lived on farms rented from absentee landlords. Today it would make almost anyone laugh to hear Scotchmen characterized as lazy or shiftless.

It is the same with Ireland, a land that has produced many of the most distinguished men of modern times, including many noted Irish-Americans. At home the masses of the people are oppressed by a poverty that is not relieved by the hope of ownership of the lands they cultivate or of the houses in which they live. The result is inevitable.

Recent issues of the Irish nationalist paper, Sinn Fein, disclose the fact that the old grievance of Ireland against British rule has been somewhat intensified in recent years, chiefly on account of the depopulation of the interior agricultural lands.

That paper points with renewed emphasis to the fact that cattle now graze over extensive areas of Irish land that once bore a thriving population, but is now practically bereft of inhabitants. In the neighborhood of Cork, the traveler of today will pass miles of land without a habitation, while large spaces are covered only with gorse and heather, "interspersed with fields never reclaimed from the primitive rocks and boulders that stud them as thickly as do blackberries the roadside hedges." This, together with long areas of bogland, of prehistoric date, make a disheartening picture. The traveler ceases to wonder why successive generations of peasantry have turned away from working bone and tissue into land for the improvement of which its owners will do nothing.

A recent survey indicates that much of the best land lies idle within the interior of Cork, Clare, Waterford, Limerick, Meath, and other counties. This land seems to be entirely in the hands of cattle-grazers, renting it from the landlords, who thus secure a revenue independent of tenant farmers.

In Ireland, writes Mary Twombly, a recent visitor to that land, "you see people who are able to control their own destinies, and within a stone's throw of these may be found people of the same lineage so steeped in the hopelessness of accepted poverty that they have ceased to regard themselves as entitled to any rights as individuals, and who are apparently unaware of the squalor in which they exist."

The poverty which this lady describes is confined, however, mainly to the slums and the cities. In the country districts, the people are more comfortable and hopeful; and their uniform declaration is to the effect that the country is not only in much better condition than it has ever been before, but that it is constantly improving. During the last twenty years the land has been coming into the hands of the occupiers of it, as a result, chiefly, of the land purchase enactment of many years ago. In the south and southwestern parts more especially, wherever the land is of least value the landlords are selling it, while in the interior of the country, where the richest land lies, it is in the hands of graziers.

This turning of agricultural into grazing lands is a condition that seems greatly to dishearten the Irish peasantry. They regard the situation in the light of placing cattle above men, while the land itself is being emptied of its people.

The writer just quoted declares that the pressure being brought to bear upon the people to keep them from emigrating is great. "The priests seem to be doing all possible to dissuade the people from leaving home, and at every turn the present industrial conditions in America are discussed and the number of working people returning to Europe commented upon." The Sinn Fein party, which has a large following among the younger people, takes the curious stand that the consumption of tea, the most highly taxed import, is responsible for a great deal of the increasing burden of indirect taxation; and argues in addition that tea is ruining the health of many people, who make it almost their sole beverage and so depend largely upon its false stimulus, instead of proper food.

The Sinn Fein paper shows that Sweden, which supports a court, maintains an army and navy, a ministerial corps, and an educational system of its own choosing, does all this at a cost of \$200,000,000 less than that of Ireland. Denmark's present taxation is but \$14,000,000; Ireland's latest is \$29,621,000. Norway's is smallest of all—nearly \$23,000,000 less than that of Ireland.

The prospect of an increase in Irish taxes, which were raised \$131,000 last year and threaten an increase of \$40,000 more this year is particularly odious to Sinn Fein, the radical nature of whose utterances may be judged from the following extract:

"We pay for 12,000 alleged policemen in Ireland a tax of \$1,500,000 while for educating 600,000 boys and girls we pay \$100,000 less. We are compelled to pay more to maintain one constabulary man to bludgeon us than we are permitted to spend on educating fifty boys and girls. There is nothing like it to be

found in any other civilized or semi-civilized part of the earth. Ireland, under a friendly British government, with a party of eighty men fighting their battles on the floor of the House, is a spectacle which may move a foreigner to natural laughter, but must move an Irishman with his eyes open to natural shame."

Here in Utah where home owning is nearly universal, and land owning on a small scale is not uncommon, the people cannot realize the immense advantage which they enjoy over those who live in houses or who work farms possessed by landlords who are absent from the country.

CHURCH RULE NOT A QUESTION.

A gentleman has sent an identical note to the daily papers of this City, criticizing in a sarcastic manner an editorial in a morning contemporary. He signs his effort "your sincere friend for honest church rule."

This is, of course, meant to be a clincher, but it is not. It is rather an opening through which utter ignorance of the real situation in Utah is revealed. If the question were of the political supremacy of a church in the state, the "News" would be the first to oppose any such claim, or pretension, even on the part of the Church it has the honor of representing. No one expects special privileges for any church, or church members. The Latter-day Saints do not ask for any favor for their Church. They only ask for equal opportunities for all citizens, without favor or discrimination on account of church affiliation.

The opposition has succeeded in befuddling the minds of its followers to this fact, and made them believe they are resisting church encroachment upon the domain of the state. In this belief they are as honest as was the poor woman who laboriously dragged her faggots to the burning pile upon which Huss was sacrificed, in the belief that she was serving God in the war upon the heretics. But they are just as mistaken as that old woman was. They are adding the Tribune gang in perverting politics into an engine of persecution.

The Tribune aim is to disfranchise every member of the Church. This is proved by the plan of attack upon Senator Smoot. That plan comprised charges so broad that if they had been entertained, his expulsion could have been followed up by a similar attack upon Congressman Howell. And if the House had taken the action hoped for by anti-Mormons, no Church member would have had the slightest chance of representing Utah in Congress. Judge King, or Hon. James H. Moyle, or Hon. L. R. Martineau would be barred, just as well as the Senator upon which the first assault was made. Church members could have been excluded from every office in the state, and from every privilege of American citizenship, as the Tribune has advocated many a time.

That general disfranchisement was the aim of the crusade is proved by the fact that Dubois' followers attempted to oust Judge Budge from office, because of his church membership. It is proved by the demand of the Tribune that all Church members be dismissed from the police force, as "spies." It is proved by the brutal dictum of "American" contractors who fatten on public taxes, that no "Mormon" need apply for work. It is proved by boycott and acts of petty tyranny by City Councilmen, and by the public declaration enthusiastically applauded by an "American" convention, that as soon as the party has the power to do so, it will send the authorities of the Church, guilty or not guilty, to prison or into exile.

That is the real contention in Utah. Shall the people rule? Shall there be equality for all, or shall a disgruntled politician rob the people of their Constitutional privileges, in order that he may have the control of the offices and the taxes of the people? That is the question. Do not be deceived. Do not drag your faggots to the pile saturated by the oil of persecution, in the belief that you are serving the cause of freedom, when, by so doing, you are only serving unscrupulous conspirators. The people will not rule, if those conspirators triumph. Persecution does not pay. Those who kindle the fire and fan the flames are the enemies of the state.

CHICAGO AND HERE.

Chicago has a reputation for vile resorts, but not long ago a judge of that city imposed a fine of \$2,500 and a sentence of two years' imprisonment for having harbored an alien woman, for immoral purposes. The sentence, it is said, brought panic to the traffickers in women. Heretofore they have merely smiled in state cases, which usually resulted in fines that easily were paid from the profits of their degradation. Incarceration in a government prison is considered a far more serious fate.

Other individuals, charged with renting buildings for immoral purposes, have recently been hauled into court and received heavy sentences. In this City things are different. Here respectable citizens, we understand, invest money in a "red light" district, where, it is understood, the laws can be transgressed with the knowledge and consent of the City authorities. Here the proposition is to form a regular brothel trust under the supervision of the police, though the laws make it a serious offense. Here it is proposed to put before the young people a notorious example of law-defiance and contempt of authority, by the officers elected to maintain the law in the interest of public morals.

The crowd that is responsible for this iniquity in the City are also clamoring for control of the County.

TOO POOR TO SERVE.

Rev. Alexander Mann, of Boston, has, according to the Cleveland Leader, declined to accept the position of a bishop of Washington, on the ground that he is too poor to fill the office.

The salary is only, it seems, \$5,000 and that sum does not pay the wages of the servants in the episcopal palace.

there. Bishop Satterlee, the former incumbent, is said to have had an income of \$50,000, and this was none too big for the drain upon it, we are told.

This is strange reading to church members who have no hierarchy but are accustomed to seeing their bishops work for a living in whatever calling is theirs. It reminds us of the fact that custom has brought about a condition of affairs in some churches, that the social side of a bishop's work dwarfs his religious activities. He must entertain like an ambassador and come into competition in this social way with the moneybags of the land who flock to Washington to buy their way into society, or, rather, to cut into it with a silver knife and fork. It is not necessary to be an infidel to find material for sincere regret in such a worldly situation. It is a radical departure from the Apostolic conditions.

LET THE LAW ACT.

Is it not time that college faculties made up their minds to act like men whenever a case of "hazing" arises and is proved among their students? Is it not time that students made up their minds to be men instead of cowards in the matter of a crowd assaulting a single fellow-student and perhaps maiming him for life?

A dispatch from Los Angeles contains the announcement that two students of the Polytechnic High school have been suspended and three others are in danger of sharing the same fate today because they had branded the foreheads of two students of the Los Angeles High school with nitrate of silver during the initiation ceremonies of the Kappa Delta fraternity, a forbidden high school secret society.

The details of the affair are that two students, Lusk and Rouse were stripped and thrown into the lake. They were taken to a vacant field, where they were bound with wire shackles, branded upon the forehead and left to shift for themselves. They were finally able to free themselves sufficiently to make their way to a neighboring house, where they secured help in removing the wires which bound them.

And so the faculty decided to "suspend" the students guilty of this hazing. The telegram relates further that on Lusk's forehead the letters "K. D." were branded. On Rouse's forehead were the figures "09." Ugly red scars were made but it is not believed they will be permanently disfigured.

But whether or not the boys assaulted will be permanently disfigured, the important thing is that an example shall be made of the cowardly and brutal assaults. "Suspension" alone for such an offense is merely farcical. The criminal law should be promptly invoked and should impartially take its course.

The conduct of college and high school students in this matter of hazing is little short of a national disgrace. The crimes perpetrated under the name of hazing should not be tolerated; nor their authors shielded from the consequences of their own willful, deliberate, and usually unfair and cowardly actions.

GOOD BUSINESS PHILOSOPHY.

"Thoughts on Business," is the title of a new volume by Valdo Pondray Warren and published by Forbes & Co., Chicago. The first series of "Thoughts on Business" was received with great favor by the American public. And this second series is in every respect equal to its predecessor. It is written in a terse, forcible style, that makes an impression on the reader, and the "thoughts" presented are gems. The volume treats on self-improvement; with the manager; buying and selling; developing the workers; types; policies; observations; etc. Perhaps no better index to the work can be given in a few lines than the following quotation from the preface: "Think often of immortality and its transcendent meaning. Stretch out your thought to grasp an idea of constellations and eternity, and yet be humble enough to learn a lesson from the ant beneath your feet. Weave a noble spirit into your work, and search for the meanings of life, that you may have them to express. Make a place in your heart for poetry, music, literature, art, philosophy, science, and religion. Shun evil of every kind and degree—not through fear of punishment, but because you love truth and right. Acknowledge the supremacy of the immortal, mortal, and spiritual, over the material, immortal and erroneous. Have faith in the grandest conception of life you dream of, and rest assured that God has planned one even better. Shake off the chains of ignorance and selfishness which for centuries have enthralled mankind, and resolve to live the life that can be and should be. Be pure-minded and avoid false modesty. And, above all, work. Work for love of the work. Work because you see things that ought to be done, and because you love to see the advancement of every good thing."

Such are the "thoughts" presented by this author. Such are the principles that underlie his suggestions. Some will consider them foreign to business. They may be to some business. But the Christian business man should be able to bring to his work both poetry and religion, as well as philosophy and love. He should be able to live on a high plane even in his office, or workshop.

By their votes ye shall know them.

An apologist's honeyed words sometimes have a sting.

A "clean sweep" doesn't always get rid of the rubbish.

A man may wear a green hat and still not be a greenhorn.

Laurier's majority was somewhat reduced but still it was Liberal.

Mr. Taft feels confident that he will be the judge of the election.

A great many political canvasses

have most lurid pictures painted on them.

Not a single "Iowa idea" has shown up during the lowa campaign.

The "palatial home" generally is more of a show place than a home.

A panicky condition of mind is always a foolish condition of mind.

Actions speak louder than words and megaphones louder than either.

Let not the facing of the fiery country pumpkin frighten you this night.

If voting for prosperity would bring it, people would be voting most of the time.

At last the worm has turned. Speaker Cannon has trained his guns on the Methodists.

Mr. Gompers is to speak in New York and reply to the President's strictures on him.

The uplift that the farmer is most interested in is the uplift of prices of farm products.

The Duke of the Abruzzi may yet say, "I sighed as a lover and obeyed as a son."

When a man gets "all worked up" he should go out and work until he feels all run down.

Every time that Standard Oil is poured upon the political waters they become more turbulent.

For weeks everybody has been analyzing the political situation. Tuesday it will be synthesized.

Following precedent, tonight will be a night of terror. For the boys it will be fun but to the old folks it will be awful.

Samuel Johnson did far more writing and talking than Noah Webster though he was a man of much fewer words.

Few men have ever possessed greater capacity for making mountains out of mole hills than Mr. William Randolph Hearst.

John D. Rockefeller says that he will support Judge Taft. He is rich enough to support all the other presidential candidates, also.

Thursday, November 26, will be the official day of thanksgiving, but Tuesday, November 4, will be the real day of thanksgiving.

The Sultan of Turkey buys his shirts in Paris and only pays eight dollars a dozen for them. He must watch the bargain sales closely.

Walter Wellman, the man who didn't discover the north pole, says it is a campaign of kicking. Yes, and the kicking was started by that "most famous trick mule in the world."

In Boston a wife recently secured a divorce on the ground that a rival in the affections of the husband had crowded her aside. This rival is the automobile, the wife alleging that since the husband "had gone in for motor cars he had been unbearable at home." And the judge, convinced by this unusual plea and evidently satisfied there was no hope for reconciliation, gave the woman the favor she asked. Another ground for divorce has been found. Now some women may get divorce because their husbands are too poor to supply automobiles; others, because they have too much money to spend on that kind of luxury.

INDEX OF TIDE.

Indianapolis Correspondence Boston Transcript.

Marion county, which includes about 20,000 people, in addition to this city, votes by machine, and its decision on the presidential contest should be known a few minutes after 7 o'clock, Eastern time, on November 3. Few isolated returns early in the evening should be more illuminating than these. An experienced Republican editor of Southern Indiana expects to know how the country has gone as soon as he hears the Marion county returns; from them, he thinks that he can tell how the State has gone, and Indiana, he says, always goes as does New York, and, furthermore, which is nearer the fact, he says, Indiana is always found on the winning side. This Republican editor says that if Bryan carries Marion county, "all is lost." The county is a little more Republican than the rest of the State. If it goes for Taft by 1,000 plurality it will show that Indiana is "mighty close," and that the last precinct and election district may have to be waited for in order to know where the electoral vote falls. If Marion county gives Taft 2,300 plurality, it will show, according to this observer, that the State has gone Republican by 23,000. People vote with such regularity in Indiana that the party is so firmly held, and the organization is so complete, that these figures doubtless possess excellent interpreting value.

DON'TS FOR MOTORISTS.

The Autocar.
Don't treat your chauffeur as an accessory. Remember he will last longer than your car, if used properly. Don't give your chauffeur twenty minutes to catch a train twenty miles away, and then complain of his tardiness. Don't splash the mud over the dress of a lady who is walking. Dresses are very expensive; besides, it might be your own wife. Don't laugh at a small car's efforts when you pass it; remember how the tortoise and the hare. You may have to borrow an infanter from the owner later. Don't abuse the man in charge of the vehicle on the right side of the road. Remember it's drawn by a horse. Like the police, ignore such things.

THE QUESTION OF PRICE.

New Orleans Picayune.
In order that trade shall be fairly prosperous to all there should be the greatest amount of consumption required for the support and welfare of the population, and this is accomplished by putting the prices of products in the reach of the people while paying a reasonable return to the producer. Large crops are likely to lower prices, while small crops raise them, but the rises and falls should be within reasonable limits, unless there are total failures, which do not often occur, but when they do, create disastrous conditions. Any measures, whether carried out by government power or mob force, to regulate the markets of articles of daily necessity work such great evils that if not put down by legal means will be changed by popular revolutions.

Gathered On The Battlefield of Thought.

The Term "Peanut" politics are small, "Peanut" partial, petty politics. The term is applied usually to individuals practising it, not to groups of men. But groups of voters can play the game as well as public officials and political leaders. It is reported that New York physicians propose to vote against Gov. Hughes because he gave a law and better legal status to osteopaths. We do not credit the report. It is too great a reflection on the intelligence and breadth of view of a learned, honorable and trustful profession. But if it should prove true it would only illustrate how easy it is to reduce government to a matter of barter, of strife between classes, if you once conceive of government as existing to promote personal or "class" pecuniary interests. Such a view of government exists today to a degree never known before in this country. If the wage earner and manual laborer is justified in taking it, or if the capitalist promoter of industry and commerce is so justified, then, of course, the professional man is justified. Once the process begins there is no logical stopping place this side of chronic class warfare, with officials and lawmakers as puppets, to execute the desires of the strongest groups.—Boston Herald.

Advocates of the investigations now Marriage in progress reveal that By Proxy, our law prohibits of makes by proxy, the obviously proper course to be to amend the law so as to remedy that oversight. Such marriages have been recognized as legal and proper in most times and countries, by both church and state, and certainly, on the theory that marriage is a contract, there is no reason why the principals should not be permitted to bind themselves, as they do in other countries, by the acts of duly authorized representatives.

We are under the impression that such marriages have before now, though very rarely, been performed and recognized in this country. They are frequent in the annals of European royalty, and nobility, though even in those higher realms they seem to have gone out of fashion in recent years. The change has resulted, however, not from any particular objections to the proxy by marriage, but from the fact that modern conditions of life are not likely often to make that form of ceremony essential to the production of important interests or legal especially convenient. Of course they were never much in vogue with the ordinary people who married for reasons exclusively personal and, as it were, "of the vicinage."

Naturally, Americans have had little or no use for marriages by proxy, and that doubtless accounts for the fact that our laws make no explicit provision for them, but when circumstances do arise which, in the opinion of the interested persons, render it desirable that the hymeneal knot should be tied, arguments for not letting them do it seem to be entirely wanting. That marriages should have a certain degree of formality and publicity is essential to the proper conduct of society, but it is decidedly against public policy to put unnecessary difficulties in the way of those with a right as well as an inclination to wed, and people, or old ones either, for that matter, and it expedient to enter into matrimonial bonds by the utilization of a deputy, why shouldn't they be allowed to do it?—New York Times.

Farmers "In the United States, Better Off, Than Ever."

Believe it to be true that the farmers in general are better off than they ever were. We Americans are making great progress in the development of our agricultural resources. But it is equally true that the social and economic institutions of the open country are not keeping pace with the development of the nation as a whole. The farmer is, as a rule, better off

than his forbears, but his increase in well-being has not kept pace with the country as a whole. While the condition of the farmers in some of our best farming districts leave little to be desired, we are far from having reached so high a level in all parts of the country. In portions of the south, for example, where the Department of Agriculture, through the Farmers' Co-operative Demonstration Work of Doctor Knapp, is directly instructing thirty thousand farmers in better methods of farming, there is nevertheless much unnecessary suffering and needless loss of efficiency on the farm. A physician, who is a careful student of farm life in the South, writing to me recently about the enormous percentage of preventable deaths of children due to the unsanitary conditions of certain Southern farms, said: "Personally, from the health point of view, I would prefer to see 'my' daughter, first, penicillin, and then a real nurse, than have her live as a tenant on the average tenant-one-horse farm. This apparently extreme statement is based upon actual life among both classes of people. I doubt if any other nation can bear comparison with our own in the amount of attention given by the government, both federal and state, to agricultural matters. But practically the whole of this effort has hitherto been directed toward increasing the production of crops. Our attention has been concentrated almost exclusively on getting better farming. In the beginning this was unquestionably the right thing to do."

Dwelling Americans know what it is to live piled up in On the Roof apartment-houses, but in Aggers, they are not familiar with the joys of living on each other's roof. I am! As Friday is the day of holiday, the little sons of the prophet

do not go to school, so of course they fight among themselves; and when the son of wife number one hits the son of wife number two or three, the mothers take part in the fray. No fuss in the Italian quarter of New York between Italian furies can approach the contests I heard down-stairs. Arabella is a wonderful language! It is full of "first" and "vel's," and when uttered with murderous intent it sounds just like tearing clothes and breaking bones. Up above us was another story; there lived a French lady woman with a red nose and tearful eyes, mother of I know not how many children, always wailing and lamenting her unfortunate condition. Her husband was a guard at the prison near by, a tall black-mustached, normal man, ever sorrowful, begetting children, who, borne by a sorrowful mother, could not be other than sinister scoundrels, and such they were. That home was wailing, but weeping, and gnashing of teeth day in and day out. The other apartments were to let, and remained so all the time we stayed. But I must not forget to mention the crowning glory of the citadel; the landlord lived on the culminating terrace, whence he could oversee all his dominions. He was an Alsatian, had served in the zones, and was a real first-class soldier. He was a misanthropic virago, always draped in black, crepe even on his hat, the mourning of her wrecked life it appears; for the last fifteen years she and her husband had occupied each a separate little pavilion on that high terrace, each doing separate cooking and housework. There was also a one-eyed old witch who officiated as janitor; this one at least upheld our prestige in the neighborhood. Our landlord did not, because we failed to appreciate his politeness, and his diling, watching, painting, repairing, and gnashing of everything.—Lillian C. Gilpin, in Harper's Weekly.

SHALL THERE BE A STOCKADE?

THERE are peculiar issues before the voters of Salt Lake County quite independent of the policies of any of the national parties. They are distinctly moral issues. They center around this question, "Shall prostitution be protected by the officers of the law or shall it be treated as crime as the law demands?" Citizens, your direct answer to this question can be made Tuesday next at the solemn moment when you cast your vote.

The situation is this. During the present city administration prostitution has not only been proscribed flagrantly in houses of ill repute on public streets, but it has stalked abroad at all hours of the night tempting men and boys to destruction. This condition became exceedingly alarming, but as yet it was individual crime. What was the horror of decent citizens when the present chief of police suggested the "stockade," where the crime becomes at once organized, practically legalized. The suggestion probably originated with the present mayor, at least it was doubtful.

The suggestion was well received, and it was favored by him. Mrs. Don D. Fox, of Ogden, alias Belle London, alias "Queen of the Underworld," was approached. This woman has applied business methods to the sale of the human body and found it profitable. She gladly consented with the pledge of police aid to establish her monopoly here. It could not be a success without police co-operation. She received definite assurances that the carrying out of her plans would be permitted as long as the present incumbents were able to make their promises good. To such a tempting business deal financial support soon came. A trust company of this city took its part in the unholy compact. Ground in a residence section was bought and buildings suitable only for such use as intended were begun.

Matters had come this far when the citizens of the city cried "Shame!" But the sense of shame departed long ago from Belle London, and her associates. Legal aid was sought in the civil courts. All this time it was the sworn duty of the officers of the city government to stop prostitution as crime, and certainly, it was their duty to oppose its becoming organized into a powerful system with nearly half a million dollars' capital actually invested. There was still one method to stop the traffic, an extraordinary method, it is true, but an effective one. There are state laws covering prostitution as well as city ordinances. When matters had gone this far, the state officers for this county, the sheriff and his deputies, took up the fight for law and decency. They have been successful. With only their limited force but with the seal of men working for principle, they have caused hundreds of prostitutes to leave the city and with each of them has gone the equally dangerous male who lived off her shame. Citizens, do you believe that if the so-called "American" party wins the county, that the sheriff, county attorney and county commissioners will carry out this policy? It would be a party divided against itself in that case, for this is the work that the police force should do and are paid for doing. An "American" chief of police refuses to do it; an "American" sheriff would not do it.

Citizens, do you believe in harlotry? Do you wish to go into partnership with prostitutes? Do you wish your taxes to pay a police force to protect prostitution and create and maintain Belle London's monopoly. Do you wish the monthly licence money, or fines, of her unfortunate inmates, to go into the city treasury? This is the issue. The best thought on the subject, the thought of experts who have studied it in Europe and America, condemn legalized prostitution. It is not a necessary evil; it is crime. The laws of God declare it to be such. The laws of man declare it to be crime!

JOSEPH J. CANNON.

Z.C.M.I.

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