

## SUPERIORITY OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Dr. Skinner Says it Will Ultimately Become the One Language Of the World.

HAS AN ABUNDANCE OF WORDS.

Some of the Differences Between It And the French—Two Splendid Papers.

Dr. H. M. Skinner delivered his closing lecture of the series last night at the Tabernacle, before an audience of perhaps 8,000 people. His subject was, "The English Language," and it proved one of the most interesting of the doctor's talks. It was the opinion of the speaker that English would ultimately become the one language of the world. As a reason for this, he said it has twice as many words as any other language, as could readily be seen by comparing dictionaries. "In Utah," said he, where the name of Jehovah is so often on the lips, I need hardly say that the Almighty power may have something to do with this. "By one language the nations shall be united."

In explaining the use of two different words meaning the same thing, the speaker said:

"After the Saxons became slaves to the Normans, the Saxon boy took care of that animal he called the swine, or the hog. But when the Norman came to speak of it, and ask that some be placed on the board for eating, he asked for pork. In this way we have two words, one meaning an animal, before it is ready for table use and the other, after, though in the beginning they both meant the same."

"The Saxon shepherd boy called his charges sheep; when the Norman boy in the castle desired some for eating, he asked for mutton. The Saxon called the animal which helped him at work the ox; the Norman, who wished some to eat, asked for beef, as he called it. Dr. Skinner called attention to the difference between the French and Saxon words as follows:

"To show the strength of the Saxon against the French, in proposing you would think it very weak to say to a maiden, 'I have an affection for you.' You would rather say, 'I love you'—and then some!"

He called attention to the fact that the English speaking people are the only people on earth who address the Almighty with a different form of personal pronoun to that used in addressing others. Said he:

"In all other languages God is spoken to with the same personal pronoun used in addressing a mother or father, a brother or sister. In the English alone, the ancient, unnatural use and then have dropped out of use except in addressing deity."

During the evening the Tabernacle choir rendered a number of choice selections, while Prof. McClellan chanted the teachers with his organ, soloist Mrs. Lizzie Thomas-Edwards was soloist of the evening.

### AFTERNOON SESSION.

The feature of the afternoon session Thursday was the discussion of two very important subjects by President Kingsbury of the University of Utah, and Dr. S. H. Allen, who dealt respectively with "Education and Crime," and "Medical Inspection and Prevention of Disease in the Schools."

President Kingsbury, in his paper on "Education and Crime," contended that while crime may seem to advance with education, such, in fact, was not the case. "Statistics," said he, "prove nothing in this regard as statistics on this point are very meager. It is true that some nations have increased in crime as education has advanced, but such things are due to some evil such as alcoholism, as is the case in Germany."

"Our idea of what constitutes a crime has changed through education. Once whoredom was a crime. Once it was considered criminal to say that the sun was the center of the planets. Men have been committed to prison through difference in political and religious beliefs."

"Education has certainly prevented crime when it has prevented the putting to death of hundreds of thousands of persons on account of their personal opinions, as were the Huguenots, the St. Thomas Moore and many others. It has also done away, to a great extent, with war for greed, and it has wrought slavery. The change was wrought by education, though it was wrought gradually. It has caused the intermingling of nations in trade and education."

The paper was warmly discussed and brought forth the statement from President Kingsbury of the B. Y. Union at Provo, that the boys and girls of today are better than when he was a boy.

### DISEASE IN THE SCHOOLS.

Dr. Allen's paper on "Medical Inspection and Prevention of Disease in the Schools," was closely followed. The doctor began by stating that he was suffering from stage fright and felt as though he needed a dose of bromide. The he proceeded:

"Think of the grand spectacle of a nation providing free education to 25,000,000 children of school age. At a same time, it is proper and right that we should lay the severest censure on our nation and state for not providing better protection to the health and lives of this army of children while getting this education. In the year 1900 there were these appalling casualties in the United States: 14,745 deaths from diphtheria, 6,333 from scarlet fever, 12,866 from measles, 2,533 from whooping-cough, making a total of 45,000 children who died of communicable diseases in one year, and these children were from the schools. Right here in Utah we have 200 deaths yearly in school children."

"The remedy for this evil," he continued, "is the physical inspection of school children every day. In Chicago the first year of medical inspection showed a decrease in that disease of 63 cases. In this same city in four years 233 schools were visited by inspectors, who found 1,417 cases of diphtheria, and 306 cases of scarlet fever, while at a later period in the same city, 7,430 were examined and 4,332 found with contagious diseases and sent home at once."

Dr. Allen suggested that schools be subjected to inspection by physicians

## How Health Is Gained.

The story of a great deal of the happiness of a woman is a story of lost health. Women wonder how it is that little by little the form loses plumpness, the cheeks grow hollow and sunken, and they feel tired and worn-out all the time. In a large proportion of cases when women are weak, run-down and falling off in flesh and looks, the root of the trouble can be traced to womanly diseases which undermine the general health. The proof of this is that women who have been cured of painful womanly diseases by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription have recovered their general health, gained in flesh and in appearance.

### \$500 Reward for Woman Who Cannot be Cured.

The proprietors and makers of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription now feel fully warranted in offering to pay \$500 in legal money of the United States for any case of Leucorrhea, Female Weakness, Profluvium, or Falling of Womb, which they cannot cure. All they ask is a fair and reasonable trial of their means of cure.

I suffered for three years with ovarian trouble," writes Ann Quinn (Treasurer Woman's Athletic Club, of 45 Avenue St. Milwaukee, Wis.). "The treatment I took did not do me a particle of good. I was told by a doctor who had been using Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription advised me to give it a trial. The next day took my first dose and my body first step toward recovery. In nine weeks I was a different woman, my flesh which had been badly wasted by the disease came back and my eyes bright. It was simply an indication of the great change within from pain and suffering to health and happiness."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets invigorate stomach, liver and bowels.

for at least ten days after a contagious disease has been discovered. The speaker was heartily applauded when he said, "As a member of the state board of health I desire to invite the co-operation of the Utah State Teachers' association in trying to get our legislators to devote a little more time and money to the questions of public health than they do each session to bounties for the killing of coyotes and other wild animals."

**THE TEACHERS' SALARY.**  
An interesting discussion of yesterday was that on "The Teachers' Salary—What Shall Determine It?" presented by Prof. William M. Stewart. The speaker maintained that if the proper teacher was secured the maximum salary possible should be paid. Although the arguments which followed were spirited, there were none who differed from him in this proposition, but many of the trustees present made complaint that their funds were insufficient for the payment of even fair salaries.

Supt. Nelson stated that in only three counties in the state do the commissioners take advantage of the privilege to levy the tax allowed by law. The effort, he stated, is away to come below the amount which they have the right to levy instead of to come up to it. As a remedy for this he proposed that the amount be fixed for the state as a whole and passed upon by competent men. One speaker claimed that when the amount levied for the state was not sufficient, and met with a vigorous denial from Mr. Thomas, who stated that he had it from reliable authorities that nearly \$70,000 was left over from the amount collected for school purposes last year.

"Much of this amount is allowed to the English speaking people and the only people on earth who address the Almighty with a different form of personal pronoun to that used in addressing others. Said he:

"In all other languages God is spoken to with the same personal pronoun used in addressing a mother or father, a brother or sister. In the English alone, the ancient, unnatural use and then have dropped out of use except in addressing deity."

During the evening the Tabernacle choir rendered a number of choice selections, while Prof. McClellan chanted the teachers with his organ, soloist Mrs. Lizzie Thomas-Edwards was soloist of the evening.

### AFTERNOON SESSION.

The feature of the afternoon session Thursday was the discussion of two very important subjects by President Kingsbury of the University of Utah, and Dr. S. H. Allen, who dealt respectively with "Education and Crime," and "Medical Inspection and Prevention of Disease in the Schools."

President Kingsbury, in his paper on "Education and Crime," contended that while crime may seem to advance with education, such, in fact, was not the case. "Statistics," said he, "prove nothing in this regard as statistics on this point are very meager. It is true that some nations have increased in crime as education has advanced, but such things are due to some evil such as alcoholism, as is the case in Germany."

"Our idea of what constitutes a crime has changed through education. Once whoredom was a crime. Once it was considered criminal to say that the sun was the center of the planets. Men have been committed to prison through difference in political and religious beliefs."

"Education has certainly prevented crime when it has prevented the putting to death of hundreds of thousands of persons on account of their personal opinions, as were the Huguenots, the St. Thomas Moore and many others. It has also done away, to a great extent, with war for greed, and it has wrought slavery. The change was wrought by education, though it was wrought gradually. It has caused the intermingling of nations in trade and education."

The paper was warmly discussed and brought forth the statement from President Kingsbury of the B. Y. Union at Provo, that the boys and girls of today are better than when he was a boy.

### DISEASE IN THE SCHOOLS.

Dr. Allen's paper on "Medical Inspection and Prevention of Disease in the Schools," was closely followed. The doctor began by stating that he was suffering from stage fright and felt as though he needed a dose of bromide. The he proceeded:

"Think of the grand spectacle of a nation providing free education to 25,000,000 children of school age. At a same time, it is proper and right that we should lay the severest censure on our nation and state for not providing better protection to the health and lives of this army of children while getting this education. In the year 1900 there were these appalling casualties in the United States: 14,745 deaths from diphtheria, 6,333 from scarlet fever, 12,866 from measles, 2,533 from whooping-cough, making a total of 45,000 children who died of communicable diseases in one year, and these children were from the schools. Right here in Utah we have 200 deaths yearly in school children."

"The remedy for this evil," he continued, "is the physical inspection of school children every day. In Chicago the first year of medical inspection showed a decrease in that disease of 63 cases. In this same city in four years 233 schools were visited by inspectors, who found 1,417 cases of diphtheria, and 306 cases of scarlet fever, while at a later period in the same city, 7,430 were examined and 4,332 found with contagious diseases and sent home at once."

Dr. Allen suggested that schools be subjected to inspection by physicians

## LARGER PAY FOR HIS SUCCESSOR.

Adj. Gen. Burton Recommends Three Times His Salary for General Bowman.

FILES THE BIENNIAL REPORT.

Guard Has Many Needs—New Armory Imperative—Officers Unfamiliar With Military Papers.

That the minimum salary to be paid his successor in office be three times what he received is the recommendation made to Governor Cutler by the retiring adjutant general of the National Guard. The position has brought to its holder since statehood the nominal salary of \$500 a year, with an amount of work resultant upon changes made since then in the military organization of militias that is not surpassed in any department of state.

Since Adjutant General Burton took the position of head of Governor Wells' military family in 1898, the Spanish war, bringing with it a tremendous amount of paper work connected with the organization of the Utah volunteers and turning them into a regular army, has pressed over to the nation, and a new militia bill from Congress, making the national guard a first reserve to the army, have created an evolution in the nature of the adjutant general's duty.

Before that it was largely a matter of dress uniforms and ceremony. Now it has a responsibility to the war department and to the state for the call for all the work of a brigade commander's headquarters in the regular service.

**A RELIC OF THE COLONIES.**  
An odd feature of America's military backwardness was the fact that until the passage of the new militia bill in January, 1903, the militia forces of America, by the laws of the government, were supposed to wear buckskin uniforms, carrying that lock rifle, a specified number of lead balls, and a measured amount of loose powder. It was meant to provide for a frontier army of approval, not for a modern one.

The terrible lessons of incompetency learned in the Spanish war which came from rushing undrilled troops in charge of "sons of their fathers" into the field resulted in a calling for all of the practices with regular army pieces, and to have troops ready, inspected, drilled, and equipped for military service. It resulted in a thorough overhauling of the militia laws by military experts.

The result was the extending of the regulations of the army over the state militias, the agreeing to furnish them with regular army equipment, and to require of them the same standards of regular army officers, so that when once in the field they would not be lost in their effort to carry out the regulations. In addition to this, the regular practice with regular army pieces, and camps of instruction in conjunction with regular army soldiers were provided for.

### MUCH TO LEARN.

This law has brought to Utah, as to every other state, a new order of things. Its provisions are still to be carried out in many particulars, and the new adjutant inherits a task calling for all of his time, and an intimate acquaintance with military red-tape and methods of procedure. So far the paper work of the guard is in perfect condition, Captain B. J. Wells, adjutant, and Major Richard W. Young, having been accessible to Adjutant General Burton in assisting him to get the new militia law into effect. He is followed by the regulars. He turns over to his successor in the office at the city and county building cabinet files containing in indexed form all papers connected with the militia, and a continuation in 1894 to the close of 1904, and in addition the priceless records fully indexed of the territorial militia organized in the early fifties, and covering the period of the Indian wars. The record includes the recruiting papers of the volunteers for the Spanish war, and likewise the records of the guard while serving in the Indian wars, and in Carbon county during the coal strike.

### STRENGTH OF GUARD LOW.

The biennial report is a document covering thirty-two pages. It shows that the present strength of the guard is 326 men, as compared with 445 men for the same period two years ago. The cause for this falling off is attributed by some members of the guard to the lack of interest following the Carbon county service, because of the fact that members lost good positions and had a hard time re-establishing themselves after returning to civil life. Should the strength of the guard be below three hundred men on the occasion of the next inspection by the officers detailed by the war department, Utah will lose the next sum of \$5,000, which will otherwise be due her from the general government as an assistance to the militia. While an urgent need with the officers is a more urgent need with the guard is recruits. Experts figure that Utah should support a guard of 1,500 men, composed of a full infantry regiment and the other organizations necessary to make a brigade of troops.

### ARMORY NEEDED BADLY.

One of the things Adjutant General Burton urgently recommends is the appropriation of money to build a suitable armory where men can really rendezvous and find something attractive to come for. The present headquarters is a bad state of repair, offers poor security from fire and is badly arranged in case of attack by a mob wishing to secure the state's arms.

### EVERY COMPANY NEEDS MEN.

The detailed report of the condition of troops at outside stations shows that none of the companies have the required strength and are all in urgent need of enlistment. The first infantry band, which flourished for a day and

died, is commented on as well out of the way, as it was found more expensive to maintain it than to hire musicians on such occasions as demands martial strains. Attempts to organize companies of infantry at Logan and at Provo, which have been unsuccessful, are mentioned, and it is urged that they be followed up until success is attained.

Turning to the subject of unorganized or "enrolled" militia, the report shows that the number of "When subject to call to arms in Utah is 27,533, as listed by the assessors of each county. Of these 5,143, or nearly one-fifth of the total, are located in Salt Lake county. The next largest county is Cache with 2,434 men, about half as many. Weber and Utah counties follow with 2,321 and 2,176 men respectively.

### NEW LAW IS POPULAR.

Of the new militia act, the report says, "It makes of the National Guard the first reserve of the volunteer army, equipped, drilled and armed according to the latest regulations, and regulations as obtain in the regular service. The law, while inadequate in some particulars, is on the whole satisfactory, and productive of much good to the service. It offers to enlisted men and officers training in military methods which fits them for active service as government troops in all details of military 'paper work' as well as in the field."

The report says perhaps the last official word on the Utah volunteers for the war with Spain. It calls attention to the final payment by the war department of Utah's claim of \$88,530 expended in mustering in her troops. The items comprised supplies bought by the batteries after the date of muster, and were disallowed by the war department until a special law to cover such cases was passed by Congress.

One item in the claim was for a dozen galvanized buckets, and it has an interesting history. It was probably an Indian camp, and the buckets were hurried away toward San Francisco with travel rations consisting chiefly of gravel and primed canned "sardines" and "corned beef." The soldiers pressed it to "kill at a thousand yards" they did not thrive well.

Out in Nevada the dawning of the second morning of their trip their train was met by a detachment of those famous Nevada towns which are comprised of one saloon, one postoffice, one store and one restaurant, with a backdrop of sagebrush and possibly an Indian camp in the distance. The boys were thirsty and there was a half hour of waiting ahead, so Maj. R. W. Young, the commander, bought in the store some coffee and had it made up in the restaurant. Battery men still remember the treat, although it was then but little thought that the item of those dozen buckets would have five years before reaching a final settlement.

### FOR LONGER ENCAMPMENTS.

On the subject of encampments a recommendation is expressed that this year be cut down to six days for lack of funds. It is urged that six days is not sufficient time to give the men the benefits that the yearly encampments were intended to provide.

The final recommendations of Gen. Burton are that enough funds be appropriated to make the yearly encampment last at least six days, that an armory be built that enough money be appropriated for current expenses to justify the attempt to enlist new companies, and finally that the salary paid to the adjutant general be increased to at least \$2,500. With the recommendation is the statement that the duties of the place require "much thought and research and nearly all of his time."

What the Legislature and Gov. Cutler will do for the militia is still entirely problematical. Gen. Burton requests an appropriation of \$65,140 for the next year, \$25,000 of it going for the erection of a new armory, \$16,640 for two encampments, and the rest for maintaining the guard.

### PRISON DENTISTRY.

Inmate Who Can Stand Hardest Gouging Is Called The Best Man.

The state prison dentist says that the convicts who "take a much needed rest" in his chair, vie with one another in showing their nerve by submitting with more or less easy grace to the pangs of dentistry. The man who stands the most painful operation without wincing is the best man. There is no gold filling or bridge work done at the prison—not that anybody is aware of it. However, if a convict has a set of teeth some pains are taken by the operator to save them from the ravages of decay. But as a general thing, when a convict has the tooth ache, out comes the tooth.

### IMPRESSIVE RITES.

They Were Held Over the Remains of Col. William Ferry.

There was a generous outpouring of the citizens of Park City yesterday on the occasion of the funeral of Col. William M. Ferry, and the procession that followed the remains to the Union Pacific depot was the largest in the history of the camp. Ever since the death of the colonel last Monday, the flags of the camp have been at half-mast as a tribute of respect to the man who had done so much for the district, and expressions of sorrow and regret were heard on every tongue.

The funeral services were held at the late residence in North Park yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, and were attended by Rev. J. E. McNece, dean of Westminster college, assisted by Rev. R. C. Graybill of Park City, and Rev. J. E. McNece of this city, synodical missionary of the Presbyterian church, and an old time friend of the deceased. The doctor made an address appropriate to the occasion, and Dr. C. M. Wilson read a tribute to the life of the deceased. The service by the Nineteenth Psalm was read, and the favorably hymn of the deceased was sung. There were heard on every tongue local choir. The remains were carried by special train to Echo, where they were shipped over the Union Pacific to Grand Haven, Mich., for interment.

The pallbearers were J. T. Kessel, H. S. Townsend, M. W. White and F. W. Hay of Park City, and W. W. Armstrong and W. R. Rice of Salt Lake. The honor guard consisted of the Park City band, Odeen Hiles, Judge H. P. Henderson, James Ferrell, H. W. Lawrence, A. Hanson of Salt Lake, and J. W. White and Edward W. Sherwin of Park City.

As Col. Ferry was a Mason, the local lodge of the Grand Lodge of Utah, in recognition and martial music was furnished by the Park City band.

### LEGAL BLANKS.

A full supply, all the latest forms at the Deacret News Book store.

## NO SMOKE CLOUDS FROM BIG FLATS.

The Great Emery-Holmes Apartment House Has Fume-Killing Device.

IT WORKS LIKE A CHARM.

Concluding Preparations for the Opening of the Building With Its Immense Mirrored Ceilings.

The steam and electrical plant in the Emery-Holmes apartment building is considered as one of the most complete in the country, and entirely provides all the light, heat and power to run not only the great apartment building, but the Holmes terrace on First street and the Dr. Niles residence to the east on South Temple street. The steam is furnished by three 100-horsepower boilers of the Babcock & Wilcox patent, provided with the Wilkinson automatic stoker, so that there will be no black clouds issuing from the chimneys, and to the east of the boiler room is a cellar under the alley way, capable of holding 100 tons of coal. In the boiler room are vacuum pumps, and pumps for drawing the condensed steam from the radiators and sending it back into the boiler for using over again.

The engine room is on the opposite side of the boiler room, and is bright and cheerful. It contains one 10-horsepower and two 50-horsepower Fleming engines equipped with Westinghouse generators, a feature of the mechanism being that the fly wheels and generators are on the same axes in each case. The engines run noiselessly and at high speed, and are of the highest perfected and latest standard design. The condensed steam from these is conveyed back into the boiler room, where it is forced into two 700 gallon tanks, and used for furnishing hot water all over the house.

The engine room has also two large marble sectioned switchboards equipped with the latest and most approved switches and connections, so that the system of local electric lighting can be improved upon. The distribution switchboard is a maze of connections and disconnections, and there is an electric switch for each suite of rooms, and lighting is charged for and is not included in the rent. Heating, however, is provided free. There are two Otis electric elevators in the house, one being for passengers and one for freight. The elevators in the two cases and in the corridors are really gorgeous affairs and regarded as superior to anything of the kind in the west. They make a brilliant showing when lighted up, as soon as the marble settlers have completed their work in the cafes and corridors, the great building will be ready for occupancy. There is an amazing display of fine beveled plate mirrors in the cafes, the most gorgeous display ever seen in this part of the country.

### HEALTH OF CITY.

Report of Clerk Brothers for the Month of December.

Out of the 86 deaths reported to the board of health in this city during the month of December, 15 died of old age. Twenty-eight of the total number were over 65 years of age, and 17 were under five years of age. Fifty-one of the deaths were males and 35 females, and 17 deaths resulted from pneumonia. During the month 19 bodies were brought here for burial, and 17 were shipped away to be interred in other places.

The report of Clerk Brothers shows that there were 126 births during the month, of which 67 were males and 59 females. During November there were 21 births reported, making a gain for December of 17.

Smallpox shows an increase of 10 cases in December, as compared to November. The total number in the former month was 41, and in the latter month there were 51 cases. Other cases of contagious diseases reported during the month were: Scarlet fever, 12; chickenpox, 11; diphtheria, 10; typhoid fever, 8; measles, 2; whooping cough, 1. The fumigator of the board fumigated 45 houses, consisting of 232 rooms during the month.

In the sanitary department 45 complaints were received and attended, 1,180 inspections made by the inspectors; 40 nuisances abated; 346 cess pools and vaults cleaned; 134 notices to remove manure and refuse were served; 33 notices to connect with the sewer were served by the sewer inspector, and 13 sewer connections were made.

At the crematory 232 loads of garbage were destroyed, also 1,461 pounds of condemned food; 41 dogs; 24 horses; 4 cows and one hog. There were 1,250

loads of ashes and rubbish dumped at the city dumping ground.

Food Inspector Meyers made the following inspections during the month: 127 groceries, 111 meat markets, 117 restaurants, 29 commission houses, 45 fish markets, 23 bakeries, 32 hotels, 12 dairies, 6 breweries, 3 slaughter houses and one hog ranch. There were also 45 samples of milk tested.

### CRUELTY IN SILENCE.

Wants Divorce From Husband Who Will Not Speak to His Wife.

An unusual kind of cruelty is that charged against Stephen Hicks by his wife, Jane Hicks, who has filed suit for divorce in the district court, alleging that for months past her husband has lived in the same house with her, taken his meals regularly at home but has not spoken to her at all. Mrs. Hicks also alleges that her husband has failed to support her and refused to give her money to buy underwear and clothing, for the children, and that last April she had to go to New York to be operated upon for goitre and that her husband refused to give her money to defray her expenses and she had to borrow it from her mother.

When she was leaving she claims that her husband refused to bid her good-bye and when she returned he treated her in a similar manner and would take no notice of her. They were married at Leadville, Colo., on July 25, 1890, and have two children. The defendant is proprietor of a pool room on west Second South street and plaintiff asks that he be restrained from disposing of any of his property or from withdrawing any of the money he has in bank pending the determination of this action. A restraining order has been issued by the clerk of the court as prayed for in the complaint.

### THEY CRIED "QUITS."

State Prison Fir's Didn't Like Being Handcuffed to Their Cell Doors.

The riotous convicts in the state prison who raised such a rumpus Saturday night, and for two nights thereafter, have been subdued through drastic measures were necessary to bring

them to their senses. A number of the Yowlers were handcuffed to the doors of their cells so that they could not lie down, and were kept in that interesting posture until they were ready to cry "quits." A number were about in the dungeons and fed on bread and water until they had concluded they had had enough. It is interesting to note that Alice Moberg, who plotted the last year's big break, did not participate in the recent disturbance, but behaved himself. It is said that he is perfectly content with his last experience. At the same time he is in danger of losing his reputation for nerve on this account and some of his fellow-prisoners don't like it.

### IMPROVED EXPENSE BOOKS.

For family accounts, making it easy to see where the money goes, on sale at the Brecken Office Supply Co., 90 West 2nd South.

### Amusements

Frank James appeared last night at the Grand theater in "The Fatal Scar"—just once. That was at the end of the third act, where he drew forth a big Browning self-cooking automatic nine-shooter and said "I will" in response to the heroine's appeal for aid.

But independent of Frank James the play made a hit. It had a good company to handle it, and except for the fact that its setting was in the tenderloin and dealt with pretty hard characters, both male and female, it furnished a pleasant evening's entertainment. The female villain was Kipling's in her manner. There was something of the half-breed about her attempt, caused by professional jealousy, to drag the heroine into the gambling den of which she had become proprietor, and from which Mr. James, dressed as a Missouri gentleman, and bearing his big Browning nine-shooter, rescued her.

There was plenty of laughter to the play, a good deal of it caused by David Rivers as "Solomon Goldstein," an honest Jew.

Frank James appears again tonight and tomorrow night, with a matinee Saturday, in "The Fatal Scar." Monday he puts on "Fighting for a Million."

### They act like Exercise.

They act like Exercise.

They act like Exercise.

They act like Exercise.

They act like Exercise.

They act like Exercise.

They act like Exercise.

They act like Exercise.

They act like Exercise.

They act like Exercise.

They act like Exercise.

They act like Exercise.

They act like Exercise.

They act like Exercise.

They act like Exercise.

They act like Exercise.

They act like Exercise.

They act like Exercise.

They act like Exercise.

They act like Exercise.

They