DESERET EVENING NEWS SATURDAY NOVEMBER 27 1909

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DESERET EVENING NEWS

ple Strepts, Salt Lake City, Utsh-Horace O. Whitney - Business Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES: (In Advance.)

Dno Year ... Sta Menths Three Menths One Month Saturday Edition, per year. Boml-Weekly, per year. 12 3,00

Correspondence and other reading mat-ter for publication should be addressed to the EDITOR.

Address all business communications and all remittances. THE DESERT NEWS. Sall Lake City. Utah.

Eastorn Representatives-New York, Franklin P. Alcoch Flat Iron Pullding, Chicago-A. W Wolf, Security Building,

Entered at the postoffice of Sait Lake City as second class matter according to Act of Congress, March 2, 1959.

SALT LAKE CITY, - NOV. 27, 1905. -

MIXED MARRIAGES.

At the conference of Jewish rabbis recently held in New York, one of the questions discussed was that of intermarriane.

Prof. Ephraim Foldman, of Cheinmett, presented a paper in which he pointed out that the ancient Romans and Greeks were opposed to intermarriages, on religious grounds, and that the Jews had found few incentives to marriage with non-Jews. The main question was," he said, "can two persons of different faith live in havmony together? It was impossible to conceive of an orthodox Jew living in harmonious wedlock with Roman, Catholic, or Protestant. Therew as no pure race, but as David Einhorn had said, every mixed marriage was a nall

in the coffin of Judalson." Dr. Schulman also read a paper in which he took the ground that Jewish opposition to mixed marringes was not racial but religious. He said "the true lew took the same stand as did the true Christian, Internacial marriage was not opposed, but the mixing of religions could not well be."

The jews have, in the history of their race, several in tances of the evil cesults of mixed marr. tges. One is reinted in Leviticus 24. The son of an Egyptian and an Israelitish woman, in an altercation with a man of Israel, gave vent to his contempt for his opponent by blaspheming the name of the God of Israel and cursing, with the result that he was stoned to death.

In the book of Deuteronomy they were enjoined not to ally theniselyes in marriage to any of the Canaanites, and the reason given is: "For they will turn away thy son from following me, that they may sarve other gods; so will the anger of the Lord be kindled against you, and destroy thee, sud-From which we may conclude denty " that the danger of mixed marriages is that they may result in apostasy. In the case of ancient Israol this seems to have been the case invariably. Hence the taw

On the other hand, the history of the matriarchs shows how anxious were the venerable progenitors of the race for its continuation in purity, and the preservation of the true faith, in the family

The question of mixed marriages is one that interests all religious denominations. The Apostle Paul lays down the continue to live together in peace and harmony even after the conversion of the husband, or the wife. "The unhelleving husband," he says, "is sanctified by the wife, and the unbalieving wife is sanctified by the husband: else were your children unclean; but now they are holy." The married status. according to this, is one of unity or oneness, so complete that the conversion of the husband, or wife, has its sunctifying influence upon the antire family, just as the light that breaks in through bne window in the room fills the entire room, if no obstacles inter-And yet, if the unbelieving husband or wife, demands separation because of the difference in faith, the Apostle says, "let hlin depart." But last he should be understood to argue that the entrance upon mixed marriages after conversion has his sanction, he states that the wife, after the death of the husband is free to be married to whom she will, only in the Lord:" that is to say, in the covenant, or in the faith. His advice to church mondars in general is: "He ye not uncountly yoked together with unbehevers." (1 Cor. 7: 12-15, 39; 2 Cor. 6; 14.) To the young people of all churches the question is of the utmost importance: They cannot be too careful to the selection of a companion. The shores of history are strews with wrecks of homes that might have reached the nurbor in surety, had the course been set right to begin with, and been followed out day by day. It is a question of more than common Importance to Lotter-day Saints wire kedieve in the exernal duration of a marriage covenant, and eleruni programmon of the same and daughtern of the numan race, toward ever increas ing perfection. They should be guided by wiedom in nil times, but especialis in the choice of a companion for time and eternity, so as to insure the inequilities of both stall the highest hiemings to their children.

provisions for heavy ships under construction. There is no adequate war reserve of coal. "But the most disturbing fact in the naval situation is the mortage of men, an evil which is ac contusted by the inevitably increased equirements of the future. The deficien ies named will become more apparent ht the near future."

At the same time it is reported that England is building a battleship that will eclipse anything of Reclass now in existence. This alde will be heavily armed. and yet have a speed exceeding that of the Mauretania. Vickers Hone and Maxim are to be called on to provide from their Barrow works high speed turbines designed to develop 70,000 horse CT+5 27 AVAIL

The two items should be read togethed. Whenever the government of any country spends more than it can afford tion. on armive and navies, the report gen erally goes forth that the defenses are in a wretched condition, or war 4 threatened, or that some alarming con dition exists. This is to justify the expense, or to quiet the protests of the soorer tax payers who groan under the ourden of high prices. Modern statesmanship is busy explaining to the masses the mocessity of the prevailing conditions. It is arguing with the ox to remain putlent under the yoke. The goad is not used as frequently as it was formerly, and that is one evidence of progress. A little further advancement, and the masses will convince statesmanship that war implements are not needed; that a parliament of man and a world supreme court are cheaper than armies and navies, and will serve the warne purpose.

THE SHARP COAL CASE.

The (ecent setting aside of the very dict of the lower court in the case of Sharp vs. the Union Pacific Ceal company, is a great disappointment to the general public.

As reported in our columns on Nov 20th, Judge Sanbord at St. Paul handed down the decision.

The synopsis of the case as printed In the papers, however, is probably mis cading from being too brief. Posalbiy, too, the plaintiff mistook his remedy and brought the action for the wrong cause, conspiracy, and perhaps ugainst the wrong parties.

Mr. Sharp, a Salt Lake coal dealer charged that there was a conspiracy to drive him out of business and obtained judgments aggregating \$12,000 against the Union Pacific Coal company, the Union Pacific Railway company, the Oregon Short Line, J. M. Moore, and Everett Buckingham.

The facts were that in 1908-9, the failroads of the west made a storage rate for hauling which went into effect in the spring of 1907. This agreement provided for a reduction of 50 cents a ton to the wholesalers on the part of the rullroads and in return for this concossion the dealers agreed not to raise. the price. Of the supply that was not exhausted in the fall, there was to be a tefund of 50 conts a ton, made by the

Sharp made an immediate reduction n prices and advertised them. Thcallroad failed to hant any more coal for Sharp and the coal company, through J. M. Moore, fis agent, failed to fill its orders. It was alleged that cars of coal belonging to him were diverted and never delivered. Sharp vas forced out of business.

ratiroads.

Now, if we understand this summary of the case, Sharp did exactly what the people desire every man in business to o-to sall at the lowest rate possible and to give the public the benefit of any cheaper processes of production that he is able to secure. This is the meaning of competition. And this is the only kind of competition that is of any use to the general public. Competition that merely "stimulates trade" and that results in combinations to maintain or to advance prices, is of no benefit to the public. The court held that there was no substantial evidence of any combination between any two of the defendants either to refuse to sell coal to Sharp or to refuse to transport it for him. And we have no doubt that this is true-that when a person charges conapirally, he must prove it fully in order to get judgment. The court is right in holding that "a local company engaged in mining and selling its coal is not prohibited by the unti-trust act, or by the law, from refusing to sell its coal, from selecting its customers, from fixing the price and terms on which it will sell its products, or from seiling to different persons and on different terms. No. to, when the court says, "A violation of a law by a corporation does not render its non-participating stockholders criminally liable therefor." No exception will be taken to the proposition for H is the law. Nevertheless, the report of the case shows that not only did the local Union Pacific Coal company refuse to sell coul to Sharp, which a local company has a perfect right to do, but that the Union Pacific rallway company refused to haul Minep's coal-a refusal that a public service corporation has, in gan, eral, no right to make. It is just here that we suppose the published summary of the case is misindaing. Otherwise, we cannot see how a public carrier, in this came the railmad company, could lawfully refuse to do the thing it h clustered top under the law to hauf the freight duly and properly offered for transportation Finally. If must be a matter of general regrot that either the rollroads or any other parties should be able to prevent this city and other pinces in the state from gotting coul at a more reasotuble rate than the present figure of \$5.75 per tert or \$6 if micked. Such a price will, we believe, operate powerfully against the development of manufacturing in this region. Indeed. it is often declared that this is the reat intent of artificially heeping the price of coal at its present high figure for otherwise, H is claimed, the rail roads would not have so much freight to haul here from the East. The truth of this last proposition we are not disposed to admit, since manufacturing makes miditional transportation meensury. But even if it did not have this effect, the people are clearly entitled to competitive prices on coal, and the result should be samehow attained. shing strendy shoat. There is no proper | These interested in occuring chasper

fuel should continue their efforts. The industrial progress of any place is se riousiv retarded by high-priced fuel.

A DISTINGUISHED CLASS.

Occasionally it happens that a certain class in some university turns out such a number of men who attain to distinction in post graduate life as to attract attention. Members of such a class are suddenly brought by chance into public notice, and in the following inspection by the press of their academic status, it presently develops that they are from the same college or university, and from the same class. Then it is also discovered that this same academic group has sent into life so many man since attained to honorable distinction as to occasion special atten

> At the last annual election of the Union Pacific stockholders in Sait Lake City, Henry W. deForest of New York was chosen director to fill a vacancy caused by death. But a short time previus, President Otto T. Banuard, of the New York Trust company, was nominated for mayor of New York on the fusion ticket. In the election cam paign. Brig. Gen. T. A. Bingham, the former New York police commissioner removed at the behest of Tammany hall, took an active part. In the usual review which the lives of all prominent men are subjected to, it was noted that all three of these well known citigens were graduates of Yale, and members of the class of 1876, Gen. Bingham afterwards taking the West Point course. In consequence, the class, as a whole,

has been brought into the limelight of public scrutiny, which makes it a question whether the class of '76 has not developed more honorably noted men than any other of Yale's classes. A personal review of a number of these will therefore be of interest. President A. T. Hadley of Yale University was the valedictorian of that class. Prof. John Hays Hammond, considered the first mining engineer of the age. was also of the class of 1876; also, the late Walker Blaine, son of James G. Blaine, and for a time acting secretary of state at Washington; Victor H. Metcalf, congressman from California and afterwards secretary of Commerce and Labor, and latterly of the navy under President Roosevett; Frederick W. Vanderbill, sor of the late William H. Vanderbilt and vice president of the New York Contral railroad, and dono. of two great dormitories to Yale be side valuable other properties in New Haven: John Kean, congressman and U. S. senator from New Jersey; Charles S. Fowler of New Jersey, long chair man of the Banking and Currency ommittee of the House, as well as 'Uncle Joe" Cannon's most formidable foe; James B. Dill, associate justice of the New Jersey court of appeals; con sidered one of the greatest of corporation lawyers, and whom the eastern papers credit with having received one million dollars from Carnegie for settling the differences between himself and Mr. Frick; Chester M. Dawes of

Chicago, head of the legal department of the Burlington system, and practically of the Hill interests there: Philip Hale of Boston, considered the primate of American musical critics; Edgar Evertson Saltus of New York, the noted literateur and poet: George L Sterling, for a long time acting corporation counsel of New York city; Horace R. Buck, associate justice of the ae Court; Edward Gilontana sup lette, Wyoming state treasurer; Everett J. McKnight, professor of surgery in the Yale Medical school, and one of the leading Connecticut surgeons: Max Mailhouse, clinical professor of Neurology, Yale Medical school, and fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, as well as president of the National Association for the Care of Epileptics: the famous Captain "Bob" Cook, who brought the English stroke to this country from Oxford university and revolutionized American college rowing, afterward manager of the Philadelphia Press; Lispenard Stewart of New York, state senator, president of the state prison commission, and responsible for many and valureforms and improvements able in prison administration; William Benson, distinguished numismatist, and collector of the noted Benson collection of Greek coins; Hiram A. Miller, the engineer who closed the Bonnet Carre Crevasse in the Mississippi levce after the government engineers had pronounced it impossible, and the state engineers had abandoned it, and now prominently identified with hydraulic engineering in Massachusetts; Elmer P. Howe, one of the leading patent lawyers of the country, and prominent member of the Massachusetts bar; Myron Harry Phelps, prominent in espousing the cause of india against English rule, which gave him international reputation, also a narrow escape from a term of imprisonment; Rev. Thomas E. Sherman, son of the great Union general, and now one of the best No. known Jesuit fathers in the Catholic church, William Browning, professor of diseases of the mind and nervous system. Long Island college hospital; Rev. NAME OF Frank A. Gaylord, the Y. M. C. A. representative in Russia, with headquarters at St. Petersburg, James L. Houghteling of Chicago, founder of the Order of St. Andrew in the Episcopal church; Durbin Horne of Pittsburg. millionaire department store owner; William N. Frew of Pittsburg, millionalve and director of the Carnegie musical interests there; Louis B. Schramm of Breeklyn, millionalre brewer; Judge No. R. H. Smith of the Superior court at Cincinnati; Prof. Charles C. Swisher of the Smithsontan Institute; Porter D. Ford, Chief engineer of the Long Island railway lines; P. W. Vallie, organizer of the L. E. postoffice departmont in the Philippines; President W. R. Huntington of the Rome, N. Y. First National bank; State Senator William Meltrown of Baltimore; Edward J. Francke, consul general for Sweden and Norway at Havana; Charles Benner, corporation counsel, Long Island City; Licut.-Colonels G. H. Bushnell, H. J. Gibson and W. W .Gibson of the army: Joseph S. Van Buren, general agent at Hong Kong of six oriental sisamship including the Pacific Mail Hite/if. Charles D. Heeberger, honored by this French government with the degree of Officer de l'Instruction Publique. outribulious to engineering;

James H. Browster in the Michiga University Law school; Thomas A. Vernon, lineal descendant of the first.

white shill been in Plymouth colony. This is but a partial list, for there are others who have reached to higher than ordinary planes of experience in life, especially in law and engineering. In fact there are but few members of the class of 1878 who have not made some mark in the world. The class entered 245 men and graduated 176.

What Nicaragoa wants is to strut and vaunt.

"Mum's the word" on the Chinese mission appointment

All the hens must have "flow. coop," eggs are as high.

Warmed over turkey is far superio to warmed over affections.

In football concussion of the brain is the result of head work.

At this season of the year it is bet ter to be a claim than an oyster

All men think themselves philosoph ers but they hevitate to say so, feating leero.

The committee on weighs and measure should investigate the New York custom house.

For the house of lords to be fore warned on the budget bill seems for the house of lords to be foredoomed.

What a strange sight it would be to are a raven sitting on the phillid hast of Paladian above her chamber door.

President Taft was glad to get "real tood" on Thanksgiving, intimating that he didn't get it on his towing around the circle.

one thing that likely will militale ery much against a central bank is the great abhorrence of trusts that the booplo have.

Mr. Gompers insists that Judge Wright is prejudiced. Some introspection might discover some predudice or Mr. Gompers' part.

A Chicago philosopher says that the larger the soul the simpler the life. If that he so the number of large souls is simply immense.

There is nothing more remarkable in all English history than Balfour of Burleigh standing up for and defending the house of commons.

Mr. Willard Mack is to return to the stage in "The Squawman." Everybody hopes that this will not be followed by "Ten Nights in a Barroom."

Let the Speaker of the National House of Representatives remember that those whom the gods would destroy they first make mad. And the Speaker is getting pretty mad and talking some these days.

It seems that a fellow was taken into custody the other evening for insuiting women on the streets. That is all right. The hoodlums who do that cannot be handled with too great severity. But why are women permitted to patrol the streets and insult men that pass? This is a nightly occurrence, and has b sen for some time. "Ameri policemen know of it. They are, some times, inactive witnesses. Do them women pay for protection?

TO ONE WHO HAS GONE ASTRAY

To the Editor Deservet News: In the Tribune of Nov. 25, appeared an article under the caption "The Ruinous Tithe-Tax" signed by Nepht Z. Williams, cho, presumably, has been emancipated from the "thraidom" of "Mormonism, The article enters into a tirade against the leaders of the Church and takes up an argument to abow that the tithing system is a tremendous drain upon the caources of the people.

It is not likely that this article hus attracted the attention of our applogists, or if it had, that they would deem it worthy of a reply. But having an idle hour, I feel constrained to ask the favor

tour, I reel constrained to ask the rayor of a little space in your paper for some reflections which the article has prompted in me. To me, the compelling thought, in reading the article, is the superficiality of judgment of the worldly wise as op-posed to the wisdom that is linked with faith. It recails Cowper's lines:

"Knowledge is proud that he has learned so much, Wisdom is humble that he knows no

more.'

Mr. Williams would have the "Morand people forsake their leaders and follow after others, modesty, of course, not permitting him to say who their leader or leaders should be. Shall they follow one who attacks the basic prinfollow one who attacks the basic prin-ciples of their faith and who glorifies as a first cobsideration the possible material progress of this people, for-getting, not realizing, that they are a people of faith and spirit first, and of material pursuit afterwards? His as-sumed knowledge of history must teach him that peoples who have sought material aggrandizement as an end have been without faith and without morials. God's people cannot truly wor-ship Him and at the same time wor-ship would and splendor. One of the plainest lessons of history to the eye of faith is that when a people have bowed down to worldly splendor and given themselves up to its attainment, bowed down to worldly splender and given themselves up to its attainment, they have come under the just indigna-tion of a jealous God who has annihi-lated the works of their hands, and thus taught them that material ag-grandizement was not to be the sole off his children. One of the dis-tinctive characteristics of the "Mor-mon" months is that they realize in mon" people is that they realize their lives the maxim of the Maste "Man shall not live by bread alone this does not necessarily imply that and reastive, all of which they are degree, but this will not r eyes from 'looking for a their eyes from "looking for a whose builder and maker is God." 1:113 Th great mistake of those who do not grasp the genius and spirit of "Mor-monism" is that they persist in judging us from their own viewpoint, which is material, when the mission of the Church is not material but spiritual. The Church is not an organization primarily for colonizing and co-operation enterprises, these things being merely incidents in the individual life of the people, while the mission of the Church as an organization is to carry a spirit-ual message of faith and warning to the world for the healing of the nations, and to implant in the hearts of its true followers that "peace that passeth understanding." Those who do not sense this phase of "Morrhonism"--and it is the ideal toward which both leadrs and laymen are working—are doub-y ineffectual in their attacks upon the hurch because they attack the shadw and not the substance.

The writer refers to the "Mormon" sople as "my people." Any person who dicules the fundamental doctrines of 'Mormon" faith, and who vilifies and condenns without exception, the lead-ers, who are sustained by the suffrage and prayers of that people, cannot call himself one of them. It is a faith in and prayers of that people, cannot call himself one of them. It is a faith in the principles of the Church and a loy-ally to its officers that stamps the members as a people set apart, and it is rank presumption and hypocricy to one who has joined a camp of our ene-mics and from their watch tower ralls back at us to refer to this people as "my people." The obvious purpose he has in doing this is to gain a greater hearing for his sophistries. The "Mor-mon people" can only repudiate such characters as traitors who have for-saken their ranks and gone over to

such a source. To be sure this people will not follow one who fellowship with those who are waging a fight againts the Church, and who uses as his mouthpiece, an organ of hatred and persecution—a sheet which the name "Marmon" arouses to a fronzy of cal-umnty and victous spleen. In this as in all cases the adage holds true, "like clings to like;" and, "birds of a feaetc

In the course of his article our "brother" makes this statement: "From most sordid motives of personal envy most sortid motives of personal envy and jealousy the centrolling Authori-ties of the Church have, as a rule of the order, discredited, suppressed and destroyed every man of any brains or ability who ever attained to any prominence either in Church affairs, or among the Morrnon' people." There may have been instances where the may have been instances where the jealousy of human nature has been manifested toward an ambitious brother, but that 'every man of any brain or ability has been discredited, sup pressed and destroyed," is so preposter ous as to be unworthy of denial. Suc-brazen falsehoods could not gain pub licity save through such an organ as our learned "brother" has chosen in which to instruct the "Mormon" our learned "brother" has cl which to instruct the "2 people I regret that our learne has so few acqualitances brother among this people, of whom he writes so knowingly, that he has not come hi contact with, or if he has he could in contact with, or if he has he could not discern, the many men of learning, intellectual power, and in some in-stances of international repute, who are faithful adherents of the Church. I have been surprised to find even in isolated hamlets men of our faith of masterful ability and sterling worth, who manifest a becoming humility and will manifest a becoming humility and willingness to serve where they can do the most good for their fellows, may-hap not for themselves. We are led inevitably to the conclusion that in the opinion of our emancipated "brother an possess brains and ability not renounce some, at least, of the fundamental principles of th Church, and who does not rebel against its officers, who as a rule are men proved and fried by by long experience and service. Such "brains and ability" never have or ever can be of service in build-ing up the kingdom of God. The egol

ist, the worldly-wise, who set up their own standard, instead of conforming to the order and patern of the Church, will always find the atmosphere of the Thurch uncongenial to them, and they will blame their condition upon those men who represent the standards they wish to supplant. The Master had such characters in mind when he remarked that "you cannot put new wine into that "you cannot put new wine into old bottles." The Lord requires men for his service whose minds are and will expand as new wine planti the fermentation and expansion of the

iew dispensation brother has forgotten if he eve heard the statement of the Apostle Paul: 'For ye see your calling, brethren, how that not many wise men after th flesh, not many mighty, not many noble are called, but God hath chosen the foolish things of the world, to confound the wise. and God hath chosen th weak things of the world to conf the things which are mighty, and the base things of the world, and things which are despised, bath God chosen, yea, and things which are nought to bring to maught the things which are. That no flesh should glory in his pres-(1 Cor. 1.) How will the me once. (1 Cot. 1.) How will be mer of "brains and ability" fare such as are extelled by our "brother" when they stand in the presence of the Judge of this world who said "Whosever shall not receive the kingdom of God as a

little child shall not enfer therein?" (Mark 10.) I recall the lines of a rustic poet that are pertinent here: "Ye' can read old Nature's history thet's writ in rocks an' stones. Ye can see her throbbing vitals and

her mighty rack of bones; But the soul o' her, the living God, a litle child may know. No lens er rule o' cipherin' can ever hope to show,

"There's good old Aunt Samanthy Jane

thet all her journey long. Has led her heart to labor with a re-veille of song.

She's hed her share of troubles, I're: member well the day We took her to the posrbourse-ste was singin' all the way, Ye needn't be afraid to come when stormy Jordan hows. If all the larnin' ye can get hus taught ye half she knows."

There is a spiritual mind and they a a carnal mind, and these two minds a wholly opposed to the view of the sh-ject and purpose of life and all the sci gument in the world will not make the one the other. Before the carnal mind is receptive to spiritual truth it must become as a liftle child and become is receptive to spiritual truth it must become as a little child and be born again. "The astural man received not the things of the Spirit of God, for they are foolisimess unto him, neither can he know them for they are spiral

Not that the Mormon pauple education. Their institutions of learn ing and young people's improvement societies, their oft quoted motio, "To glory of God is intelligence," are sufficient disproof of this. My line of a cient disproof of this. My line of al-gument has simply nimed to show that worldly windom unlinked with faith win not find favor in the Church and that

"The man that loses faith in God, you "

The man that loses faith in God, you'll find out every time.
Has found a faith in his own self that's mighty nigh sublime.
He knows as much as all the sainty and calls religion flighty.
And in his narrow world assumes the place of God Almighty.

the place of tool Attactive No, the Mormon people are not to be dissuaded from their faith by enticing words of man's wisdom. Their failt "does not stand in the wisdom of men but in the power of God!" They wer not converted merely by the preaches of men but "by demonstration of it spirit and of power." They know to voice of the true shepherd and folls him but the stranger they will not p low. They "believe not every spilow. They "believe not every but try the spirits whether they

God, because many false prophs gone out into the world. They the world, therefore speak they world, and the world heareth th are of God, he that knoweth God hese eth us; he that is not of God, hear not us. Hereby know we the spirit

truth and the spirit of error. I have been impelled to ma references and follow a line ment that for the critic or the will be hard to understand, but not will be plain to the eye o The cynic and critic see things separate parts, and only one part at time, while the eye of faith sees thing in their entirety and grasps their fa meaning

The Mormon people always expect to have some in their midst who are worldly-wise; and who, failing to gras the spirit and genius of this work whether we are opposed by seed and by the worldly-minded wha ra worldly still, this people shall ge -minded who rema o finish the work they "preach the gospel to the poor," and those "who hunger and thirst an righteousness." and in full to be ha and in full to bingers of the Millennial reign of w Lord,' W. A. HOWARD.

JUST FOR FUN

A Non-Combatant.

"Why don't you play bridge whist." "Because I want to be popular. If you play badly you lose and people wish you were out of the game. And if you play well you win and people wish you were out of the game just the same."-Washington Star.

Perpetual Perils. "How did you enjoy your visit to the

"Well," answered Farmer Contants "it was somethin' of a change is so the sign 'beware of pickpockots, is the

Sare of Himself.

国家市大学の大学の日本市大学

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LORD BERESFORD'S COMPLAINT.

Lord Beresford has bound a matthe to to the electors of Portanenth; The bunden of it is that the power of Enghand is wanting.

Land Marwalord dinds fault with the nasy. The attuation, according to him, appears so serious that capitalists mus negiming to have confidence in Ising-Intelling with mental and the second state which after the Disadrought panie that started in England and spread to the Contiment

According to the noble lord, there is no proper organization of the British Hent for war. The baltinship program is inadequate. The first is short of medium cruitiers and suitable torpeda scalt. Bloces are insufficient and have home dangerously deploted. Dock accommodation is deficient for heavy those who by their attacks make them-selves our enemies. And we are not at all pleased with the gratuitous ref-erence of "my people" coming from

Her folks have robbed and left her but her faith in goodness grows. She hasn't any larnin', but I tell ye', Bill, SHE knows!

"I'll give you a position as clerk to start with," sold the merchant "and pay you what you are worth. Is that satisfactory?" "Oh. perfectly!" replied the collete graduate: "but-er-do you think in firm can afford it?"-Catholic Standard and Times.

Monday Morning Z. C. M. I.'s City of Dolls and Toy Display will be formally opened.

Bring your children and make them acquainted with the little people. In addition to the enchanting showing of Dolls they will be delighted with the great variety of toys, games, story books. etc., set out for their inspection. Beautiful Christmas Gifts will also be displayed in the north aisle. First choosing is best choosing. The variety is complete and you can now make your selections leisurely-Come in and see them.

NG%

Sweaters 20% Off

For three days commencing Monday morning our entire line of Ladies', Misses and Children's Sweaters-the very latest styles-will sell at one-fifth less than regular price.

Ladies' and Misses' Coat and Jacket Sweaters, single and double' breasted, roll and standing collars, ranging from 20 to 42 inches long; Children's Sweaters with high collar, roll collar, with or without belt; all white, all gray, all red, all black,

OUR DRUG FORE IS AT

with red and white colored combinations; regular prices range from \$2 to \$30, commencing Monday morning your choice at

20 %