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SALT LAKE CITY, - MAY 13, 1901.

ANOTHER "FAKE" DISPATCH.

The Kansas City Star of May 9th contains a Salt Lake dispatch, headed, "Salt Lake Theater in Ruins," and "Collapse of a landmark built during the days of Brigham Young." On reading the account sent by wire, we supposed the dispatch had been at it again, to make a sensation, after the old style of "speculation" to eastern papers. But on finding the same dispatch with somewhat similar headings in the Chicago News, we were surprised to see that it was a regular Associated Press dispatch from this city. Here is how it appears in the Chicago News of May 9th:

COLLAPSE OF A THEATER WALL. Old Salt Lake Landmark May Have to Be Torn Down.

(By the Associated Press.)
Salt Lake City, Utah, May 9.—The north wall of the Salt Lake theater, collapsed about 2 o'clock this morning. So far as known no one was hurt.

The building, which probably will have to be torn down, was built nearly forty years ago, in the days of Brigham Young, and was one of the landmarks of the city.

The truth of the matter was made so plain in all the daily papers of this city, that we should have thought a correction by wire would certainly have followed. The "old landmark" built by President Brigham Young so many years ago is entirely intact. No wall of it or any part of it has fallen down or is injured in the least particular. An annex of comparatively slight construction attached to the north end of the building has suffered some damage, but it has not affected the Theater, in which performances have since been conducted every evening.

GIVE US SOME MORE "WRATH."

The Ogden Standard, in a somewhat secular vein, but with an under-current of sarcasm, attempts to show that the glorious down-pour of life-giving rain enjoyed by this city and State a few days ago, was only an outburst of avenging wrath from Jupiter Pluvius, or some other indignant one of the gods. The offense for which this fluid castigation was inflicted, was the alleged opposition of Salt Lake papers to the Lake cut-off from Ogden for the Southern Pacific railroad.

Now, in the first place, the offense complained of is imaginary on the part of our Ogden contemporary. Salt Lake City doesn't care how many cut-offs the railroad may make, and there is not the slightest disposition here to injure Ogden City in any way. It is an esteemed part of our growing State, and its welfare is identified with that of this city.

And in the second place, if the watery deities or any other of the mythical personages alluded to by the Standard, have any vengeance to inflict on us, we hope it will come down in similar form to that of the splendid soaking which mother earth received in this vicinity a few days ago. We are ready for it at any time and will accept it as a blessing rather than a curse. So, if the Standard has any influence with Jupiter Pluvius, or any of the other fellows that regulate discharges of the upper deep, we invite that paper to use its pull to procure us another indication of "avenging wrath" as soon as it may be convenient.

THE CHINESE INDEMNITY.

The Chinese indemnity, as finally agreed upon by the powers, exceeds by about forty-five million dollars the sum first said to be fixed as a suitable equivalent for the damage done. Russia comes in for the heaviest claim, although that country has pretended to be the only friend China had in the present crisis.

Russia asks for \$90,000,000; France, \$40,000,000; Japan, \$30,000,000; the United States, \$25,000,000; Great Britain, \$24,000,000; Belgium, \$20,000,000; and Italy, Austria, and Spain, \$20,000,000. That is in all \$315,000,000. The powers are said to have, in a joint note, presented this claim to the Chinese government, with a question as to what method of payment is proposed.

Indoubtedly some of these claims are exorbitant. The last four countries are not known to have been suffering to any great extent. Russia has kept a large army in Manchuria, but the pay of a Russian soldier is not high, and the Manchuria army may have been sent there partly on account of Japan's martial attitude. Besides, Russia has helped herself to Manchuria, and that

should go far toward a settlement of the indemnity.

The demand has, however, been made, and now it remains for China to say whether she can pay or not. It would seem to be a pertinent question, too, whether the losses sustained by China are to be considered at all. It is claimed, by Chinese authorities, that a million lives have been lost, since the commencement of hostilities, by violent means, or by starvation. Well informed foreigners at Peking are said to regard this estimate as not exaggerated.

An American official, writing to the state department at Washington, says that if it ever the whole horror of the murder and pillage done between Peking and Tien Tsin comes to be understood in the United States and Europe, it will be found that the injury done is so great, as compared to the sufferings of the "Christians," that the question will arise which is really the injured party. Even missionaries, he says, endorsed the awful slaughter. In his own words:

"It is impossible to understand the attitude of some of the missionaries. Talking with several recently and speaking of the killing of every living thing in a certain village because of the murder of a Christian, I was met with the placid remark that it would prove a useful warning—the killing of women and children."

Possibly the estimate that places the number of Chinamen that perished at a million is somewhat exaggerated. But it is not disputed that in the country occupied by foreign troops, people have been killed indiscriminately, or driven away from their homes, to become lawless bands of bandits. That fact cannot in justice be overlooked in the final settlement of the indemnity. China is really not owing the world a great deal. Hundreds of her people have been slain for every murdered foreigner. A million dollars' worth of property has been destroyed for every one hundred dollars' worth the Boxers have laid their hands on.

It is not probable that the Chinese government will resist seriously the exorbitant demand for indemnity. If they can invent any system of taxation by which it can be met successfully. But the entire transaction must have an impression on the Asiatics, which must make any further efforts at conciliation in the future impossible. For generations the stories of western barbarities will be transmitted in history and tradition, to the people. Children will learn to hate the foreigners more than ever, and will scorn their religion and their customs. The foreigners have done all in their power, to confirm the popular impression that they are demons, and it is very doubtful whether any amount of missionary work can be pursued with success, for many years to come. The Boxer outrages were terrible, but the "Christian" outrages have been more terrible still, no matter from what point of view they are considered.

TO SEE FOR THEMSELVES.

Next month a government transport will leave New York for Manila, having on board a congressional party that goes there, on the invitation of Secretary Root. The government furnishes the transportation. The idea is to give members of Congress an opportunity of seeing for themselves the conditions in the Philippines, in order that they may become better qualified for the task before Congress, to make proper laws for that country and people. Those who so far have accepted this invitation are Senators Bacon, of Georgia, and Turner, of Washington, and Representatives Mercer, of Nebraska; McCleary, of Minnesota; Dismore, of Arkansas; Gaines, of Tennessee; Smith, of Illinois; De Armond, of Missouri; and Burleson, of Texas. Probably others will join the party before it leaves.

The trip will be a memorable one in every respect. The transport will sail from New York to the Mediterranean, through the Suez Canal, the Red Sea, the Indian Ocean, the China Sea and the Pacific Ocean, to Manila. The return will be made by way of San Francisco, so that the party will make a circuit of the world.

It is perfectly true that thorough information cannot be gained by a few days' or weeks' stay in the archipelago, but something of importance can be learned there. Besides, a trip around the globe to an observant mind is bound to be of much benefit in a general way. It is safe to say that this congressional party will return to the national capital in every way better equipped for the duties devolving upon them as legislators, and they will certainly have a better appreciation of the real needs of the Philippines, than if they had never seen them in their native land, or mingled with them in their homes.

STUDYING SPANISH.

Educators claim that there is now a large demand for the Spanish language in the educational institutions of the country. It is threatening to outstrip both French and German. The university of Yale is an illustration. For many years Spanish had been neglected there, but already more than one hundred students have announced that they wish to take it next year. In the West the desire to learn Spanish is considerably greater than in the East. Every returning volunteer soldier has been a center of Spanish influence, and as the idea that it will be possible to make fortunes easily in the new possessions becomes more firmly rooted in the popular mind, it is thought that every high school, college and university will be compelled to put Spanish into its regular course.

This is quite natural. The country has come into intimate business relations with Spanish speaking countries, and the supposition is that both in politics and business the one who has acquired a knowledge of Spanish, has a better chance than those who know not that language. The demand for school teachers, in the former Spanish possessions, will for some time be considerable, and they are well paid.

The Spanish once seemed to be in a fair way to become a universal language. But through the victories of Napoleon, French came into ascendancy, and held a dominant position until the fall of Sedan, when German and English became the leading languages. The latter is now the tongue spoken by

most people on the globe, and justly so; for it is a language with a rich vocabulary, easy grammar, and well adapted to the expression of human thought. Some of the most sublime compositions the world ever saw have been written in English. Spanish will never again obtain the place it once held.

There is a question, though, whether the Russian tongue may not in the next half a century attain prominence before all other languages on earth. If Russia should succeed in her plans of conquest, her vernacular would be spoken and understood over so vast an area of the world, that the inhabitants of the rest would find it to their advantage to acquire some knowledge of it. Some one has predicted that the Russian is destined to become as extensively studied as is the English at the present time.

GERMANS IN BRAZIL.

The American vice consul at Frankfurt reports to the state department that a Berlin paper contains some information concerning German colonization of Brazil. The subject has been discussed somewhat in this country, for the reason that it is supposed that at some future time this colonization may cause the Monroe doctrine to become an issue between the United States and Germany.

According to the Berlin paper, a large number of Germans have settled in the South American republic, and their settlements are prosperous and growing. There are, however, reports of political and industrial difficulties, and these are said to interfere with the thorough and carefully formulated plans of the Hanseatic Colonization company, whose work is being accomplished more slowly than is demanded by the interests of these German colonies, which are so closely connected with Germany by racial ties. The German colonists are further said to live in settlements of their own which are governed by officials who are Germans.

That the colonization is carried on quite extensively, is clear from the business done by the steamship companies. The consul says on this point:

"The annual report of the Hamburg-American Line for 1900 shows that it was able to pay to its stockholders a dividend of 10 per cent., aggregating \$1,940,000. In the past year, fourteen vessels were added to the fleet of the Hamburg-American company in South America. An agreement has been effected with the Hamburg-South American Steamship company, in order to outstrip competition. An agreement has likewise been effected with the Kosmos company which will increase the importance of Germany's commercial influence in South America."

A noteworthy point in this report is the reference to "political and industrial difficulties" encountered by the German settlers. Should these grow to considerable proportions, Germany will, no doubt, interfere for the protection of her citizens, and then the question is whether the United States will be called upon to take a hand in the game. Somehow it does not seem right that these colonists should establish themselves as independent communities governed by German officials, in a country like Brazil. That may be necessary, in Africa, or even in Turkey, where there are some German colonies, but not in the Americas.

We hope, however, that before Germany gets ready to discuss the Monroe doctrine with the United States the principle of international arbitration shall have obtained such universal recognition, that the Brazilian matter can be referred, not to the United States, but to the court at The Hague. Czar Nicholas is again said to be contemplating another peace congress, and President McKinley, not long ago, on the border of Mexico spoke earnest words in favor of arbitration. With the greatest nations on earth committed to the principle of universal peace, it should not be impossible to establish it permanently.

A NEW RELIGION.

It seems a new religion, called "Zolism," has appeared in the religious world—a new stain on the many-colored coat of Joseph, betrayed and sold into Egypt. It comes from Chicago. It is akin to the modern so-called "Science," and it claims to have a "higher development of magnetic healing." It claims to be able to transfer "the life energy of the universe" to the patient that seeks health.

From an account of this new religion, which appears in the Literary Digest, the following is copied:

"The force used by the Zolists is 'Zone' (from Zou, Greek for 'life'). It is a universal, all-pervading, creative, intelligent 'principle,' blending with earth, air, water, fire, electricity, and thought. It is 'the intelligence which creates' the all-pervading Spirit of God; the 'spirit of life.' 'Zone' is the thought of God. It is the love which has created, and must evermore create. Evil is ephemeral, but Zone, 'which is God's essence,' is eternal. Zone enables thought to act at a distance by thinking with it. The 'perverse' evil soul will lose its Zone at death, and have no longer a conscious existence. Mind is the soul of man. Zone his spirit. Zone is a 'practical God,' a universal, intelligent force, of which man may make use. So-called miracles are manifestations of Zone. 'God is health.' In a minor degree, every man is a god, because he creates. 'Zone is the formative force, or spiritual intelligence, which shares the building of plastic material into determinate forms.'"

"In practice, the Zolists is a strict vegetarian. Tea, coffee, and cocoa he ranks with alcohol, strychnine, and opium. He has no appointed meal-times, but eats when he is hungry. 'If he is hungry all day long, he may eat all day long.' That sounds rather gluttonous, but he eats only uncooked food, and as 'raw oatmeal is the ideal food,' he is not very likely to 'eat all day long.' The Zolists believes in 'immortality in the flesh,' although, at present, habit and heredity prevent its attainment. He thinks that so long as the process of repair is efficiently kept up, a man need not die. What happens when he is run over and cut to pieces by a train is not stated. Immortality after death the Zolists believes to be conditional—the reward of the virtuous."

The multiplying of religious factions and beliefs is one of the signs of the time. It indicates that man is groping about in the dark, in search for light. It is one of the preparations necessary for the reception of the light that will finally break forth. Every end of a dispensation has been characterized by a similar uncertainty, and consequent division into factions. Where there is

revelation, there is unity in faith, unity in practice and unity in worship. That is what mankind needs, and not more man-made religions.

The proposed Waltham-Elgin consolidation should be watched.

The center of population is in Indiana, but the Hub of the Universe still remains in Boston.

Mr. Cleveland is said to have made some four hundred thousand dollars through the rise in Northern Pacific. The gentleman has ever been noted for his good luck.

Mr. Schwab of the United States Steel corporation thinks that labor unions are bad, but he has nothing to say of capital unions. Both are largely in restraint of trade, but to the inward eye it looks as though the capitalist unions had much the greater power for mischief and oppression.

For Shamrock I to beat Shamrock II five minutes in a twenty-mile race, does not look as though the cup were in any great danger. It would be a very strange coincidence of the Columbia should be able to put it over the Constitution. These preliminary trials only sharpen the appetite for the great race.

The county officers will receive the cordial support of the best people in both city and county, in their endeavors to enforce the laws against gambling and Sunday liquor-selling. Deputy Sheriff Sloan and Cummings made a good beginning on Sunday, and saloon-keepers must understand that the law is to be obeyed, and that the Sheriff and his aides mean business.

Prof. Edward Meade of the University of Pennsylvania says that "The Declaration of Independence consists of rhetorical phrases merely." A man who will say such a thing as that is no true American whatever else he may be. There are men in this country who think it "smart" to praise all things foreign and belittle all things American. Would the Pennsylvania professor call the Revolution a disgraceful squabble?

First for her own sake and then that the plans of the presidential party may not be interfered with, it is to be hoped that Mrs. McKinley's sudden illness may be slight and of short duration. It seems to be due to long continued railroad travel. A few days' rest in San Francisco, with its bracing and invigorating climate, will do very much to restore her to her accustomed health. Any serious illness would be certain to upset all the plans for the President's tour of the country.

People are beginning to resort to City Creek canyon in large numbers. It is a beautiful place for a drive or a walk, a place such as few cities have. But the road needs fixing up quite badly. Up to and including Pleasant Valley it is very good. Beyond that there are many places that need to be cleaned of rock and dirt that have come from the hillsides. Beyond the north fork or old Seven Mile mill the road may be described as generally bad, in some places being really dangerous. A dozen men set to work on the canyon road for a week would put it in first class condition. It should be done right away, for there will be no more high water unless another great rain storm comes.

William Phelps, colored, of Richmond, Ky., was a true but humble hero, one of those whose names are not recorded in history but one of those whose example raises men up and causes them to lead better lives. He and a companion were cleaning the inside of an eight-foot upright boiler, when an employee, thinking the cock was tight, turned the steam on. There was but one way of escape. Both men jumped for the ladder. Phelps reached it first, took one step, and stopped. He jumped aside and said to his fellow workman: "You go first, Jim; you are married." And he did. William Phelps was literally cooled in honor to the memory of this colored man. His name may find no place in the annals of man but it will be found in the register of God.

Mrs. Nation's doings and misdoings in Kansas have eventuated in the formation of the Home Rule party. The platform says that "Acknowledging the God of the scriptures as the author of civil government," it advocates national prohibition, a paper currency, government control of public utilities, equal tariff protection for all classes, the preservation of the guarantees of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, the prohibition of trusts, the adoption of the initiative and referendum, Sabbath observance, international arbitration, home rule and restriction of immigration. The Home Rules may be said to have taken "a large contract." They have laid out a plan of campaign to accomplish the objects of which would take a hundred parties a hundred years.

Race unity may yet be supplanted by economic unity. Here is a professor of the University of Pennsylvania, in a recent address on the control of South America, declaring that "the only logical outcome is that suggested by Cecil Rhodes, that the United States control this hemisphere as far south as Cape Horn. Our trade demands it. We are not debarred by the Declaration of Independence. It was indeed made for another time than ours. The Monroe doctrine was the first declaration of this intention on the part of America. It cleared the way. South America is the economic complement of the United States and I look to see the time when we will control either directly or indirectly the larger portion of South America. The Philippine Islands should be given up, not because we have no right there, but because they belong to another economic unit." All very fine and very comprehensive, but what becomes of "the other fellows' rights?" How fortunate that the destinies of nations are not controlled by the spinners of fine theories.

THE WALL STREET GAME.

New York Evening Post.
That money rates on Wall street should tighten suddenly, and run up to

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what used to be called "panic figures," is only one more familiar incident of the speculative craze. The process by which such a situation is created is well known. The speculator buys stocks, depositing a "margin" of ten to twenty per cent in cash or securities. His broker borrows the remaining eighty or ninety per cent of purchase money from the bank, pledging securities for collateral. If prices go up some twenty points or more, the customer may enlarge his speculative holdings without enlarging his cash deposit; the broker increases his bank loans in proportion; outbank liabilities expand, as a rule, by leaps and bounds, and without any necessary increase in reserves. If the strain continues, prudent bankers must, in their own defense, do what they are doing in Wall street now—exact higher interest on their stock exchange loans, demand more collateral, and scrutinize, with the utmost severity, the credit and position of the borrower.

Chicago News.
What the outcome will be is a matter of interest, but for the present there are no evidences of any imminent change of conditions. That the boom cannot go on forever at this rate is perfectly clear; President McKinley himself in one of his recent speeches significantly noted that setbacks and reverses "do come sometimes." But it is apparent that the business world does not believe they are to be feared at present. The men who are promoting sound business enterprises on a sound basis have no reason for anxiety. Those who catch the speculative fever and risk their money rashly are probably in no more danger just now than they are bound to be at any other time. The man who yields to the speculative craze is liable to meet disaster under any conditions.

Boston Transcript.
There is great unanimity of sentiment among the Wall street stock commission houses respecting this remarkable speculative craze. Scarcely a broker's letter falls to deplore the wild furor now going on and to predict a violent reaction. The trouble is that the market fairly has got away from the men who generally control it. Even great syndicates and all powerful magnates of finance cannot stem the tide of speculative excitement which has spread over the country. New York and Boston and eastern centers generally are surprised at the violent rush into stock speculation which is coming from the West and South and the interior cities, and much of the impetus of current boom comes from the class which has not known what stock speculation was for years.

New York Mail and Express.
While the continued "boom" in Wall street has its alarming aspect and is full of peril for the weak and unwary, we should not lose sight of the fact that its impelling force comes from extraordinary energies working upon an unprecedented situation. It is not a wild speculation in "cats and dogs" upon an inflated credit. The central movement is in certain leading railway stocks, which are, or are believed to be, factors in great transcontinental combinations, handled by capitalists whose sagacity and financial potency excite belief in results that no man can calculate. Whether or not these men are doing or planning all that is credited to them, they have given an impulse to the market which accounts in a considerable measure for the agitation that is produced by a rush from all quarters to get into the wake of a movement they are supposed to lead.

Baltimore Sun.
If no wealth is created in these times of financial fever, then it is apparent that every time one man or woman makes a fortune in Wall street or makes a single dollar some other man or woman loses a fortune or a dollar, as the case may be. Of the unfortunate losers we hear nothing until the debauch is over and reaction sets in, and then we hear of families ruined and reputations gone. Before the crash comes many of the speculators have their stocks at fancy prices and are sure to the market which accounts in a considerable measure for the agitation that is produced by a rush from all quarters to get into the wake of a movement they are supposed to lead.

Springfield Republican.
People who do not believe in pessimism cannot consistently raise a cry that the beautiful bubble of prosperity will ever burst. If it is wrong or un-American to be pessimistic, it is wrong to say that hard times will follow the present carnival of speculation. The true optimist believes this sort of thing lasts forever.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The May number of Zion's Young People opens with a short story of "To Maiores" Adventure," by Arthur C. Grissom. "Around the World with Our Boys and Girls" is continued. "What Became of Harry's Tree" is another little story. The author is Elizabeth S. Delapierre. "The Jews and the Christ" is an instructive paper on

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