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LOVE AND LAW.
 In the current number of the Im-
 provement Era, the following thought-
 ful article on an important subject ap-
 pears, over the signature of President
 Joseph F. Smith:

If one were to listen to all the com-
 plaints that brethren are inclined to
 make against brethren, trouble would
 never cease. Some people seem to be so
 constituted that there is no rest with
 them unless they are engaged in stir-
 ring up some complaint, forgetting that
 in this world all men are imperfect, and
 we must forgive and forget, and still
 go on loving, to be really happy.

John, the apostle of love, admonished
 the saints formerly to "love one an-
 other, for love is of God; and every one
 that loveth is born of God, and knoweth
 God. He that loveth not knoweth not
 God: for love is of God." The same apostle
 went further, declaring that "if a man
 say, I love God, and hateth his brother,
 he is a liar; for he that loveth not his
 brother whom he hath seen, how can he
 love God whom he hath not seen?"

It was the idea in ancient Israel that
 God was to be feared, and that one's
 enemies were to be hated. Because the
 Moabites met not Israel with bread and
 water in the way, when they came out
 of Egypt; and because Balaam was
 hired to curse them, Israel was com-
 manded to "not seek their peace nor
 their prosperity all thy days for ever." But
 Christ taught, "Love your enemies, bless
 them that curse you, do good to them
 that hate you, and pray for them which
 despitefully use you, and persecute you."
 It was one of his main teachings that we
 love our fellows. Not only did he come to
 men with the great doctrine of love upon his
 lips, but he taught us that our Father in
 heaven is full of mercy and love for his
 creatures—he was not the harsh Jehovah
 that Israel feared, but the loving Father
 whose children may approach, feeling sure
 that he is full of mercy and love as well
 as of justice and judgment.

In our dealings with each other let us
 seek to combine these qualities, as they
 are combined in God, and manifested in
 his Son Jesus Christ, our example. Christ
 revealed the Father both as judge and
 parent—the embodiment of law and love.
 Law is inexorable; but it is sweet to know
 that in the judgment it will be tempered
 by the mercy of a loving, merciful Father.

You have all read of the proud Ro-
 man, a newly-elected praetor, arrayed in
 regal garments, bearing his ivory scepter,
 and preceded by the lictors, taking his seat
 upon the throne, when his two sons were
 brought before him and convicted of the crime
 of treason. The proud Roman showed no
 hesitancy in pronouncing the sentence of
 death, and the two young men were slain
 in the presence of the father.

Then, also, we have the story of David,
 and his rebel son. His parting words to
 Jonathan, as he stood by the gate-side and
 saw his army come out by the hundreds
 and thousands, was: "Deal gently, for my
 sake, with the young man, even with Absalom."
 The king sat anxiously waiting for tidings of
 the battle. At length the watchman de-
 clared a messenger running toward the
 city, and behind him still another. The
 first courier hailed the king with glad
 news of victory. But David's only ques-
 tion was: "Is the young man Absalom safe?"
 The messenger returned a prudent
 but evasive answer: "I saw a great tumult,
 but I knew not what it was." Then came
 the second, and kneeling before the king
 announced: "Tidings, my lord the king:
 for the Lord hath avenged thee this day of
 all them that rose up against thee." But still
 from David's lips there comes the same
 question: "Is the young man Absalom safe?"
 Then the messenger tells the truth, and
 all we see is an aged man, moved with
 agony of heart, climbing the stone stair-
 case to his chamber, there to weep, repeat-
 ing as he went the refrain of a broken heart:
 "O my son Absalom, my son, my Absalom!
 Would to God I had died for thee! O
 Absalom, my son, my son!"

The Roman had sunk the father in the
 judge; and David, the judge in the father.
 Bethlehem, the city of David, became the
 birthplace of the Messiah; and Rome be-
 came the author of a great system of jurisprudence,
 and thus the cities stood as far apart as the
 men which anciently represented them—one
 was a nation of law, the other of religion.
 In Jesus and in the Father these two
 attributes of love and law are combined.
 God is father and judge. In the gospel of
 Christ the two ideals are united—their
 edicts are neither war nor pitilessness.
 We may know of a surety that all men
 shall be judged aright, according to the
 law, which will be tempered by a just,
 merciful and loving Father. But it is his
 right to judge. We are commanded to love
 one another, and to obey the law. We are
 also commanded: "Judge not, that ye be
 not judged. For with what judgment ye
 judge, ye shall be judged; and with what
 measure ye mete, it shall be measured to
 you again." This

is good advice to the man who is ever
 complaining. Let it be remembered
 that where judgment between brethren
 is necessary to be pronounced, it should
 be given in the way provided by the
 Lord, by His Priesthood. His author-
 ized representatives. Individuals have
 no right to set themselves up as judges
 of their fellows: "Why beholdest thou
 the mote that is in thy brother's eye,
 but considerest not the beam that is in
 thine own eye?"

Let us, brethren, love one another,
 and exercise patience and forbearance,
 avoiding judgment except when called
 upon to render it, and then tempering
 the law with a father's love. The Latter-
 day Saints must be promoters of both
 law and religion, as exemplified in the
 justice and mercy of God.

THE KING'S TOUR.

King Edward and the pope have met.
 The reception to the British sovereign,
 by the aged pontiff, was most cordial.
 What the subject of their conversation
 was, when alone, the dispatches do not
 say, but it is evident that the inter-
 view gave both the exalted participants
 much pleasure and satisfaction, for the
 parting was as cordial as the first
 greeting.

Naturally, some speculation is in-
 duced in us to the political import of
 the journey of the King. Possibly there
 is no such significance attached to it.
 Kings, as other mortals, desire at times
 to pass time traveling. They like to see
 friends, to visit foreign places, and have
 a change of air and occupation. And
 it is possible that King Edward's jour-
 ney has no other object. But if it has,
 it is not improbable that this must be
 sought in the French capital particu-
 larly.

The intention of the King is, it is
 said, to return home by the way of
 Paris, and there is even talk of Presi-
 dent Loubet returning the call by visit-
 ing London. It looks as if France were
 trying to find in Great Britain a new
 ally, instead of Russia. A large part
 of the Channel squadron was recently
 sent all the way to Algiers to partici-
 pate in a demonstration in honor of the
 president of the French republic. The
 Paris press is friendly and the love-
 making of the British press is very
 plain. All this may be taken as an in-
 dication that old enemies are becoming
 friends, and that alliances are being
 formed on new lines. Italy, as a special
 friend of Great Britain, would be di-
 rectly interested in a rapprochement
 between England and France. Hence the
 visit to Rome.

European statesmen look forward to
 the demise of the aged emperor of
 Austria, as the beginning of the disin-
 tegration of the dual, polyglot empire.
 But in such an event, Germany would
 most surely endeavor to absorb the
 German-speaking part, down to the
 Adriatic sea. Here, however, Italy
 would be encountered. Great Britain
 and France would support Italy in her
 protest against a strong German estab-
 lishment in the Mediterranean. An un-
 derstanding between Great Britain,
 France and Italy in the eventuality of
 a political cataclysm in the Austrian
 empire, would seem to be demanded.
 Germany is preparing for it. The rest
 of Europe will not be caught unaware.

ENGLISH, NOT VOLAPUK.

A correspondent of Delta, Cal., Mr.
 Wm. M. Cowley, referring to a recent
 article in the "News" on various ex-
 periments in a so-called universal lan-
 guage, expressed the view that the
 English tongue affords the best medium
 of intercommunication between nations.
 The "News" has on more than one oc-
 casion made the same suggestion. It is
 now spoken, or understood, by more
 people than any other language. And
 the number of students is continually
 increasing. The time will come when
 two or three languages are studied by
 children in all the schools, and then,
 no artificial language will be needed.
 At present he who knows English,
 French, German and Spanish will get
 along better on all routes of travel
 than he who knows Volapuk or Esper-
 anto.

TWO SIDES TO A QUESTION.

A correspondent of Ogden—a Meth-
 odist, we presume—appears to feel very
 much hurt, because the "News," once
 in a while, shows up the character of
 those who make it their special busi-
 ness to belile and slander the Latter-
 day Saints. He takes the view that
 Church members should not "revenge"
 themselves in this manner. They pro-
 fess to be so much better than other
 people, he says, that they should do
 better. They should not call "hard
 names." They should do unto others as
 they would be done by, etc.

There is a grain of truth in this
 reasoning, which we are perfectly will-
 ing to accept. If a person is called
 upon to suffer persecution, because he
 is a Latter-day Saint and is true to his
 God and God's servants, it is his duty
 to bear such trials with patience, know-
 ing that God will give him strength to
 do so, and reward him for it. He
 should even be willing to lay his life
 down, if required to do that, and yet
 bless and pray for the persecutors. The
 Master set the example, when He met
 with silence even the railings of false
 witnesses, knowing, as He did, that
 nothing He could say, would have driv-
 en the demons out of the hearts of His
 persecutors and tormentors.

But this is only one side of
 the question. The other is
 equally plain. If wicked persons
 band themselves together for the pur-
 pose of obstructing the progress of a
 good cause—a cause, perhaps, upon the
 victory of which the salvation of the
 world depends—it may be the sacred
 duty of the defenders of that cause to
 adopt a different course. If the oppo-
 nents choose to misrepresent, slander,
 belile, and falsely testify against "Mor-
 mons" and "Mormonism," for no other
 reason than this, that they hope by
 such means to hinder honest souls
 from embracing the truth, it may be-
 come necessary to show these souls
 what kind of leaders are beckoning them.
 The Master set the example in this
 regard, too. For when it was
 necessary to defend the truth, He did
 not hesitate to present the opponents
 thereof in their true characters of
 "hypocrites."

Our correspondent has seen but one

side of the question. The other is
 equally plain, and its teachings should
 be heeded. We do not believe in mak-
 ing the press the medium of personal
 duels, but we do not hesitate to defend
 both principles and character, when
 they are assailed for the purpose of de-
 ceiving the public.

THE STATE AND THE RAILWAYS.

In an interview in London Mr. An-
 drew Carnegie is quoted as saying:
 "You can say for me that I am thor-
 oughly in favor of Kerr Hardy's sug-
 gestion that all railways should be na-
 tionalized; it would be an excellent
 thing for the people if that were done.
 Look at the economy that would be ef-
 fected if all the railways were under
 state control. Fares would be lowered
 and the comfort of the passengers
 would be better looked after."

This, of course, refers directly to the
 English railways, but it may be pre-
 sumed that it expresses Mr. Carnegie's
 views regarding railways in this coun-
 try as well. Ordinarily this would be
 termed Socialistic if not pure demo-
 cratic, but coming from the source
 whence it does, from one of the biggest
 capitalists, and perhaps the greatest
 philanthropist the world has ever
 seen, this charge cannot be made. It is
 very doubtful, indeed, if state own-
 ership of railways would result in the
 benefits here outlined. They have state
 railways in France and Germany, but
 in no single particular are they superior
 to those of England or America, while
 in many they fall short. State own-
 ership would mean more officialdom,
 and that in large measure means what
 Commodore Vanderbilt said of the pub-
 lic: "The public be damned." In this coun-
 try it would mean, not better railway ser-
 vice, nor greater solicitude for the com-
 fort and welfare of patrons of the rail-
 ways, but more patronage for the pol-
 itician, more voters for the party in
 power. And wherein would be the econ-
 omy? In this country the fixed and
 current expenses of the railways are re-
 duced almost to the minimum while it
 is well known that all branches of the
 government are not run on the theory
 of reducing expenses to the minimum;
 that the contrary is the rule.

Railroading is a business and should
 be run as such. If the government
 could conduct it more economically than
 it is now done, which no one believes it
 could, it would still be wrong for it to
 do so. In the matter of business un-
 derstandings the duty of the government
 is to afford all the freest possible
 range, to treat all fairly and alike and
 to afford each the protection of the law.
 That is its duty, and not to assume
 control of the business. Mr. Carnegie's
 theory is equally applicable to any in-
 dustry, great or small. Under it the
 government might make steel cheaper
 than does the United States Steel com-
 pany. But Mr. Carnegie would scarcely
 be expected to advocate this, and he
 could doubtless very soon show where-
 in the government would fail, in fact,
 we think he could. But could not the
 great railroad magnates soon point out
 the fallacy in his argument for state
 ownership of railways? We think they
 could.

There is one phase of the railway
 question that would give some strength
 or at least lend plausibility, to his argu-
 ment: railways are quasi public corpo-
 rations. They are endowed with some
 rights that are peculiarly the prerogatives
 of the sovereign power in a gov-
 ernment; particularly is this so in the
 matter of the exercise of the right of
 eminent domain. And this right is given
 primarily, for the benefit of the
 public. This makes the relation of the
 railway to the public unique. The
 railways themselves too frequently ig-
 nore this fact. This justifies partial
 public supervision of them, but not state
 ownership. The solution of the
 railway problem, if one can be said to
 exist, is in a more rigid and constant
 exercise of this supervision. That
 there is a growing demand for it on the
 part of the public cannot be denied.
 The proceedings in the celebrated case
 of the Northern Securities company are
 the direct result of this demand. Just
 now the tendency is to bring the rail-
 ways more under the control of the
 state and to curtail their powers than
 has been in the past. The sentiment
 of the people in this regard is that if
 it is a question whether the railways
 shall be owned by the people or the
 state, the railways, it shall be the lat-
 ter. That condition of affairs has not
 yet come about, and probably never will,
 but this has: that the railways, en-
 joying special and extraordinary
 privileges granted by the public, in the
 exercise of them shall be more amen-
 able to public interest and sentiment
 than they have been. About such a de-
 mand there is nothing revolutionary,
 nothing drastic, nothing that is not
 reasonable and right.

Since Saturday St. Louis has resem-
 bled the famous Deseret Village.

A city without a chief of police is
 not like a ship without a rudder.

Going to games on Sunday is not re-
 membering the Sabbath to keep it holy.

To turtle mountain the people of
 Frank N. W. T., do not say: "Let her
 slide."

Turkey is afraid of Europe. In other
 words, a guilty conscience needs no ac-
 cuser.

Just now Salonica is saying to Tur-
 key: "I'll sing thee the songs of Besa-
 arabia."

A Paterson, N. J., man has two
 hearts. Here, then, is a clear case of
 two hearts that beat as one.

Uncle Sam keeps paying off his debts.
 It is a good thing to do, and all his
 children should follow his example.

Another race war is on in Mississip-
 pi. Let those engaged in it remember
 that the race is not to the strong alone.

A government of the people, by the
 people and for the people, seems to de-
 scribe the management of the schools
 today.

"The Salt trust revived," says the
 San Francisco Chronicle. Which means
 that the Salt trust has not lost its
 savor.

The people of Kansas have given the
 President a badger. It would come

more appropriately from the people of
 Wisconsin.

And now the physiognomists have
 discovered the "laughing face." It
 must resemble on the face of the wa-
 ters.

In the State of Washington pirates
 are cutting timber. And they never
 fell a tree without saying: "Shiver my
 timbers!"

The President spent Sunday in Sharon
 Springs, Kansas, but the good people of
 that town gave him not the rose of
 Sharon nor the lily of the valley.

The "deceased wife's sister" bill has
 bobbed up in parliament again. In
 England more importance is attached
 to it than to Magna Carta or the Bill
 of Rights.

A Penfield, Pa., woman has succeeded
 in writing 3,533 words on a postal card.
 On an ordinary letter head she would
 exhaust the English language, especial-
 ly if there was a postscript.

It was a great welcome that Paris
 gave King Edward. In the past, as
 Prince of Wales, his majesty was a
 familiar figure in the French capital,
 and popular withal. But it is a far cry
 from prince to king.

Edison has a scheme to save the fine
 gold now mixed up with the sands of
 the deserts in Arizona, New Mexico
 and Mexico. A worthy scheme but he
 will secure the greatest treasures which
 improves each golden moment.

When he visits Cheyenne the Presi-
 dent is to be presented with a complete
 cowboy outfit. Wyoming, the only re-
 maining frontier country in the Union,
 seems to think that Mr. Roosevelt is
 still a cowboy and not a President.

The bureau of statistics of the treas-
 ury department has issued a statement
 giving the consumption of silk in the
 United States. The consumption, it
 would seem, would tend to give the
 consumers trouble with the verminform
 appendix.

We never see a street car stranded
 for lack of power but we are reminded
 of that touching scene where Becky
 Sharp learned out of her window and
 uttered words of encouragement to the
 ladies in the court below who sat in
 their carriages, all ready to leave Rus-
 sels, but were waiting for the horses.

The scholastic, with lazy steps, does
 not, cannot, will not appreciate the
 public spirit and patriotism of those
 citizens who have come forward and
 subscribed of their money to keep the
 schools open. They look upon them as
 those who have no music in their souls,
 being fit for treasons, stratagems and
 spoils.

IN SOMALILAND.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.
 The Mad Mullah and his 15,000 fol-
 lowers block all commerce through
 the dark continent. Were that not
 enough, the blanket indictment that
 they are a "menace to civilization" will
 be held over them. The British cannot
 stay their hands unless they are content
 to rest under a shadow of defeat like
 that which has hung over the Italians
 since the disaster at Oduwa. When the
 Mullah first became dangerous a force
 of 4,000 troops was ordered to Africa
 from India, but this number was later
 cut down more than half. The original
 force and more may be needed now.

New York Evening Sun.

Maj. Kenna and Maj. Brook, with
 commands of British and Boer mount-
 ed infantry, were raiding the country
 between Dudaub and Galadi, and report-
 ed the routing of several thousand
 and goats, sheep and camels, but the
 capture of very few prisoners. "As all
 the water-holes in the region are now
 in our occupation," said a headquar-
 ters dispatch, "the route between Gal-
 adi and Galkayu is quite safe." The
 disaster which overtook Col. Plunkett,
 of Col. Cobbe's column, after what
 seems to have been a splendid resis-
 tance, occurred on the Walwal road to
 the west of Galadi. The Mad Mullah
 must have a very good intelligence de-
 partment, for his flight from Walwal
 was certainly a ruse.

St. Paul Globe.

The conquest of Africa by the British
 is being carried on in a manner that
 we never quite appreciate unless atten-
 tion is directed to it by some such af-
 fair as this sanguinary battle with the
 Somalis. It is argued by the British
 press that it is necessary to subdue
 the savages of the interior of Africa in or-
 der to make safe the progress of the
 white man in developing the resources
 of the country. It has never been
 found very difficult for the British ap-
 ologists for governmental methods to
 find excuse for the subjugation of peo-
 ples holding lands desired by the Eng-
 lish.

Chicago Record-Herald.

The almost total annihilation of a
 British force with the slaughter of 190
 officers and men reported from Somal-
 iland is quite the most severe reverse
 the British have suffered since the Mad
 Mullah began his career. It will put an
 effective check upon the scheme of op-
 erations which was being patiently fol-
 lowed to drive the Mullah into the
 northwestern part of Somaliland.
 Moreover, if the British have been
 compelled to abandon their base of sup-
 plies at Obbia, as London dispatches
 state, the way is left open for the Mu-
 lah to ravage the Italian coast settle-
 ments.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The Woman's Home Companion for
 May has a short story of boy life,
 "Snatched from the Sacrifice," by For-
 rest Crissey. There are three other
 short stories, and the installment of
 Eden Phillips' strong serial, "The
 Form of the Dagger." There is a pair
 of prize photographs of mothers and
 children, and there are features on
 "Successful Women Ranch-Owners."
 There are poems by Frank Dempster
 Sherman, Madison Cawin and John
 Kendrick Bangs. Fashions, Dressmak-
 ing, Cookery, Home Health-Exercises
 and Family-Worship are all treated of in
 the department—The Crowell Publish-
 ing Company, Springfield, Ohio.

It is not often that the recognized
 authority in any branch of science, al-
 low himself flights of imagination in
 his particular subject. This, however,
 is what Professor Simon Newcomb, the
 famous astronomer and author of "As-
 tronomy for Everybody," and other
 books on the same subject, has done in
 the May number of McClure's Maga-
 zine. Professor Newcomb places the
 time comparatively near, and ascribes
 the destruction, not to any gradual de-
 velopment or decay of forces, but to
 an accident, a sort of smash-up, far
 away in space. It is not only the most
 sensational, but also the most scientifi-
 cally probable ending of all things
 earthly that has yet been suggested—
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