

DESERET EVENING NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.
(Sunday Excepted)
Corner of South Temple and East Temple
Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Morace G. Whitney - Business Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES:
In Advance
One Year \$4.00
Six Months \$2.50
Three Months \$1.50
One Month .50
Single Copies, Per Year \$2.00

Correspondence and other reading matter for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
Address all business communications and all remittances to:
THE DESERET NEWS,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Entered at the Postoffice of Salt Lake City as second class matter according to Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

SALT LAKE CITY, - DEC. 21, 1907.

WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

The year that is fast drawing to a close is the seventh of the twentieth century. It is the last of what may be called, in Old Testament parlance, a week of years. During the ancient dispensation every seventh year was a Sabbath year, or a year of rest.

The Mosaic law relating to this subject provided that, "six years thou shalt sow thy land, and shalt gather the fruits thereof; but the seventh year thou shalt let it rest, that the soil and thine ass may rest, and the time of thy handmaid and the stranger may be refreshed." (Exod. 23: 10.)

This division of time in seven was further carried out in the provision that the year after seven times seven years, or the fiftieth, was to be observed as a year of jubilee. On that year liberty was proclaimed throughout the land to all the inhabitants, "and ye shall return every man unto his possession and unto his family." (Lev. 25: 8-34.)

These peculiar provisions of the Mosaic law are very generally admired as benevolent and wise, though they have not been incorporated in modern law codes. Their aim was to prevent any great social inequality, by restoring liberty and property at regular intervals to those who had been unfortunate. They sought to provide needed rest for both man and beast, and the soil itself. Are we mistaken in supposing that if similar provisions could be applied to modern life, there would be less inhumanity in the world, for the self-evident reason that the periodical days and years of rest would take the edge off the sharp competition and eager rivalry in the struggle for existence which, under present conditions, is almost without cessation? The people who were living under the provisions of the Mosaic dispensation were forced, at regular intervals, to pause in their pursuit of temporal things and devote themselves to spiritual matters. The consequence was that they became strong both physically and mentally.

But modern nations are subject to conditions entirely different to those under that benevolent law. It is nevertheless not inappropriate, at the end of this seventh year of the century, to pause for a moment and look toward the future. What will the Century, yet so young, bring? Peculiar conditions may be observed all around us. There is unrest everywhere. Human institutions are swaying and tottering, and the rumblings, as of an earthquake, are heard from below. Ethical codes are being torn to shreds. The very halls of justice are being defiled in the sight of heaven. The foundations of the home are being submerged by the rising flood of divorces and other raging, surging elements of wrong. Murderers of both sexes are let loose to propagate their species. Never before was the strife between employers and employees as bitter as it is now. Never before was the tension between the different "classes" more threatening than now, except in times of actual revolution. What will the future bring?

In answer to this question various forecasts have been made. Scientists believe that many astronomical and electric problems will be solved, and that great wonders will be performed. They believe that we will receive messages from other planets, before the century is over, and that such inventions as telephones, telegraphs, the third rail, etc., will give way for contrivances not yet dreamed of. They predict that man will be able to read the signs of the atmosphere with perfect accuracy. "We shall be in a position," says one, "not only to warn the mariner of storms that will come within a few days, but we shall know in advance whether the seasons will be early or late, severe or mild, and thus be of real service to the farmer all the world over."

Others predict that education will conquer national jealousy, and that, therefore, international strife will cease. Personal ambitions and petty desires for national aggrandizement must fall to the ground, they hold, before the power of general culture and the universal recognition of truth and justice as the only real arbiters between the peoples of the earth.

Such are, in the main, the forecasts as to the present century. It is summed up in the following statement by the Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford, England:

"Sympathy and mutual understanding among the nations of the earth will solve all their differences. It seems to me, at the same time, that the recognition of certain facts of primary importance, and one of the foremost and neglected elements, is the constant moulding of public character which is at work so powerfully both in Great Britain and her colonies and in America. It is a fact that must lead to a deeper feeling of unity, assisted by education, especially in the higher seats of learning. Sympathy of race and racial differences will go far toward making war impossible."

It is undoubtedly true. We are fast progressing toward that golden age of which seers and prophets from the beginning have sung. The great Prophet of the last century proclaimed its coming. But it looks as if social conditions are precluding a period of dissolution, tearing down, disintegration as a preliminary to the reconstruction to which we confidently look forward. The last century saw mankind progressing with large strides toward liberty and light, but not till fearful wars had devastated nations. A civilization that is selfish, cold and cruel, is not suitable for Millennial conditions, any more than lead can be substituted for silver, or copper for gold. It must first pass through some process, known only to the great Ruler of the universe and the destinies of mankind, and we look forward toward some great manifestation of His power both in nature and history, during this century. Happy are they who can discern and interpret correctly the signs of the times.

FOR PURE AIR.

A correspondent, writing from Farmington, complains that proper attention is not always paid to the heating and ventilation of places of public worship. Many people, he thinks, do not attend the meetings because they are afraid of "catching cold," or because of the absence of pure air.

Well, there never was any lack of excuse for non-attendance at church, but in some instances the criticism of our correspondent, we fear, is justified. It is undoubtedly necessary, during the winter months, to pay particular attention to the heating and ventilation of meetinghouses, and the matter should not be left entirely to those who are young and inexperienced.

If cleanliness is next to Godliness, so is pure air. Some of the greatest manifestations of the Deity have been witnessed upon the lofty mountain tops, or in the forests, where the sweet breath of trees and flowers purify the air. An atmosphere laden with poisonous gases necessarily dulls the mind. To many the duty of keeping a meetinghouse unscrupulously clean, warm, and filled with air fit to breathe, may seem unimportant, but it is not. It is one of the important services connected with worship.

BLUE LAWS BETTER THAN BLOOD.

The prevalence of crimes of violence in this city at present reminds the people here of the conditions against which the citizens protested in mass-meetings sixteen or seventeen years ago. The trouble then was that the city government was under the influence of the immoral element, and the decent citizens were treated with contempt by those in power. Matters went from bad to worse, until, finally, in all the Protestant churches in the City resolutions were passed asking the authorities to enforce the laws regulating the social evils. Here is the resolution passed. It is interesting reading at this time:

"Whereas, It is reported on good authority that there are now over eighty licensed saloons in the city; that these saloons, on many of them, are kept open on the Sabbath day, and sell liquor to minors, contrary to law; that the laws against gambling houses are broken with impunity, and that, apparently, no determined efforts are being made for the enforcement of law against these forms of vice and crime. Therefore it is the sense of this congregation that the city government should strictly enforce existing laws against houses of prostitution, gambling, keeping saloons open on Sunday, and all other forms of vice; also that it is the sense of this meeting that no more saloons should be licensed in this city."

The resolutions went to the root of the evil at that time. It was the violation of the laws regarding the vices mentioned that made the City attractive to all kinds of thugs, and these finally took charge of the streets and thoroughfares at night and it was dangerous for the citizens to walk to or from their homes at that time of the day.

Like causes produce like effects. For years the saloons have been kept wide open every day in the week, and, some of them, we presume, all night, too, without interference. If the dens of vice where the thugs congregate and plot were reduced in number, as they ought to be, and relegated to a less respectable district than they now occupy; if, further, they were subject to the regulations of the law, and held responsible for the violations of the law, the city would not attract the element that lives by murder and robbery. The police may be ever so efficient—and the officers have certainly done some good work lately—but as long as the dens where criminals plot are laid, are kept open at all hours, day and night, the police force will struggle in vain. The remedy applied must be radical. It must go to the root of the evil.

This fact the people of New York seem to have realized just now. Some time ago the papers were full of reports of a criminal wave that was said to be sweeping over that city. The authorities wisely concluded to enforce the laws against the degradation of the Sabbath by the saloons, the theaters, and all public places of amusement. The results are almost instantaneous. Other cities should profit by the example of the great metropolis. It is better to live under "blue laws" than under a reign of blood and terror.

COMMENTS ON THE CRUISE.

Japan seems to be the only country in which the dispatch of our Atlantic fleet to the Pacific does not cause any apprehension for the future.

Some of the French savants predict that the voyage of Admiral Evans will eventually in a clash because of "Japan's insatiable ambition to control the Pacific." At St. Petersburg the move is praised. This judgment, based upon Russia's unconcealed feeling against Japan. It is but another way of expressing the hope that a clash may come. Herin regards the episode with interest and comes closer than the other nations in realizing the significance of the fleet's movement.

It is gratifying to learn that the Japanese are not alarmed. And why should they be? This country has a right to maintain a navy along its own shores, east and west. It has a right to send its ships out upon any of the highways of the sea, without asking for permission. Every other country has the same right. To manifest any nervousness on account of that trip around the Horn would be foolish. And the Japanese are anything but that.

There is, as far as the public is aware, less danger now than ever of a conflict with Japan. Since that

cruise was ordered, the Japanese have shown a laudable desire for meeting this country more than half way in the disputes about Japanese immigrants. Baron Tshili, who lately visited Canada and the United States for the purpose of studying the situation, has just stated in an interview that his people recognize the conditions by which the United States government is confronted, that they could understand the opposition to an immigration which was thought to threaten the standards of American labor in its wages and its manner of life, and that they were disposed to place the most liberal construction on the pledges in which they had by treaty entered and to stop Japanese immigration to this country altogether. Only they wanted the restrictive order to proceed from Tokyo and not from Washington, so that their national dignity should suffer no affront.

We cannot but accept the President's explanation that the naval movement now commenced is the finest possible training for a battleship squadron. Heretofore maneuvers of this character have been confined to theory—on paper. Such journeys cost money and few nations have been able to undertake the expense. When the fleet has reached San Francisco we shall know all about the strong and weak points of our greatest squadron. The entire world will gain in knowledge by the experiences of our sailors, and from that point of view it is of international importance, but from no other.

A COURSE IN FORESTRY.

We notice, from a pamphlet issued by the Agricultural College that the Forest Service has entered into an agreement with the College by which this institution, in co-operation with the Forest Service, will give a short course in forestry this winter for 12 weeks, January 7 to March 25. Not only is the course arranged to give the greatest benefit that officers already in the service can obtain in such a brief period, but it is expected to be the greatest assistance to those who contemplate taking the civil service examination for Ranger and entering the Forest Service in the future. The technical Forestry portion of this course will be given by technically trained men in the employ of the Service that have not only been well grounded in Eastern forest schools, but have gained, through practical experience as rangers, technical assistants, supervisors and inspectors, a preparation for giving this instruction that it would be difficult to obtain under any other conditions.

We are informed that there is a great demand for men with the right qualifications, in the Forest Service. It is in the hope that the course will be more satisfactorily manned in this Western country that this course is being offered this year. It is the first course of its kind offered in the State. It will prepare men for the Civil Service examination required of those who enter the various grades of the Forest Service.

The College is also offering other winter courses that will be of practical value to all who attend them.

BETWEEN THE CRITICS.

Criticism of men in public office is in this country often carried too near the danger point. This is certainly done in the case of President Roosevelt. The exalted office occupied by the Chief Executive of the United States should be, in some way, protected against the crowd that knows of no distinction between mud-slinging and legitimate criticism.

If the subject were not so serious as it is, it would be almost amusing to witness the cross fire directed against President Roosevelt just now. The New York Sun of Dec. 6, for instance, had this:

"Of Mr. Roosevelt's proficiency in the arts of the politician in the worst significance of that word he has left us no room for doubt. A more conscious loss of character, less dignified, never afflicted this country. By slow and insidious degrees he has upset the public confidence, arrayed class against class and fomented mischief and hatred. No one ever approached him in creating a hopeless disaffection and unrest in the ranks of labor. He joined a labor union under conditions of intense publicity, he has constructed himself the champion of every known extremity of labor agitation; he has associated upon terms of close personal intimacy with the worst and most sinister figures among those professional distillers of whom Orchard, Moyer, Pettibone and Haywood are the familiar expression, and he has welcomed them as the guests of the President of the United States in the White House at Washington. All this has been accompanied by the steady denunciation and sophisticated vilipendence of capital, especially of capital invested in railroads, and therefore in most intimate contact with the people; by the steady abuse of what he called swollen fortunes and by fixing public attention on abuses in corporate management in ways as subtle as irresponsible, but exceedingly devised to arouse and inflame the public mind."

Here President Roosevelt is accused of being in league with labor agitators against capitalists. But Appeal to Reason, a publication that speaks for labor, denounces him with equal vehemence, for being in the service of capital against labor. The Appeal, of Dec. 14, speaking of the Goldfield trouble, says:

"The cowardly operators would not have dared attempt this daylight robbery themselves. But they had a friend in the White House. All they had to do was to pull the string. Roosevelt, the friend of labor, did the rest."

It was to do this "job" that Roosevelt pushed the soldiers into Goldfield under pretext of the sheriff and the citizens. "The federal soldiers are holding up the miners while the operators are going in to rob their pockets and then kicking them out of the camp."

"Goldfield is now a loathsome rotting place, named Camp Roosevelt."

Let the permanent garrison be established to guard the seals and stave the union men, and perhaps the workmen of the United States will know how to vote next year."

And thus the President is assailed on all sides. If he had not always been for a square and fair deal, there would have been no occasion for this cross fire. It seems to us that the very bitterness of the contradictory criticism is a testimony to his impartiality and integrity.

But is such journalism respectable? Is it without danger? There is little doubt that inflammatory newspaper articles and vicious cartoons cost President McKinley his life. Are Americans

too indifferent to learn wisdom of their past experiences?

As an illustration of the value of the criticism that is found in the Appeal it can be stated that that paper denounced the Idaho courts as the accomplices of plotters against labor, and loudly maintained that the accused labor leaders would not obtain a fair trial. But the labor leader was acquitted. The denunciation was unavailing. For the troops were sent to Goldfield in the interest of one class and against another. But the President ordered the troops withdrawn, as such as he became convinced that there was no necessity for their presence there. How does that agree with the assumption of the Appeal? The record of the President shows that he stands for law and order, and that is the one great need of this country. There is no room for anarchy under the United States flag, neither in one wing nor the other of the social structure.

No genuine boy wants roller skates in winter.

One "dry" Sunday does not make a prohibition town.

Will Williams and De Armond meet on the field of honor?

Never leave the cost mark on a present. It may cost you a friend.

In the election next year the man will count for more than the platform.

If there is to be fun in Goldfield it will come after the withdrawal of the troops.

There are as many causes for the monetary stringency as there are varieties of minds.

In New York there are twenty-seven thousand women who are supporting their husbands.

"My mile to me a kingdom is," say the Goldfield mine owners since the advent of the soldiers.

Mr. Bryan says that if he is drafted he will not desert. If he is wise he will avoid sitting in the draft.

How tired of the Powers trial the taxpayers of Kentucky must be when everybody else is weary of it.

The man who at Christmas time hoards money is fit for treasons, stratagems and spoils. Let no such man be trusted.

There is one advantage in the wireless telephone over the other kind. The operator cannot truthfully say "the line is busy."

The Chicago Record-Herald thinks the eagle on the new \$20 gold piece "looks like a goose." Yes, the goose that lays the golden eggs.

Those telegrams the President sent to the Governor of Nevada anent the sending of troops to Goldfield must have made the Sparks fly.

"There are no molluscoides in Admiral Evans' fleet," says the Baltimore Sun. The danger to the fleet is not molluscoides but barnacles.

While the New York county committee refused to endorse Governor Hughes he can find consolation in the thought that one refusal is no rebuff.

Every time you mention the status of the City's finances, the Tribune foams and fumes. It is like touching a horn or stepping on a sore toe. Put how does that help matters?

The Christmas number of "Utah-Posten" this year is a very creditable number of that publication. It has splendid portraits of the First Presidency and other leading men of the Church, as well as other interesting illustrations, including views of the Latter-day Saints' chapels in the three Scandinavian capitals. The reading matter is appropriate to the season. "Utah-Posten" is a Latter-day Saint, Swedish paper, published in this City, by Mr. L. Dahlquist. It deserves liberal patronage. It is a splendid vehicle of communication between citizens of Swedish descent in this country and their friends beyond the ocean.

A SERMONET FOR WORKERS

For the "News" by H. J. Hagwood.

"Panic: A sudden, unreasonable, overpowering fear." So says the dictionary. "Sudden, unreasonable and overpowering!" Such are the attributes of the panic of 1907, and the greatest of these is "unreasonable."

The trouble comes from men being scared, rather than money being scarce. Lack of confidence is hurting us—not lack of currency. As Professor Sumner puts it: "The panic is a psychological phenomenon not a material condition."

The word "panic" is derived from Pan, the name of one of the Greek gods. He had a human head and the hoofs of a goat, and spent his time playing a flute in the forest. If one of the noble Athenians, who might be wending his way homeward from a midnight feast given in honor of Bacchus, became suddenly frightened at his own shadow or the rustling of leaves in the woods, he would attribute his fright to the presence of Pan; for he had learned from the Greek to permit his neighbors to say that he was afraid of the dark. It was not fear—it was merely the spirit of Pan that moved him and made him run for home.

The same Greek idea is present in the heart of every business man today. He is afraid of the dark and runs. He is scared—just as scared as can be—but he wants to blame it on something else, and hence the talk of hard times.

Every mill and factory that has shut down has a stack of unfilled orders ahead. Crops have not failed. Business is good everywhere. There is lots of money, but it is hoarded up in the proverbial sock, and it is bound to stay there until the "sudden, unreasonable, overpowering fear" has been dispelled from the mind of every American business man.

Gathered On The Battlefield of Thought.

An Appeal
By Lincoln
To Garibaldi.

There is an untold history which bears more eloquent testimony to American admiration of the Italian hero as soldier and as champion of freedom than any commemorative bust or eulogistic discourse. In the summer of 1861 President Lincoln appealed to Garibaldi to lend the power of his name, his genius and his sword to the northern cause, and offered him the command of a northern army. For reasons too obvious to require detailed explanation, relating to this unusual dispatch between the American government and a foreign general were rigorously excluded from the published "Diplomatic Correspondence" of the United States, while newspaper reporters of the time had been unable to obtain official confirmation of the persistent rumors that were in circulation. To many this appeal for assistance from a European soldier seemed humiliating to the national pride; to have openly admitted that the adventures that were more obviously have been to acknowledge the military weakness of the North before the enemy; but today there is no longer reason for concealing the facts in regard to the offer. The attitude of our government was frank and loyal. The invitation which evinced his belief in Garibaldi's sympathy and power to help in his hour of direct need was the finest foreign homage ever paid to the sterling character and military genius of the great Italian.—H. Nelson Gay, in the Century.

Candy Habit.

"At its worst, candy recommended is not half so dangerous as a physician, generous as hash, soup, or out of a stock pot, bread pudding, or any other of the sacred mysteries wrought out of stale and decaying odds and ends, which are worshipped by many model housekeepers," says Dr. Woods Hutchinson, in the Christmas Woman's Home Companion. "The substitution of starch for butter or cream, to give body to the cheaper creams and pastes, while very disagreeable, is absolutely harmless, and like the use of rancid butter, or even cheaper fats, such as suet and lard, will promptly reveal itself to the unbiassed palate. In fact, candy is peculiarly protected from many adulterations and dangers by the very delicacy and purity of the flavor demanded of it. At one time arsenic was said to be used to give the green color to the cheaper grades of candy, but it was never common, and has passed out of use entirely since the introduction of aniline dyes. To sum up, candy when eaten in moderate amounts and

toward the close, or shortly after a meal is a harmless and often beneficial addition to our diet. While a hint for it is perfectly natural and wholesome, an excessive craving is generally a sign of disease. Those young ladies who are said to live chiefly upon candy and pickles do not owe their pallor to the candy they eat, but to some definite morbid condition, most generally based upon a lack of proper exercise in the open air or of sufficient sleep. This should be corrected by proper hygienic or medical means, and then their normal appetite for more substantial foods will return. Fasting this, it is perfectly idle to try to cut off their supply of candy. They had better eat that than nothing, which will be their choice until their normal condition is restored."—Woman's Home Companion.

Considering Human nature being what it is, I suppose we must expect to drift into monarchy by and by. It is a saddening thought, but we cannot change our nature; we are all alike, we human beings; and in our blood and bone, and ineradicable, we carry the seeds out of which monarchies and aristocracies are grown; worship of gods, titles, distinctions, power. We have to worship these things and their possessors; we are all born so, and we cannot help it. We have to be degraded by somebody whom we regard as above us or we are not happy; we have to have somebody to worship and envy or we cannot be content. In America we manifest this in all the ancient and customary ways. In public we scoff at titles and hereditary privilege, but privately we hanker after them, and when we get a chance we buy them for cash and a daughter. . . . All of which is natural, for we have not ceased to be human beings by becoming Americans, and the human race was always intended to be governed by kingship, not by popular vote.—Mark Twain.

Practice Cruise. Instead of any tactical benefits accruing from this "practice" cruise, the navy as a whole generally regards it as one that will involve a considerable loss of efficiency—that is, the fleet will have lost the opportunities which it otherwise could have turned to good account if it were permitted to continue in home waters the invaluable work that was begun three years ago. The Pacific cruise will cause a suspension of this work, and will check the wonderful improvement which the fleet has commenced to show. No reminder is needed that England, proud mistress of the seas, and whose "march is on the ocean wave," never marches her armada on such practice voyages as this. If we knew more of the management of modern battle-ships, these fleets learned it. So far from knowing where to go, they are sent on such long voyages, Great Britain and with them here at home, but always with home anchorage, days or the week's work is done by commanders may assemble and discuss views and opinions, point out defects in organization or equipment that this or always with a nearby dock where and such defect might be quickly remedied. In this way that tremendous keener edge, and, as one writer has said of it, "as up to date as one's own weapons," kept close to its dock, ready to move against an enemy, latest improvement installed, with every latest personnel turned to the highest degree of efficiency.—Harper's Weekly.

Considering The state of nervous strain and stress in this country, which itself believe will go down in history by the name of the needless panic. At a time of great prosperity, when every penny of cash, every dollar of credit, and every sign of confidence were needed to move our crops and merchandise to the foreign consumer, with the rash action of legislatures, governors and presidents, with ill considered attempts to put the business of the country in a straight jacket, by forcing harmful competition and forcing with defamatory articles in yellow journals, with all these influences harmful to prosperity we quarrel, and will continue to quarrel till the good sense of the American people again reasserts itself.—The Looker On.

The Red Book magazine for December is a very handsome number of that always attractive publication. It is a feature is surpassing, almost all previous efforts in that line, and the stories and other features are appropriate to the season. A Christmas Gift, by Harriet Prescott Spofford, is the leading story.—Red Book Corporation, Chicago, Ill.

Many Seasonable Suggestions useful and ornamental.

Z. C. M. I.

Our Drug Store
is at 112-114
South Main St.

TWO MORE DAYS ONLY

They'll be busy ones. Do your trading as early in the day as possible.

Specials in Notion Department.

35c Embroidered Handkerchiefs reduced to . . . 25c
60c and 75c Embroidered Handkerchiefs reduced to . . . 50c
All Silk and Leather Belts One-Third Off

Specials in Staple Department.

All Fancy Xmas Gifts, All Toys and All Dolls, Monday and Tuesday at—
HALF PRICE.

Fancy Pillow Tops 25 % Off
Down Quilts 25 % Off

Cloak Department Specials.

Children's Coats 25 per cent off
Furs 25 per cent off
Colored Silk Petticoats 25 per cent off
Children's white bearskin Coats, 25 per cent off.
Opera Coats 25 per cent off
Caracul Coats 25 per cent off
All Skirts 25 per cent off
Blanket Bath Robes 20 per cent off
Long and Short Kimonos 20 per cent off
Sateen Petticoats, 20 per cent off
Wrappers 20 per cent off
Fancy silk, lace and net waists 33 1-3 per cent off
Children's Dresses, 8 to 14 years Half Price

Jewelry Gifts

Of every description from diamonds to collar buttons. Our jewelry department is replete with beautiful gifts that give pleasure and satisfaction. A splendid variety of diamond jewelry at reasonable prices. Gold watches, chains, lockets, bracelets, cuff links, thumb rings, fancy back combs and beads.

China & Glassware

Beautiful China and Glass Ware that will please and delight the housewife. Elegant Cut Glass in great variety. Largest assortment of White China in the city. Foreign and domestic Glass Ware, Dinner Sets, Toilet Sets, Chocolate Sets, Silverware, sterling and plated. Jardinieres, Flower Vases, etc., etc.

Gifts That Men Like

Quality is always an attractive feature to a man and we have the best qualities in gifts that men like—Umbrellas, house coats, bath robes, dressing gowns, sweaters, shirts, collars, socks, gloves, mufflers, neckwear, suspenders, underwear, canes, trunks and suit cases.

Hardware Dept.

Useful presents for men and boys, and for the home. Tool cabinets and Boys' Tool Chests, Knives and Forks, Carvers—very fine variety, Bread Knives, Pocket Knives, Razors, Safety Razors, Skates for Boys, Girls, Ladies and Gents. Ranges, Heaters, Food Cutters, Asbestos Saws, Irons, Aluminum Ware, Horse Blankets and Lap Robes.

Carpet Dept. Gifts.

The careful housewife always appreciates gifts that beautify the home. Rugs, carpets, linoleum, Brussels runners, door mats, pillow covers, pillow tops, baby robes, drapery silks, and a great variety of curtains and tapestry portieres in our Carpet department.

Notion Dept. Gifts

You will find articles that always have a practical use for ladies. Boxes of Handkerchiefs, Real Lace Handkerchiefs, Handkerchiefs, Purely Fancy Scarfs, Lace Collarettes, Ribbons, Perfumes and Fancy Boxes of Stationery.

Shoe Dept. Gifts

A complete line of fine Shoes and Slippers in the latest and most up-to-date styles and patterns. REASONABLE PRICES.

Z. C. M. I. [WHERE YOU GET THE BEST] Z. C. M. I.
OUR DRUG STORE IS AT 112-114 SOUTH MAIN STREET.