

## DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, FEB. 12, 1901.

REMOVALS AND CHANGES.

There have been a number of changes recently in the officers of several Stakes of Zion. New Presidents and Counselors, High Councilors, Bishops and Counselors and other local authorities, have been appointed, ordained and set apart to their respective callings. This has very naturally evoked some comment, and remarks are made that indicate a misunderstanding of the causes leading to these results.

It does not follow because brethren are removed, or permitted to resign from positions in Church government, that it is in consequence of any dereliction of duty, or any blame attaching to them or any misconduct in office, or any desire on the part of the members under their direction that there should be a change. It is the welfare of the whole body that is sought, and frequently the necessity of giving a rest to veterans who have for a long time borne the burden and heat of the day.

The position of presidency over a Ward or Stake of Zion is not necessarily of life tenure. It is not limited or extended to "good behavior." It is to last only as long as it is considered wise to continue it. A change may be made by the general authorities of the Church whenever the spirit suggests it, or circumstances require it. The Priesthood held by any man ordained to it abides forever, unless it is taken from him for transgression or misconduct.

Presiding authority in that Priesthood is another thing. It continues only so long as he is sustained in his position, by those who preside over him and by the people over whom he presides. When he retires, by accepted resignation or removal, he retains his Priesthood just the same, and will have it not only while he lives in the flesh, but ever afterward, if he is faithful.

Every servant of God should be willing to serve in any position to which he may be called by proper authority. He should be just as willing to step out of it when the same authority so directs. He did not seek the place; he should be ready to surrender it when required. There is no application, or solicitation, or scheming to obtain authority in the Holy Priesthood. It does not come by such means. There is no office-seeking in this Church. Any evidence of such ambition or aspiration would most likely be fatal to success. The will of the Lord is supreme in these matters, whether it be in accepting or in retiring from positions of trust and responsibility.

It will be seen in looking at the accounts given of the changes that have been made, that the retiring officers are usually released with the confidence and blessing of the Church authorities, and of the people over whom they have presided. Their faithful labors are appreciated. They have served the people and the cause long and diligently, and they are honored while they are given a little rest. In most localities they are feasted and congratulated, and expressions of love and esteem assure them of the approbation of the people, and of the servants of the Lord who have the oversight of Church affairs.

We make these explanations that there may be no misunderstanding about these changes. And that our brethren who have for so many years labored for the benefit of the Saints, and for the glory of God, not seeking personal advantage but striving for the salvation of mankind and the building up of Zion, may feel that in being relieved of arduous duties, they are not demeaned, or thrust aside, or deprived of any rights or privileges of the Holy Priesthood, but simply permitted to rest, that younger or more vigorous men may do the work and bear the burdens of office.

No one but those who have thus worked for the public good without pecuniary reward, can fully understand the many cares of office and the time spent gratuitously for the public benefit. There should be no regrets when such officials are honorably released from their responsibilities, but all should join in a hearty "God bless them," with wishes for their happiness and peace in time and eternity. The Deseret News unites with the Saints in these sentiments towards all the veterans who have retired from presiding places, and at the same time hopes that the new incumbents may prove as worthy and successful as their predecessors.

IN EXPLANATION.

A few days ago the Deseret News replied to a parliamentary question from Boise city. It was in relation to the rights of the President of an assembly, when the body met in committee of the whole. We explained that when a chairman of that committee was selected or appointed, the President took his place as a member on the floor, and was entitled to debate and vote on any question discussed in that committee.

That was correct on general principles. It was predicated on the understanding that the President was a member of the assembly. But in Idaho, we learn, the question assumes a different aspect. That State has a Lieut. Governor, who is ex-officio the President of the Senate. But he is not elected a

member of that body. Therefore when it meets in committee of the whole he has no place therein. His functions as President of the Senate cease for the time being. Of course if he is not a member of the legislative assembly, he cannot exercise the rights of a member, and therefore in committee of the whole he is out, and can neither discuss nor vote upon any question before that body.

The question was put to us on general principles; our reply was governed thereby. If it had been asked according to existing conditions in this case, the reply would have been as it is now presented.

AGE OF THE EARTH.

A French scientist calculates that the time elapsed since the formation of the solid crust of the earth, and the appearance of life thereon "may" exceed a billion years. The calculation with its "may" is not very exact. Yet it suggests that the life of the earth may not be nearing its end yet. If it took a billion years to build this magnificent little planet in the universe, it cannot have been the intention of the Architect that it should last only a few thousand years—a brief moment of time. The buildings of world's expositions go up in a few months, or weeks, but they last only for a short time. The pyramids of Egypt, the cathedrals and palaces of the Old World were under construction for centuries. But they were built to defy time. Earth with its millions of years before life could appear on the surface—taking now the testimony of science—must be intended as a habitation for living beings, for at least as long time as it took for its construction, and probably much longer. Not necessarily in its present state unchanged. Many changes will no doubt occur from time to time, until that great change takes place, by which the earth itself shall become a perfect habitation, purified and reflecting more than now the glory of the Maker.

A MEDICAL MEASURE.

The aspirations of some medical practitioners in New York are seen in their efforts to have a law passed, prohibiting anyone, not in possession of a diploma, from "practicing" medicine. And the term "practicing" is by that proposed measure defined thus:

"Any person shall be regarded as practicing medicine within the meaning of this act who shall prescribe, direct, recommend or advise for the use of any other person any remedy or agent whatsoever, whether with or without the use of any medicine, drug, instrument or other appliance, for the treatment, relief or cure of any wound, fracture or bodily injury, infirmity, physical or mental, or other defect or disease. This article shall not be construed as prohibiting the services of any person in an emergency, or the domestic administration of family remedies."

The law is aimed at those who practice mental healing or "psychic therapeutics," but it will be seen that it is so sweeping in its provisions that it would make it a crime for a layman to recommend to a friend, except in an "emergency," the use of the simplest patent medicine for a head ache. That such a law could be enforced anywhere, in a rational community, may be doubted. But the effort to make it law is nevertheless noteworthy, as indicating the tendency of the present time.

In making laws, the object should be to safeguard and not curtail the liberties of good, law-abiding citizens. As long as it is left to the option of people to consult a new school or an old, or doctors, the right to try prayer, or mental suggestion, can not safely be taken away by law. Law may prevent quacks from pretending to be physicians, but how can it prevent people to consult quacks, if they choose to do so? It is easy to write laws, but it is difficult to enforce them, if it is felt generally that they are useless or unjust. Human laws should first of all, be the interpretation of public sentiment, of public conscience.

THE KANSAS WAR.

Some of the eastern papers are suggesting that Mrs. Carrie Nation probably is not entirely responsible for her actions, and that she should be treated for mental derangement, and her latest statement of her program would seem to bear that idea out. She is reported to have said that she is about to form a band of women, for the purpose of smashing every saloon in the world. She will commence in the United States and continue her work in Europe. Could anyone without a deranged mind seriously talk of invading Europe on a saloon-smashing mission?

The Kansas City Star, however, scouts the idea. That paper says the lady is no more crazy than was the Apostle Paul, when he made his defense before King Agrippa and was told that much learning had unbalanced his mind. She is only a Kansan, and Kansans, the Star thinks, are not "like other persons, and it is well enough for the world to understand that, like the Pharisee of old, they thank God for it. Kansas is going to keep something going on at any cost, and it is a place where the man—or the woman—and the hour always make connection. The possibilities of Kansas include everything under heaven but stagnation and monotony. All that there is to be said about Mrs. Nation is that she belongs to Kansas. The rest explains itself to persons who understand the temper of that unique community."

This is one way of looking at it. In the meantime the hatchet idea is spreading, and unless it is checked, who can tell where it will end? A Chicago paper states that some ladies of Mr. Dowie's following have handed themselves together and smashed the glassware in a drug store, their idea being that drugs are the inventions of the devil, to be rooted out by the aid of hatchets. And why not? If they are as strongly opposed to the use of drugs, as Mrs. Nation is to the sale of intoxicants, and if violence is good logic in one case why is it not equally good in the other? Where will that end?

There is difference in opinion between doctors and clergymen. Why should not the homeopath, on the Kansas woman's idea of reform, be justified in smashing the property of allopaths, and the Baptists that of the Presby-

terians? That idea is not new. It is, in fact, as old as the days of the Inquisition. What is the use of the college, the pulpit, the press, when a hatchet can be used instead of instruction and argument? Those are questions that naturally present themselves.

A quarter of a century ago a remarkable warfare against the liquor traffic was inaugurated in this country. Some women at Fredonia, N. Y., addressed themselves to saloon-keepers, asking them to cease their business. And they succeeded, too. As soon as one saloon had been closed, the women repaired to another, conducting services of song and prayer. The story is told of a milkman in one place who was offered \$5,000 if he would start a rumshop and hold out against the gentle crusaders. He accepted the offer. About forty women camped in front of his place, building bonfires in the street and a plank tabernacle for shelter, and praying night and day. The milk vendor, finally, could stand the strain no longer, and gave in, notwithstanding the \$5,000 he would have earned by holding out. The fame of this crusade reached even the Old World, and one of the gentle amazons went to London, to stir up English women against the liquor traffic. The outcome of it was the formation of the Ohio Women's Christian Temperance Union, which later evolved into the National W. C. T. U. But all this was done in a rational way. Mrs. Nation's reform movement is as irrational as it is illegal, and the results cannot be contemplated with complacency but apprehension.

OUR INTERESTS IN ASIA.

Mr. Charles A. Conant's paper in the International Monthly, on American interests in the Orient is well worth reading. When that part of the world is opened to civilization, progress will be made rapidly, and the country that does not fully appreciate its opportunities, or that neglects them at the start, will be left far behind for a long time.

Mr. Conant points out that there are undeveloped countries enough in the world to tax, for many years, the surplus capital of the old countries. With canals to be constructed, railways projected from Cairo to the Cape in Africa, across Arabia to India, across the Sahara desert, and with China's infinite possibilities, there will be no lack of opportunity for investment, and the United States must necessarily be in the field, particularly in the Orient.

The writer in the International puts the matter in figures, and supposes that a billion dollars are invested in China. The interest of this sum at four per cent would be \$40,000,000 annually, which means that goods to that amount would have to be produced in China to pay for that interest. The effect of the investment and reinvestment of American capital in China would be a benefit to both countries. The capital would be spent in this country and cause increased consumption of American products. Those at home who have savings, would find profitable use for them abroad instead of being under the necessity of duplicating at home the already sufficient machinery of production and exchange.

The amount of capital needed for the development of China alone, is hinted at in a statement as to the cost of some of Europe's manufacturing and transportation enterprises. The railroad plant alone costs sixteen and a half billion dollars. The cotton mills required an outlay of over one billion dollars. The iron investments aggregate approximately \$1,800,000,000. And China has 50,000,000 more inhabitants than Europe. To reconstruct that country on the lines of western civilization would require vast capital, and it is clear that the United States cannot afford to stand idly by, while other world powers cover the field, and utilize the opportunities they evidently are about to create there for foreign investment.

It should be added to this that the United States, of all countries in the world, should have a mission to fulfill. Else why has, by the aid of Providence, the standard of human rights been raised on this continent? Not, surely, to be enjoyed only by one people, but to be a pattern, in due time, to all the nations of the world. If with "commercialism" and commercial interests, so American principles of government, this country may be said to have a double obligation to discharge. No matter, if there are some abuses at home, and it sometimes appears as if autocracy and plutocracy were about to take the place of popular government. Those abuses are passing. The principles of human freedom abide, and they obtain wherever American influence is felt. There is, therefore, a double mission before this country: To go out into all the world with the gospel of prosperity and the message of human liberty.

The United States needs no "colonies," but it needs open markets, and perhaps bases of defense for those that have been opened. It has been forced to the front ranks among nations, and it cannot honorably withdraw to the rear. That much seems to be clear, whatever else may be in the dark, as regards the future course of this country.

Many a legislator's intentions are better than his judgment.

King Edward has leased his rading stable. This is a clear case of lease majesty.

It is a good thing that the joint building isn't located in Topeka. If it were, it would get smashed.

"My life is an open book," declares Representative Sulzer. Right he is. And the "proofs" are on the gallery.

It is no longer a question in Kansas whether prohibition prohibits. The crusaders have positively demonstrated that it doesn't.

Mark Twain is taking a rap at many things these days, such as the government, poets and the like. But then who cares a rap?

Peace hath her victories no less renowned than those of war. Just look at the promotion of Dr. Leonard Wood to a brigadier generalship.

Senator-elect Burton of Kansas says that in her own State Mrs. Nation is a

moile hill, while in New York she is a peak. Our own idea has been that she was a volcano in eruption.

Spain's obligations that were attempted to be fastened upon Cuba should not be placed on that young nation's shoulders now. The debt was Spain's and not Cuba's.

Ex-King Milan is dead, but there is no one to shout "Long live the king!" And there are fewer yet to mourn his death. There is nothing so lonely and isolated as fallen greatness.

The startling intelligence comes from Pretoria that Gen. Dewet has crossed the Orange river once more and that the British are following. Thus the fox chase seems no nearer ending now than months ago.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont gave a dance at Sherry's the other night and it cost \$20,000. Those who dance much pay the fiddlers, but the fiddlers at this dance must have been of the order of Paganini, Old Bull, Joachim and that class.

Once again the attitude of the Philippines has been defined, this time by Sixto Lopez in a letter to Robert Treat Paine. It is well to have their attitude defined occasionally, otherwise the American people might forget it for the Philippines are such posers.

Word has been sent from Paris that Miss Maude Gonne, "the Irish Joan of Arc," will soon be in the United States. She is not coming, though, to join Mrs. Nation, but she will deliver lectures throughout the country to persuade the Irish not to join the British army in the Boer war.

The war with the United States east Spain down both in spirit and in resources. But now she is recovering and things in the old Iberian peninsula are assuming their wonted course. Every day brings news of riots and demonstrations in the chief cities and a change of form of government is not beyond possibilities.

The Baltimore Sun has made a new departure in journalism. It has established a weekly review of books department, conducted by Dr. Guy Carleton Lee of Johns Hopkins university. He is assisted by specialists who are professors or instructors in the leading universities and colleges of the country. Each review is signed, which is the best method of determining the value of a review. The new departure should be a great success.

The Bohemian chattering, or wax wings, have arrived on their annual visit. And the boys are killing them by the dozens and hundreds. These birds are among the most beautiful of the feathered tribe and their presence is a joy to all who love the birds. The killing of the wax wings is also in violation of sec. 1067 of the laws of 1893. Don't kill the birds, boys. The game wardens might call their attention to the wrong and illegality of their acts.

Queen Wilhelmina and her husband are said to belong to the oldest royal families in Europe. The genealogical tables of the Mecklenburgs go back twenty-five generations, and Wilhelmina is a descendant of Count Walran who lived in the 11th century. As a contrast it is stated that the Romanoffs have ruled Russia only three centuries, and the Bernadottes have reigned only one hundred years, or less. Learned efforts have been made recently, though, to prove that the Bernadottes are descendants of the very ancient house of Vasa.

THE BOER WAR.

New York Mail and Express.  
It is one hundred and fifty miles from the central detachment, which is about the same distance from the eastern end. Of the invaders the plain truth is that while they have gone far and farred well, the colony has refused to burn any bridges by joining them. It seems from the report of the Modderfontein casualty, that there is also a good-sized Boer force north of Pretoria. The prospect is that for some little while things will be on the move in South Africa.

San Francisco Chronicle.

The war in South Africa began on the 11th of October, 1899, when Cape Colony and Natal were invaded by the Boer armies. It has thus been in progress for 43 days, and the prospect of a restoration of peace is still remote. The latest reports assert that the total deaths in the British army aggregate 12,839. These represent, of course, the ravages of death as well as the maiming in the field. The number of the wounded has been much larger than the deaths, but the majority of them have recovered and returned to duty. In addition, about 30,000 men have been returned to their homes in Natal. The casualties of the burghers will never be known. It has been their policy to keep no record of them in any of their wars.

Chicago News.

Lord Kitchener's gallant little army continues to struggle bravely but ineffectually against the overwhelming numbers of the Boers. It is unfortunate that there is no trustworthy census of the Boer forces. But as the English in the Transvaal are about 300,000 strong and as the Boers are largely outnumbered whenever they come together, it is evident that the fighting population of South Africa has been greatly underestimated. The official dispatches indicate that there are at least 1,000,000 Boers in arms.

Springfield Republican.

The censored dispatches from South Africa leave the situation there about as transparent as pea soup; it is still possible, however, to catch sight of something tangible occasionally. From Lord Kitchener's reports it is known that there are a number of Boer commandos operating in Cape Colony; that Dewet is moving in force across the Free State; that the Boers who captured the British post at Modderfontein, not far from Pretoria, the other night, had 1,400 men and two guns; and that Col. Blake, the West Pointer, who has served with the Boers throughout the war, is now commanding Portuguese territory with a considerable following. There is no part of British South Africa, then except Natal, which is not subject to Boer military operations.

THE PHILIPPINE PRIARS.

New York Outlook.

The solution proposed by the commission appears to us admirable; it is wise, equitable, and it promises to satisfy both parties to this long quarrel. Congress ought to adopt, or, by empowering the President, make possible the adoption of the very just and sensible plan which has been proposed for the adjustment of the long-standing feud between the friars and the people, a feud

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Z. C. M. I. T. G. WEBBER, Sup.

which is economic even more than it is religious. There ought to be such a unanimous expression of public sentiment on this subject by the people and the press of all parties as will secure instant attention and immediate action from Congress on these just and reasonable demands of the Philippines so effectively formulated for them by the Philippine commission.

Chicago Tribune.

It would simplify the whole matter if the friars were to be paid by the insular government for their property, and the authorities of the Catholic church were to recognize the fact that it would be most unfortunate for the islands and also for the church if the friars were to be reinstated. The interests of the church and the cause of peace would alike be subserved by the substitution of American priests for the friars. It is to be hoped some such solution will be found to be possible.

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Consult County Clerk or the respective signers for further information.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE Third Judicial District of the State of Utah, County of Salt Lake. Albert E. Downs, plaintiff, vs. Mary J. Downs, defendant. Summons.—The State of Utah to said Defendant: You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, if served within the County in which this action is brought, otherwise within thirty days after service, and defend the above entitled action; and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint, a copy of which is herewith served upon you.

J. M. HAMILTON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

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