

# DESERET EVENING NEWS

Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

LORENZO SNOW, TRUSTEE-IN-TRUST.

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SALT LAKE CITY, FEB. 15, 1901.

KARL G. MAESER GONE!

All Utah will be in sorrow over the sad news of the death of Professor Karl G. Maeser, particulars of which, with a brief sketch of his life, will be found elsewhere in this issue of the "News."

Our departed brother and friend is known wherever the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints is found. He has been identified for so many years with its educational interests, that both young and old are familiar with his name, and most of them with his kindly person and excellent influence.

B. Y. Academy will be in mourning. He was its first preceptor. He has left the impress of his cultured mind and advanced methods upon that institution with indelible marks. To some extent this may be said as to all the similar institutions in Zion. The Sunday schools and religion classes among the children of the Saints have also felt the force of his teachings and influence.

His loving and lovable spirit accompanied the rules and instructions he imparted. His German accent, which he never overcame with all the public and private discourses he delivered, seemed to add interest to his utterances, and his fervent soul shone out in all his earnest labors for the public good. He was a leader in educational circles, and those whom he trained will never forget his precepts and his example, and the sublime faith which he exhibited throughout his whole career in the Church.

His departure is a loss to the community. It will be felt in every State and ward of the Church. He has gone to a well-earned rest, full of years and honors. He will shine among the great in the world upon which he has entered. And in the day when a crown of eternal glory shall be bestowed upon each of those who are worthy, the brow of Karl G. Maeser will be adorned with those of the brightest and the best, who have fought the good fight and obtained the victory. God comfort his surviving family!

## VOTING BY MACHINERY.

The Deseret News has drawn attention several times during the past decade, to the benefits of the voting machine, which has been used with success at elections in some eastern cities. Recently tests have been made which demonstrate its superiority to the present system, even with the Australian ballot which has been generally adopted in the United States.

Experts who have acted as committees by State and municipal appointment, have given reports which testify to the accuracy, expedition and almost infallibility of the machine method of recording the votes cast for individuals or party tickets. The following will serve as a sample: It is the concluding page of a long descriptive report on the Bardwell Votometer:

In conclusion, the undersigned believe that:

First. The machine is, in their opinion, adapted to register, under reasonable conditions, the vote of six hundred (600) voters within the hours allowed by law for holding an election.

Second. The machine is capable of doing this work accurately and efficiently.

Third. The machine may be safely used for election purposes.

Fourth. The machine is strong in its parts and reliable in its action. It permits the voter to select or mechanically indicate the candidates, individually, in groups, or in accordance with the party ticket before voting, and thereafter to change his selection at will. The registration is accomplished by the voter's own action in turning a key, but the voter, in turning back the key for the purpose of making a correction, returns the counter by his own action to its former position. As the voter passes out from the machine, the indicators and all crosses (X's) are returned to their former position, and are not visible, and the machine is also locked. The machine may be adjusted to limit the voting of females or other classed or special voters.

Fifth. These conclusions are based on the mechanical construction and arrangement of details, and not on the Letters Patent or claims contained therein. Respectfully submitted, NEW YORK STATE COMMISSION ON VOTING MACHINES, PHILIP T. DODGE, President Merchants' Lloyds Co., ROBERT T. THURSTON, Cornell University, H. DE B. PARSONS, Mechanical Engineer, Commissioners.

It seems almost impossible that a machine of any kind could do the work claimed for the Votometer. But the report mentioned, accompanied with illustrations, shows that the key handed to the voter on entering the machine, answers the purpose of the pen or pencil with which he would mark an Australian ballot, taking no more time, and recording his vote in such a way that he cannot repeat. He may vote an entire party ticket by a single turn of the key, or he may vote for any candidate on either ticket, or may use the "Optional Column" and vote for whom he chooses, also "yes" or "no" upon any given proposition.

Provision is made for mistakes, which can be rectified so that a wrong vote can be turned back and obliterated. The bar which is lifted when the voter enters cannot be moved until he passes out and the exit bar resets the machine, locks and remains fixed until the next voter enters, who cannot gain access to the machine until the previous voter

has passed out. A voter qualified to vote upon part of a ticket only, is barred from the part he may not vote for, with a key turned at the back by an inspector.

A full description of the mechanism of the device would be out of place in this article, which is designed merely to draw the attention of our legislators to a contrivance, that, from all accounts, provides a means of absolutely secret voting from which the element of error is eliminated, the vote recorded and put in its proper place in the tabular instantaneously, and the returns made ready as soon as the polls are closed.

At the last presidential election the voting machine was used in the city of Northampton, Mass., where there were 2,400 votes polled. Ten minutes afterwards the result was known in New York. The newspapers commenting on this feature of machine voting, suggested that had the same kind of machinery been in use all over the United States, the people would have been able to go to bed at the usual hour, instead of sitting up most of the night to learn the fate of the country.

Such an invention is worth looking into, and if the expense is not too great, it should be brought into use everywhere, for it will avoid the troubles that arise from alleged miscounting, and other evils that disturb the public subsequent to almost every election. This is the age of machinery and of the development of motive power. If purity of elections can be obtained by the use of machinery, by all means let every State and nation utilize it and destroy political corruption.

## OPENING PARLIAMENT.

The opening of the English parliament is described as the most gorgeous affair of the kind witnessed in London for many years. The display may have been due to a desire on the part of the new king to give to state functions a splendor, adequately reflecting the power and wealth of the vast empire, but it is more probable that it was a bid for popularity. For such functions cost vast sums of money, and that means trade. The people will more readily agree to sustain a large civil list, when the probability is that much of the money appropriated will find its way back to those occupied in various trades and pursuits. King Edward is well acquainted with his people and he knows to perfection what they expect of their kings and courts.

The great point of interest in his opening address—which by the way is more lengthy than those of the late Queen—is his reference to the South African situation. There is no word in it that can be construed as holding out any hope of change in the policy now pursued. The Boers, he says, in substance, must be completely subdued before such institutions can be established, as will secure "equal rights" to all the white inhabitants. There will be no compromise. The Boers must surrender unconditionally. This is our own policy toward the Philippine insurgents. The honor of the two nations is supposed to permit of no negotiations with rebels in arms. But there is difference between the British situation and the American. The Boers of at least one of the African republics were at the outset independent and entitled to all the rights and considerations of belligerents, while the Philippines can lay claim to no such rights, the sovereignty over them being first vested in the Madrid authorities and then transferred to Washington by treaty. The Boers, at least as far as those of the Orange Free State are involved, are not insurgents. National honor cannot be stained by negotiations with them, looking toward a peaceful arrangement of the trouble.

But there is no immediate hope of any such policy. The war must go on to the bitter end. And that cannot, according to human calculations, be far off. The Boers, who are still in the field, are hemmed in on all sides. They are traversing a country denuded of all resources except such as can be captured from the enemy. It is claimed that 15,000 Dutch are captives on St. Helena, and that 12,000 more are waiting to be transported from their native lands. These with the numbers killed in battle equal, very nearly, the entire armed Boer force at the beginning of the war, and those now in the field cannot be very numerous, unless they have been reinforced from Cape Colony to a much larger extent than generally known. In all human probability the end must be near. This is the view of the situation taken in London, and the determination of the government not to negotiate until the last armed burgher has surrendered is only natural.

## A YELLOW JOURNAL.

Our Cache Valley agent, Mr. C. C. Shaw, sent some Christmas numbers of the Deseret News to friends abroad, who highly complimented it and expressed the opinion that it was the best holiday paper issued from the press. In return, our agent received a copy of the London Daily Mail of December 31, 1900, printed in gold. He kindly sent it to the "News." It has a brilliant typographical appearance and contains a number of articles on the Twentieth Century, also a few illustrations in the old wood-cut style, but not a single half-tone or modern engraving of any kind. American journalism is certainly far ahead of the British style of newspapers, both in matter and appearance, barring that extreme of sensationalism which has been adopted by some of the New World dailies. The Mail, in this edition, while of a bright yellow hue, is thoroughly respectable and not to be classed with the "yellow journals" of the period.

The Mail gives accounts of services held at one of the celebrated churches in London, and among them a report of Canon Gore's twentieth century address in Westminster Abbey, in which he spoke of the deep disappointment felt over the century just closing, and the hope of better things to come. We copy the following paragraphs:

"There is no doubt," said the canon, leaning down over the sides of the pulpit and flinging his words clear and strong down the aisles—"there is no doubt that the nineteenth century closes with a widespread sense of dis-

appointment and anxiety among those who care most for righteousness and truth in the world."

Our present-day literature, he urged, was singularly without inspiration. "There is no Carlyle to whom all men naturally turn to find some answer to their chaotic yearnings; there is no Tennyson to put into exquisite and melodious words, the feelings of the educated."

"There is no prophet for the people."

The nineteenth century practically rejected the Prophet raised up by the Almighty for the benefit of the world. But the twentieth century may bring forth a better spiritual disposition. The very fact that a noted divine speaks of the absence of a prophet as something to be lamented, shows a desire for divine communication. That predicates its possibility in these latter days, something hitherto denied by orthodoxy.

If the "Christian" world can only be brought to see and feel the need of prophets in the present age, and become willing to receive a divine message, there will be hope for the prevalence of true religion, and that the time shall not be far distant when the will of God will be known, and be done on earth as it is in heaven.

## TWAIN ON LIBERTY AND HEALTH

A few days ago we noticed in these columns a bill before the New York legislature—the so-called Bell bill—aimed against mental therapeutics, but so sweeping in its provisions, as to make it a crime for any layman to offer any assistance, or advice whatever to a sick person, except in emergencies. Mark Twain's comment on this measure is characteristic. He is quoted in the New York Evening Post to the effect that, in his view, "every time a statute encroaches upon the liberty of a citizen, it is an entering wedge for further encroachments and is a danger; and that one cannot give his bodily health into the hands of any monopoly without running the risk of presently having his liberties curtailed in other directions."

Then he goes on to say:

"How is it that there are a thousand ways—constitution, laws, and everything permitting—in which I may damn my soul; but when it comes to a trivial little matter like the temporary ill-health, the legislature must prescribe how I shall do it?"

"One of these bills prescribes that if your mother falls in a faint you may not help her. Certain physicians are set aside who may give you permission to help her; but you may not do anything without their prescription. You may smoke, if you choose, but the number of cigars must be determined by a physician—you may not say how many yourself. This bill (the original 'Bell bill') is so absurd and ridiculous that I wish somebody might appear in Albany just to make fun of it."

These attempts on the part of physicians in different parts of the country, to obtain control of the bodies of the people, by procuring legislation to give a monopoly to certain "schools" of medical practice, are becoming dangerous and a menace to personal liberty. It is time they should be checked. It may be well enough to restrict the business of treating disease professionally, for money, to persons having the necessary qualifications of education and training. But the schemes that are devised to deprive individuals of the right to protect their own bodies, and to give gratuitous advice and aid to others, need to be met by such opposition that they will be defeated, especially when the purpose in view is, evidently, for the especial profit of persons engaged in a business, to be rendered lucrative by such measures. Mark Twain may treat them with humor and sarcasm, but legislators who serve the people, should sit down upon them so heavily that they will be completely flattened out.

## PLEASED WITH SALT LAKE.

The American Sheep Breeder pays this compliment to the people of Salt Lake City:

"The Salt Lake people are nothing if not hospitable. Convention week was made a continuous round of pleasure to visiting stockmen. Men, women and children vied with each other in every conceivable plan for entertaining the guests of the city. The very air was benediction, the weather very like an eastern Indian summer. Dramatic, musical and other entertainments followed each other in rapid succession. Hospitality was unbounded and always as gracious as generous. Visitors were overwhelmed with kindly and even delicate attentions. It was a week of genuine social enjoyment that carried a visitor fairly off his balance and made him feel like a child of Utah sunshine, half wishing he might stay in the shadows of these grand hills forever. One could not but be charmed and remain cheerful and cynical. The sunlight is too genial and the social life too warm and generous and kindly to long admit of littleness, narrowness or meanness. The visit has been an eye-opener to many an eastern man who came here to meet and measure savages and bigots. Generous culture, broadmindedness, love for the best and sweetest amenities of our human life, the genuine spirit of good fellowship, and, above all, what Margaret Fuller calls the spirit of Divine Youth seems to have fallen upon mankind and commanded this charming city of the desert. These Utah people disarm you of critical intent and compel you to a feeling of kinship for every blessed mother's son and daughter of Deseret and her model and cosmopolitan neighbors. Half the strangers in Salt Lake on that memorable convention week went to go back again in some not distant year, and see President Springer wield his gavel again and live over the charmed life of convention days when all the men were chivalrous knights, and the fair haired women daughters of the king. When comes convention week again, may we be there to see and hear?"

It is believed that Carrie Nation could carry Kansas in an election.

Judge Hollister knocked both Jeffries and Rubin out in the first round.

"Junkies" should be taken for desert after dinner and not at all times of the day, particularly legislative days.

King Edward's speech from the throne reads about like the President's message, only it doesn't read nearly so long.

It is claimed as one of Mark Twain's titles to distinction that he has stood before kings. Certainly. No one is allowed to sit down before kings.

When men and legislatures have truly learned to "let well enough alone,"

they are making genuine and useful progress and are on the road to true advancement.

According to Health Officer Chandler of Newark, N. J., cats under certain circumstances are cattle. Will he kindly tell what Jersey mosquitoes are under certain and all circumstances?

Among the many ways for increasing the influence of the press suggested by eminent newspaper and public men, not one suggested increasing the circulation, the best of all methods for increasing the influence of the press.

The Irish members of parliament have determined to oppose King Edward with all their might. Since time was the constitutional and hereditary position of the Hibernian has been "agin' the government."

During the last census decade the population of Wisconsin increased more rapidly than did that of Michigan. And now the people of the former State are badgering the Wolverines over the fact.

The battle of Manila Bay was one of the most decisive ever fought and, in its political results and influence on the career and development of one of the first nations of the world, one of the most important in all history. Complete as it was in its destruction of the enemy's fleet it does not equal as a sea fight proper the battle of Santiago de Cuba. Cervera's fleet was far superior to Montojo's, and the fight was upon the open sea, while the gunnery of the American fleet has never been surpassed if ever equalled. The people will acquiesce in the recommendation of the President that the same recognition should be given Sampson and his officers and men that was accorded Dewey and the officers and men under his command.

The message of President McKinley to Congress urging that a vote of thanks be given Rear Admiral Sampson and the officers and men under him for highly distinguished conduct in conflict with the Spanish fleet at Santiago de Cuba, the same as was given Admiral Dewey and the officers and men under him at the battle of Manila Bay, settles the Sampson-Schley controversy so far as executive action is concerned. It is not impossible that Congress itself will pick up the controversy and re-thresh the old question whether the commodore in command of the fleet off Santiago, but temporarily absent during the battle, or the commodore in command during the action is entitled to personal distinction at the hands of his government. Their friends and adherents are bound to carry it on and in all probability the controversy will be carried down into history.

## WILHELMINA'S WEDDING.

Kansas City Star.

The young Queen of Holland has set an example in quiet simplicity in her wedding that ought to put to shame those who indulge in a lavish show for no other reason than a love of display. She has shown a large degree of common sense, that quality that is the common inheritance of the sturdy Dutch race. No bridegroom, nor groomsmen, no gilt and gewgaw, no elaborate ceremony, only the simple procession to the church and the pronouncing of the short and solemn service of the Reformed church. Ever since her accession to the throne this young queen has been a democratic sovereign in every sense of the word. She mingles with her people like one of them, and, as a consequence, is worshipped and almost idolized by them.

## Chicago News.

The Dutch are a quiet, home people, taking special pleasure and delight in simple, homelike joys, and they are as proud and happy today as if the wedding of the pretty and popular girl queen and Duke Henry were a family affair. The quaint little capital blossoming with flowers, brilliant with decorations and echoing to joyous music presents a scene of national joy and satisfaction that is as unique as it is delightful. Ruler of a kingdom too small to tempt the cupidity of its powerful neighbors, the young queen has before her a prospect of genuine happiness rarely accorded to most who wear the crown. Burke's famous description of Marie Antoinette would scarcely apply to young Wilhelmina. For the latter, though young and beautiful, is not so ethereal and so far removed from the ordinary rosy-cheeked lassies of her realm as to suggest the lonely and dangerous grandeur of the young Queen of France more than a century ago.

## Chicago Record.

The wedding is peculiar among royal alliances in that it appears to be a genuine love match and no complex political or diplomatic interests have to be considered. If the marriage is to have any political effect at all, as some of its observers contend, it lies in the future. In wedding Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Wilhelmina contracts a close family alliance with one of the influential German principalities, and if the Netherlands is ever to become German territory, the fact of such an alliance may be of some influence in bringing about the annexing process, by which Germany would acquire a rich and beautiful land and the Netherlands would enjoy powerful protection. Wilhelmina, however, seems to be a very determined young person, of some stability of character and true Dutch conservatism.

## Worcester Spy.

The Queen of Holland, merely because her domain is small, is not hampered necessarily so far as making her influence felt is concerned. A good woman on the throne of Holland has an enviable opportunity for benefiting the world, and if she continues to manifest high and womanly virtues, she will receive her meed of respect at home and abroad. It is idlest conjecture to say whether Prince Henry will be of some influence in bringing about the annexing process, by which Germany would acquire a rich and beautiful land and the Netherlands would enjoy powerful protection. Wilhelmina, however, seems to be a very determined young person, of some stability of character and true Dutch conservatism.

## Baltimore Sun.

The pretty young Queen of Holland will be married tomorrow to the man of her choice, a German prince, to whom she will give not only her hand but her heart. Her prince has youth and a fair share of good looks, but he is not overburdened with wealth. This will not embarrass him, however, for his queen's income is sufficient to keep the wolf from the door of the young couple. Moreover, the Dutch government will settle an annuity upon the bridegroom, and, altogether, he has upon the happy estate of matrimony under the most auspicious circumstances. In Germany the marriage is regarded with unusual satisfaction, it is said, in court circles, as it may bring Germany and Holland into closer political relations.

## Boston Herald.

And so the only ungenial sound that marred the impressive scene in the church at The Hague during the royal wedding ceremonies was the click of the photograph cameras in the press

# GREAT WASH GOODS SALE!

Z. C. M. I. ALWAYS LEADS

And this is no exception. Our Great February Sale of NEW WASH GOODS distances all competitors in the Excellent Quality and Style of the Goods, and the Unusually Low Prices at which they are offered. This Choice Bargain Opportunity for the Ladies will prevail during

## THIS ENTIRE WEEK

Entire Lines of Spring and Summer Wash Goods go at **20 % Off** Absolutely New and the Latest Styles Just Arrived

NOTE A FEW OF OUR MANY OFFERINGS:

All 12½c and 15c Corded stripes and Plaid Dress Gingham in Sale at— <b>10c Per Yard</b> A beautiful line of Etoule du Nord Gingham, in 10-yard Dress Lengths, will go in this Sale, per piece, at— <b>One Dollar</b> All Amoskeag Apron Gingham, reduced to <b>6c Per Yard</b> Special line of French Gingham, worth 20c, in Sale only— <b>12½ Cents</b> All 15c Percales are offered at the Sale price, per yard, at— <b>12½ Cents</b>	All 12½c Percales go in the Sale at, per yard— <b>10 Cents</b> We have a large and well selected stock of <b>New Dimities, Lawns and Batistes,</b> At the following prices: All 10c materials in Sale at... <b>8½c</b> All 12½c materials in Sale at... <b>10c</b> All 15c materials in Sale at... <b>12c</b> All 20c materials in Sale at... <b>16½c</b> All 25c materials in Sale at... <b>20c</b>	<b>33½ Per Cent off</b> On all Applique Scarfs, Pillow Shams, Tray Cloths, Lace Bed Sets and Cushion Covers. A Special line of Cordettes, worth 162-3c, will go this week at... <b>10c Per Yard.</b> Special Price on all Calicos, 5c Per Yard.
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Z. C. M. I. T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

gallery. This is awful. No doubt the photographers were there by royal permission, however, and the slight annoyance which their cameras occasioned will be more than offset by the pleasure which will be afforded millions of people the world over, of gazing upon faithful reproductions of the memorable scene just as the privileged few in the church saw it. Those who find fault with this sort of annoyance can console themselves by refusing to look at the pictures, though quite likely they will all enjoy taking just a little bit of a peep at them.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

In the Literary Era for February William S. Walsh in "The Observer" treats of "Chap-Books and Chappie Books," criticizing vigorously some features of a rather curious literary development of recent years. Helen Churchill Candee contributes a paper upon her childhood's recollections of Donald G. Mitchell and his home at Edgewood. Frederick M. Bird contributes a paper entitled "Literature vs. Science," and Joel Benton one upon "The Future of Poetry." Thomas Allen Glenn writes upon "The Death Mask of Napoleon," and also continues his record of experiences while engaged in genealogical research in England.—1222 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

## SALT LAKE THEATRE.

GEO. D. PYPER, Manager.

TONIGHT And Saturday Night.

Bargain Matinee, Saturday.

Wm. A. Brady & Jos. Grismer's

THE N. Y. MANHATTAN THEATRE

Comedy Success.

Chicago News.

The Dutch are a quiet, home people, taking special pleasure and delight in simple, homelike joys, and they are as proud and happy today as if the wedding of the pretty and popular girl queen and Duke Henry were a family affair. The quaint little capital blossoming with flowers, brilliant with decorations and echoing to joyous music presents a scene of national joy and satisfaction that is as unique as it is delightful. Ruler of a kingdom too small to tempt the cupidity of its powerful neighbors, the young queen has before her a prospect of genuine happiness rarely accorded to most who wear the crown. Burke's famous description of Marie Antoinette would scarcely apply to young Wilhelmina. For the latter, though young and beautiful, is not so ethereal and so far removed from the ordinary rosy-cheeked lassies of her realm as to suggest the lonely and dangerous grandeur of the young Queen of France more than a century ago.

## THE BLUE AND THE GRAY

AND

TONIGHT!

And Balance of Week.

25c—Matinee Saturday—25c

Seats now on Sale.

Regular Prices—25c, 50c, 75c.

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Utah Bank and Commercial Stocks and other high grade investments securities bought and sold. Loans on Stocks. Dividend paying stocks bought and sold. Investments on terms from institutions, trustees of estates and capitalists will receive the best of attention.

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Powdered and Perfumed.

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The strongest and purest made. Unlike other Lyes, it is easily powdered, packed in a can having two lids, one easily cut and the other removable for constant use. It will make the best lye for cleaning waste pipes, disinfecting stinks, closets, cleaning paint, bottles, barrels, washing trees and killing insects, for engineers and machinists' uses, for painters to remove old paint, etc.

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## YOU MUST DIE

To get wings. But you don't want them as bad as that do you? Let us show you something which will not only take the place of wings, but make the time awfully long before you'll need them. It's called the

## Cleveland Bicycle.

You know all about it, don't you? The name stands for everything that is up-to-date and popular in bicycles. Won't you step in and look at it?

## THE SALT LAKE HARDWARE CO.

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NORTHERN, of London.

FIRE ASSOCIATION, of Philadelphia.

TEUTONIA, of New Orleans, and

THE HOME FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF UTAH.

## GARDNER DAILY STORE NEWS.

Saturday is becoming famous as boys' day here.

Each Saturday we sell more Boys' clothes than the Saturday before.

Of course we've been doing a good deal of talking about this Boys' Day.

But you know—we must have the goods to back the talk up.

Then you begin to talk about us.

Guess you've been doing it too—

Judging from the increase in this Boys' Business—

Well to make a long story short, we've some 300 suits for boys in regular double breasted style and little vest style—ages 3 to 16—that were the best clothes you ever saw at original prices—

These we're selling with prices cut like this—

\$3.00 to \$2.25; \$3.50 suit to \$2.50; \$4.00 suits to \$3.00; \$5.00 suits to \$3.75; \$6.00 suits to \$4.50; \$7.50 suits to \$5.75.

## J. P. GARDNER,

136 and 138 Main.