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A PECULIAR MOVEMENT.

At the beginning of this year some young people of Cleveland, members of various religious societies, pledged themselves to live for two weeks as they believed our Lord would have lived had he been placed in similar circumstances. The leader of the movement explained his idea as follows:

"What would Jesus have us do? Be a man. Be like a burst of sunshine. Show your joy in your handiwork. Do not take up four seats at a time on the street car. Do not go to work ten minutes late with a grudge. Be sunny. Also do not quit work ten minutes early with a sour face. Christ would not do that."

Some interesting results, it is said, have followed this singular resolve by about 1,500 young men and women. Thousands joined them. But at the end of the first week many said it was impossible to live up to the great ideal, in business. One young lady, a stenographer, gave up and said: "You can't live like Jesus and be an employee of a large business house." She pointed out that a firm in writing or wiring an explanation of why an order had not been sent would tell a falsehood by way of excuse, placing the blame where it did not belong. "No doubt," said the stenographer, "it is necessary in business to tell that kind of lies. But Jesus wouldn't. And when I type the letter I must tell the lie, too. Jesus wouldn't be implicated in the lie. He would refuse to write it. If I did that I would lose my position."

The case of a nurse is told and her predicament was presented to a spiritual adviser. A patient had fallen in love with her and wished to marry her, after he got well. He was excited and nervous and the nurse feared that her refusal would perhaps cause his death. The question was:

"Should she say yes to quiet him and tell a lie by so doing, or shall she say no, and let the patient become excited and unstrung, which might possibly result in his death? Which is worse—a lie or the death of a patient on your lips?" If she says yes, it would quiet him, and after he is well and stronger she could reason with him and convince him of the fact that she was only trying to soothe his shattered nerves. This nurse is trying to live as Jesus would. Now what would you do? What do you think Jesus would do?

"The pastor of the church replied: 'I would leave it to my common sense, were I the nurse. I would not attempt to advise.'"

We do not desire to criticize adversely a well-meaning movement, but this seems to us to be founded on the assumption that any young man or woman knows exactly what the Savior of mankind would do under any given circumstances. It presupposes that present moral standards are, without question, those of the Master. This is very far from true. We do not say that the fundamental principles of right and wrong as now held in nations under the influence of Christianity are not the same as those He taught, but when it comes to a question of every-day life in its details, there are many conceptions not at all Christian, but of quite a different origin, having come down through tradition. We believe that if our Lord were actually to appear among men today, as a man, the Christian world would be as surprised at His daily life, as were the doctors of divinity and teachers of morality, 2,000 years ago, when they saw Him breaking the Sabbath, as they thought, and associating with outcasts. What would He do? Is a question which not everybody is competent to answer.

It is told of Henry Ward Beecher that, in an address to ministers, he said, that if they entered heaven they would be surprised to find many there whom they expected had gone to the other place. They would also be surprised to find that many whom they thought were there, were not there, and finally they would be surprised to find themselves there.

In the same way, our Christian friends would, if Jesus should appear on earth, be surprised to find Him condemning much of what they approve and approving some of the things they condemn. They would be surprised to learn how little we all know concerning what He would do, were He on earth now.

But the movement has done some good. It started discussions in the homes, churches, clubs, and newspapers as to what Jesus would do under all manner of circumstances, and what His attitude would be toward the common forms of amusement and human endeavor. Such discussions in a reverent and humble spirit cannot but result in some good.

#### DETECTION OF GERMS.

The report that Dr. Hillebrand of the University of Chicago has discovered the germ that causes the spotted fever, a disease that has been frequent in the latter part of the winter, has led to the introduction of a bill in the legislature of Montana desiring \$5,000 to aid in the investigation of this bacillus.

It is said that the Doctor, who has been working for over a year to establish the identity of the germ that causes this fever, hopes also to perfect an anti-toxin that will protect against the ravages of the fever microbe.

Perhaps we have no spotted fever here; but the occasional rapid spread

of diphtheria calls for something more in way of protection against this terrible malady.

It would seem that one most pressing duty of legislators is to enlarge the scope of the city physician's facilities and authority to make immediate examination of all cases of sore throat; and if the germ of the diphtheria is found to be present, then the immediate use of the anti-toxin should be authorized.

#### OUR INLAND SEA.

We take pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of an advance copy of "Our Inland Sea," by Alfred Lambourn, the well known Utah artist whose delightful drawings and descriptions have won for him the hearts of all lovers of the beauty and grandeur of Utah scenery. "Our Inland Sea" is an exceptionally fine addition to the Lambourn literature. It is—and that goes without saying—artistically illustrated. It is printed on expensive paper and tastefully bound. The headings and page vignettes are by Mr. Harwood, another well known, recognized artist. It is really an edition de luxe which every book lover will be glad to have in his possession.

We hope later to be in a position to give a more extended appreciation of this work, and will therefore now only say that "Our Inland Sea" contains the story of the experiences of the author as recorded in his diary, while on the Gunnison island, where he desired to build a little Paradise of his own. He gives his impressions of the Gunnison Island in winter; and during the "Wild and Windy March," he tells of "A Cruise Round My Home," "The Twenty-first of June," "The Autumnal Equinox," and so on, until he bids farewell to the island. It is all intensely interesting.

We are proud of the fact that this beautiful book is a home product, being printed and bound at the Deseret News establishment. It compares favorably with anything in the book line produced outside of Utah at the same cost.

#### EARTHQUAKES.

The earth is still shaking and trembling. On the 23rd of January seismographs recorded an earthquake surpassing in violence and duration that which destroyed Messina and other cities on the straits, but there was no means of knowing the location of it, in the absence of telegraphic reports. Now word comes from the interior of Persia that on the date mentioned 40 villages were destroyed by an earthquake, and thousands of lives were lost. And it is to be noted that this awful disaster was wrought without the aid of a tidal wave, as in the Messina straits. It must have been a terrible cataclysm by which so many villages were destroyed. Some of them were entirely engulfed. From Asia Minor, too, come reports of earthquakes, though less disastrous.

One theory of earthquakes is that they are due to the faulting or breaking of strata which are being lifted up in the process of mountain formation. In all parts of the world where steep mountain slopes are found having a length of 120 miles or more, as along the American west coast, for instance, we find instability with frequent fractures.

What causes these movements is only a matter of conjecture. It may be due, as pointed out by Professor Milne in a letter to the London Mail, to the contraction of the nucleus of the earth through loss of heat, leaving behind it a crust which is not strong enough to support itself, and, therefore, as it falls inward it is bent and broken. That is an operation dependent upon internal change within our globe resulting from loss of world heat. An operation which also might affect earthquake frequency may be traced backwards to sun heat. From sun heat we get evaporation of moisture to form our clouds, which are precipitated as rain, forming rivulets and rivers. There are continually taking materials from the high lines of continents, or in other words, removing loads, in the form of sediments, which are carried down to be deposited eventually on the sea bottom. If we can imagine the crust of our world to be supported by flotation the general result is a sinking where the materials are accumulated, whereas the other part from which the materials have been derived tends to rise. As an accompaniment of such movement it is easy to imagine that sudden yielding should take place.

But, whatever explanation is given, it is evident that our little world is constantly in danger. The earth's crust is not very thick, and the core contains gases that force their way to the outer atmosphere. But for these frequent breaks in the crust it is believed that the gases would accumulate until a general explosion would take place that would mean the destruction of this globe.

#### THE SOLUTION.

The ultimate solution of the saloon problem in a town, county, state or nation is the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. A partial solution of the problem may be accomplished by rigid regulation; but no regulation thus far devised has been able to deal with the problem thoroughly. It can only be solved, removed, cured in the one way.

But can it be solved ultimately even by prohibition?

If public sentiment be behind the law which thus attempts its solution, it must assuredly pass. Every enactment framed for the purpose of correcting evil must be supported by intelligent sentiment in order to be effective. Without that support the best and wisest law must remain comparatively impotent—a dead letter upon the statute book. The essential and indispensable factor in the enforcement of all law is the people's approval of the law, the people's feeling that it ought to be obeyed. With that kind of a sentiment in support of a prohibition law it can be made as effective as any other law which is aimed at the correction of any other evil. The wealth, power and influence of these

opposed to it; the energy, shrewdness, even the numerical importance of those who set out to violate it, will alike count for naught, will alike be swept aside by the overwhelming force of the public sentiment in response to which it was enacted. It can prohibit the saloon and its evils as certainly as the laws against embezzlement or against brutal "sports" can prohibit those offenses. Of course as a strict matter of fact, prohibition does not absolutely prohibit anything. Occasional embroilments come to light; dog fights and cock fights are "pulled off" every now and then, and under the strictest law we should probably hear of concealed "joints" here and there where liquor was being dispensed. But that is no argument against the necessity for laws on the subject. Let us be as fair to one law as to another; let us give them an equal chance. Let there be penalties provided in the latter case as in the former ones; let it be understood that in the one instance the parties participating are lawbreakers just as they are in the other instances, and that in capture and conviction they will be just as surely punished; let vigorous, healthy public sentiment make itself known and felt and it will be found that prohibition of the liquor business will come about as near putting a stop to that business as any friend of prohibition can expect, and a good deal nearer than any friends of liquor will wish.

There is only one requisite, therefore, in making a prohibition law do its work effectively and satisfactorily. That one requisite, we take it, is not lacking in Utah. On that point there cannot be further question. If nine-tenths of the people know their own minds, they want prohibition, for they say so. They are saying it as emphatically as they know how—by petition, by resolution, in mass-meeting, and through delegations specially instructed to make their wishes known to their lawmakers. To impugn the motives underlying this great moral awakening is mendacious and senile. To doubt that with such magnificent solidity of public sentiment behind it a prohibition law would fail of full enforcement is simply idiotic. The people, now thoroughly aroused, would have as little use for an official who failed in his duty to enforce it as they will have for an official who wilfully and lazily ignores their present demand to enact it. The latter may have excellent and many reasons to justify his disregard for his constituents' instructions; and for the conscientious convictions even of a legislator honest men must entertain respect. But for an official sworn to enforce the laws as he finds them, only one course is open; his objections to this, if he has any, or his option as to yielding to them or not, should have been thought of before he accepted the office and took the oath. After that, his business is to do his duty, or suffer the consequences which any right-minded man might well shrink from. As to the "conscientious convictions" too, above referred to—it behoves every opponent of the present movement, for prohibition to rather up his best reasons and look well to them against a day of need. He is likely to find use for them all, for there are sometimes emergencies in a legislator's career and things in his record which the dear public are densely unwilling to understand, and very, very slow to forget.

#### HAS UTAH A UNIVERSITY?

The present age is marked by the ascendancy of the public schools and by the leadership of the institutions of higher learning.

Most public movements now originate in, or have some close connection with the research and educational work given in universities. It is even becoming a criterion in many circles to judge a state or nation and to estimate her chances of progress from the character of the universities maintained therein.

From a recent decision by the Association of American Universities, we know, at least, what it takes to constitute a university.

First of all, the committee says, there must be four years of high school work for entrance and four years of college work for graduation with the bachelor's degree.

According to the report of the officials of our state institution, the University of Utah now meets these requirements, though the Normal school still offers shorter courses leading, not to a diploma of graduation, but to a certificate, which is a legal license to teach in the schools of the state.

The second requisite of the standard American university is well equipped laboratories for work in the physical sciences, the historical sciences, the philosophical sciences.

The University of Utah has laboratories in the physical sciences for college work. It has no laboratories for research work in these sciences, nor any for work in history and philosophy, subjects that now require laboratory work if they are taught as modern methods dictate. As a third requisite, the committee names properly equipped museums, containing classified specimens for class and laboratory work, and constituting a repository of natural history materials.

The University has unexcelled opportunities to build up a great natural museum. It has thus far had insufficient means to provide and classify the specimens needed in teaching. For want of suitable museum room, the specimens now owned are stored in hall ways, recreation rooms, and in boxes.

"Anglo library facilities" is the fourth requisite; and these must include standard and current literature on all important subjects. For the work in the college courses in which there are large numbers of students, there should be duplicate books. The day in which students study merely from a text book is long past. Besides the general library, department libraries are essential.

These requirements the University does not adequately meet. It has not been able to secure much current literature or to provide duplicate books for college work. It is unable to provide useful departmental libraries.

A fifth requirement is the provision

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of opportunities for professional study. The standard American university must have professional schools as departments; and these must give professional training in such subjects as engineering, law, medicine, and teaching. At least one of these professional schools must require for entrance two years of college work.

The University has begun to meet the requirements for professional schools, but it is handicapped for want of instructors, room, and equipment.

The last requisite named by the committee is reasonable opportunity for advanced study. It is held that at least five departments of a university must be well enough equipped to give work leading to the degree of doctor and philosophy. The heads of these departments must have the doctor's degree and must be able to do and to direct research work. The doctor's degree must not be given for less than three years' work on an average beyond the bachelor's degree.

The University is not offering work for the doctor's degree, but has recently provided work leading to the master's degree. Before it can extend this work, it must have rooms and laboratory equipment for seminars and research work, also more instructors, and library collections showing the results of research work elsewhere.

President Kingsbury explains that the University of Colorado, younger than the Utah University by eleven years, meets these requirements of the standard American university; while the University of Utah meets them in almost no respect. The explanation, he says, is that Colorado pays twice as much in proportion to the work done for her education as does Utah. He therefore argues that if the University of Utah is to have a place with other state universities, she must have adequate financial support.

The regents have already demonstrated that the funds thus far appropriated to the University have been carefully expended. They invite careful inspection of the departments of the University to show that there has been no waste or extravagance. The appropriations now asked for are based upon the most rigid estimates of what the work of the University for the next two years, economically conducted, will actually cost. If any part of the appropriations asked for cannot be made, the work of the University will be hampered, and the University, instead of approaching the standard set for the American state university, will fall still further from that standard.

The income tax is the meat bill.

The indecent plays are the problem plays.

A fancy cook takes most people's fancy.

For some reason or other the to-

#### EVOLUTION AND THE MONKEYS.

An esteemed correspondent writing from Provo under date of Feb. 13, calls attention to the fact that a misunderstanding still exists among the general public, regarding the theory of evolution, which is popularly known as Darwinism, after the great scientist whose centennial anniversary was remembered lately. It is this, that according to that theory, the monkey is the ancestor of man. This, he says, is a fundamental misconception of the doctrine. Our correspondent writes:

Now neither Darwin nor any other competent advocate of evolution in recent generations has ever so much as suggested that any existing type of monkey or ape gave origin to primitive man. Their teaching, on the contrary, is that the goal of evolution in monkeys and apes has carried them farther and farther away from the goal being perfected humanity, not humanity; that men are tending likewise to become more and more perfectly adapted to the life of men, the goal being humanity. It is, therefore, more, that an existing form of monkey or ape might leave descendants adapted to different modes of monkey or ape life, these thus coming to represent different kinds of the particular species under consideration. But that these new kinds would be still farther removed from man than the original. That is, their teaching conforms to the perfectly demonstrated fact that the vast number of animal types living and extinct, are related to each other, not like the links of a chain or the members of a single linear series—a notion which was completely demolished by Cuvier, but like the separate branching in a tree, a man ever diverges and rediverges.

The whole matter may possibly be made clear by considering briefly a few facts as to the formation of languages. It is known that the dominant language of Europe have come from a common ancestral language. In the southern portion, the Greek people gradually came to speak differently from those of their own immediate stock that had separated from them, and gave down into Italy. The Romans, among the latter, came to speak a more and more distinctive Latin. The Greeks and more and more distinctive Greek. Still we now argue, that because Latin is more Greek, or so much as tended to grow into Greek, or vice versa, that therefore there has been an evolution of languages? Where is now the monkey language from which Greek and Latin sprang? It is nowhere found intact; but philologists from their conclusions describe its main features to us and tell us that it was not something half way between the two, but something more primitive than either. And what about the languages that have in the main sprung from Latin? Shall a Frenchman say that because Spanish and Portuguese do not grow or show any other relation to French that therefore these languages have nothing in common, genetically, with it? In this case we have one of the comparatively few instances in which the dead and extinct ancestral type is preserved, and people look back to the Latin and not to one of another of the languages mentioned as the original. Then, further, Spanish as spoken in different parts of America, as well as in the different parts of Spain, has the different accents and peculiarities marking kinds or dialects of Spanish; but these diverge from each other and at the same time lead farther from, not closer to, French and every other related tongue.

To apply these observations down by analogy to animals, we may choose as an illustration the horse and cow, supposed by evolutionists to have descended in the far past from common stock. Put the horse in place of French and the cow in place of Latin. Then consider, shall we look for the ancestor to be something half-way between the horse and cow, a sort of "horse-cow"? The idea at once will

#### From The Battleground of Thought.

What One The graft investigations in Pittsburgh have brought into prominence Mayor Guthrie, the Democratic mayor of that city. The Guthries, like the Quincys of Boston, have been represented in the office of mayor for three generations. Writing about him in the February Pittsburgh Survey issue of *Charities and Commons*, Robert A. Woods says: "He has introduced business methods in the awarding of contracts, including the banking of the city's funds. In a city where only a few years ago perpetual franchises were given to a street railway covering every section, Mayor Guthrie has, so far as the situation allowed, put in force the strictest form of public service corporations. He compelled the Pennsylvania Railroad to cease paying its train through the middle of what is potentially the best downtown street in the city. The railway company was required for the first time to make and repair the streets to meet the cost of charges required by the work of city departments, and to pay bridge tolls. Loose and costly business methods in the city department have been radically changed. Economy has been effected through heavy interest losses to the city, were brought up to date. The cost of electric lighting to the city has been reduced from ninety-six to seventy-two dollars a lamp. Economies have been effected through having the city do some of its own asphalt paving and water-pipe laying."

Mr. Root's Ethel Root is a striking illustration of the fact that "one man in his time plays many parts," for, in the course of a career which is not yet ended, he has not only succeeded as a lawyer, but has led the bar; as secretary of war he reorganized the war department and the army, making them worthy of the respect and admiration of the country, and as secretary of state he infused a spirit and vigor into the foreign relations of the United States which will not only survive his secretaryship but will undoubtedly mark an era in the diplomatic history of our country. Upon his resignation from the department of state the political world lay, as it were, before him. The legal profession desired to see him chief justice of the United States. The incoming administration urged him to remain at the head of the cabinet, without any intimation, official or personal, much less a request on his part, the state of New York insisted that he represent it in the United States senate. The ties which bind him to his native state prove not stronger than the allurements of position. While Mr. Root is not a professed pacifist, and while he is not in favor of disarmament as an independent proposition, he knows and believes that wars between nations will cease when the cause has been removed, and when nations settle their disputes in accordance with the principles of justice. Therefore, instead of making disarmament a condition precedent, he has viewed it as a consequence of the settlement of international controversies according to the principles of justice. In view, therefore, of the various measures which he has proposed and carried to completion, it is an exaggeration to say Mr. Root as secretary of state has contributed more than any single man to the cause of international justice, and, therefore, of peace.—James Brown Scott, in the Independent.

Ferrero Americans, according to Dislike Signor Ferrero, are conspicuously lacking in "general ideas." His conception of a general idea is the French conception. Paris to him is paradise. It is a choice to which he is entitled. This country, like others, has its faults. Nowhere else is so much added to the disgustingness of life by the spitter's

omnipresence. The pursuit of wealth is eager. The pace is hectic. "City government is thought of in terms of waste." Men boast and wealthy women show sterility. Many other shortcomings might be conceded, but when the historian says that our President differs from his countrymen by virtue of his interest in general ideas, the Italian is mistaken. Ferrero's book shows dislike of the Germans, enthusiasm for the French. His type of mind demands intellectual product in comfortable packages labeled neatly and with taste. His history of Rome is affectionately cherished, to the unfolding destinies of nations. He never tires of "frat argument, about it and about." Such a mind may be as useful as another. It would be ridiculous, however, to charge the English, for example, because they are less given to careful intellectual arrangement than the French, with having fewer or less of his interest in general ideas, the English of Bacon, Newton and Darwin, in contrast with Mr. Ferrero's book, even even Racine seem to him greater far than Shakespeare; for all we know he may prefer Alfred de Musset to Schiller and the Concorde brothers to George Eliot; but his preference should not be explained by French superiority in general thought. The United States, intellectually, has accomplished little in these ideal fields, perhaps from absence of genius, perhaps from lack of leisure and cultivation. To general ideas, however, in the sense in which President Roosevelt is fertile in them, the average American is devoted. Give him a cargo of them, in a form for which he is prepared, and he will swallow them as catfish swallow worms. Part of the President's popularity is due to his fertility in such ideas, expressed in a manner understood by the majority.—Collier's for February 8.

Simpler "Although the population of the United States may have increased 15 to 20 per cent since the census of 1900 entailing a proportionate increase in the volume of work required, it is the belief of the officials that they will be able to complete the coming census at a cost but little, if any, in excess of the last census," says the March Popular Mechanician in an illustrated article. "This economical miracle will be made possible through the introduction of remarkable machines for the saving of time and labor. It is expected that by the aid of these new machines a force of clerks no larger than that employed 10 years ago will be able to turn out one-fourth and perhaps one-half as much more work as was accomplished in 1900."

"Mechanical mathematicians of one kind or another have been used in the United States census office since 1850, but the system of electric tabulation which will be employed for this census will be so far in advance of all predecessors in the matter of machinery employed, as to mark a new era. The census will be complete by the card index system, with a card for every man, woman, and child in the country, but it will differ from the card index systems found in the average office in that the information will be recorded by punching holes in the cards instead of records with pens or typewriters. The positions of the holes on each card will indicate facts relative to the individual whose biography they record. The article further explains how the holes are punched and counted as required for the various statistics."

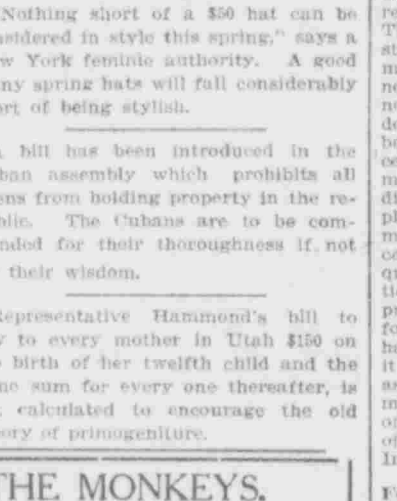
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