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SALT LAKE CITY, JAN. 13, 1909.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The first message of Governor Stry is a lengthy document and a hastily made synopsis of it will hardly do it justice.

After some preliminary remarks the Governor congratulates Utah because of the stability and strength with which the State has faced a world-wide financial stringency. He reminds the law-makers of the vacancy in the United States Senate, which they are to fill, and this duty, he designates as the "most momentous."

The financial situation is then gone over. During the past year Utah's assessed values have increased over \$27,000,000. The estimated revenue for the coming year is \$2,335,000, while the estimated expenditures are \$2,350,000, but in this estimate are not included some special appropriations. In this connection the Message explains that the citizens have \$12,000,000 in savings banks upon which taxes have not been levied, and also that there are \$12,000 sheep in the State that have not been taxed. It therefore recommends revision of the revenue laws relating to taxation as one of the most important matters to consider.

Considerable space is devoted in the Message to taxation by cities and municipal indebtedness. The Governor recommends legislation clearly defining the authority of city councils to levy taxes, and to create indebtedness. He believes that the intention of the law is that only those who pay tax upon real estate are qualified to vote at bond elections, and that this ought to be made clear. He also recommends that corporations that have the use of streets be made to pay their share of the public improvements.

The educational interests of the State are quite fully considered in the Message. Two million and a half dollars, the Governor says, have been expended during the past two years for the maintenance of the common schools, and the State holds the fourth place in the Union in literacy. He recommends that the legislature make provision for submission at the next general election of an amendment to the constitution providing for the extension of state aid to high schools. The State University is recommended to the special attention of the Legislature. New buildings are needed. An engineering experiment station should be established, and application should be made for the admittance of the University to the retiring allowance of the Carnegie funds for the advancement of teaching.

The Agricultural college, the message says, has made magnificent progress. The increase of students has been surprisingly large. The report of the president shows an increase in attendance of college students of 35 per cent over any previous biennium, and during the past two years the number of students taking agriculture has more than doubled. This fact is significant. It means that our Agricultural college is progressing in those educational branches, for the advancement of which the school was founded, and that it is not only conforming more closely than heretofore to the intention of the state law in its courses and work, but to the government requirements also.

The Utah School for deaf and blind reports two years of successful work. The State Industrial School, and the State Mental hospital are reported in a satisfactory condition.

For the benefit of the National Guard the erection of a State arsenal and armory are recommended; also that commanding officers and first sergeants be paid for their services. A total of \$55,000 is suggested as sufficient for our war purposes.

Recommendations are made concerning the State board of sheep commissioners, the board of horticulture, the juvenile court commission, bureau of statistics, the Utah State fair association, the State historical society of Utah, the Art Institute, and a number of other institutions and boards. A liberal appropriation is recommended for the entertainment of the Grand Army. It is also recommended that Lincoln's birthday be made a public holiday.

The Message recommends the improvement of our public roads and the erection of a State Capitol building. It recommends prompt and effective measures for the correction of the abuses of combinations of persons or associations, for the purpose of controlling prices, whether of manufacture, of commerce, or of production, or of the cost of exchange for transportation, or through extortionate rates, or discrimination by individuals or corporations who enjoy the privilege of a quasi-public character. But the Message says, "whatever action is taken should be in the spirit of conservation and fairness to both individuals and corporate interests, such as has characterized the past history of the state, and which will make for the public good."

The creation of a public service commission is recommended. This commission is "to be composed of citizens of ability to deal with matters of such weighty importance; the commission to be clothed with ample powers to make regulations necessary to conserve the public welfare in this regard. Such a

commission should be entirely accessible to all of the people upon all of the subjects within its jurisdiction; and the law sufficiently broad to include every public utility operating within the State. The prompt adjustment upon an equitable and inexpensive basis of the many difficulties and complaints arising in this class of business should be provided for in creating a commission of this character, which thus would be beneficial to every interest involved. In fairness to all the people of this State, the creation of a public service commission should not be longer delayed."

These are the chief points in the Message. We regret that the present popular demand for temperance legislation and Sunday closing has found no place in the first Message of the Governor.

LEGISLATORS AND THE PEOPLE.

The question arises sometimes as to whether, in the exercise of his rights and the discharge of his duties, a legislator is justified in ignoring the wishes of his constituents as expressed in resolutions or by petition.

In a government like ours where the people are sovereign, where for the sake of convenience and economy they select delegates to carry out their wishes instead of holding mass meetings to decide every question that comes up, it is a mistaken idea for any man so chosen to imagine he is paid to carry on his own business or to enact into laws his own wishes.

He is a servant of the people, an employee in their pay, whose highest duty is to ascertain their wishes and exercise every faculty at his command to carry them out. Men sometimes grow arrogant in the contemplation of a good majority and congratulate themselves that they were elected to office because of superior judgment or ability; they ignore their constituents and seek counsel of those who assume or affect generosity. But such men are bound to discover the error in time. They were elected because they were supposed to be in touch with the people who elected them, and because the people had confidence in their carrying out their aims, the wishes, the purposes of their community.

If any member of the present legislature of Utah represents a constituency which insists upon a continuation of the liquor traffic he has a right to vote and speak against prohibition. But if his constituents favor prohibition he has no right to oppose it. He has no right to turn from their pleadings and demands to the more seductive "arguments" of the committee operating in the interest of the breweries and saloons.

It may be said that these people contributed heavily to the expenses of his campaign, wherefore a member may feel himself under some obligation to reward the contributors by the protection of their interests. But the obligation is not binding upon him. If it was made it by a coterie of politicians who have no more right to dictate to the people or to thwart their will than have the brewers themselves.

If any one can present an argument in favor of a continuance of the saloon business in Utah the public would be glad to see it. If those who advocate prohibition are mistaken, their mistakes should be pointed out. If saloons are a good thing for Utah, let us have more of them. If they are good for Salt Lake let us have them in every hamlet of the state. If the breweries are doing commendable work, let us multiply them and distribute them through the settlements. But show us wherein they are beneficial. Reassure the mothers whose sons have been drifting from the influence of home. Calm the terrors of wives and children who listen in alarm to the coming footsteps of dissipated husbands and fathers.

But don't tell us how many rooms will be left vacant by the closing of saloons. Don't threaten that our revenues will be cut down when no more licenses are issued, or that the fines of our police courts will diminish under prohibition. These are arguments too sordid for men to consider who believe in home life, in family ties, in morality and in the hereafter. Surely the peace of communities, the happiness of lives, the souls of men are more important than the size of the blood fund gathered from the grog shop and the police court.

Every cent received from liquor license is tainted money, paid to the public for a prostitution of rights and privileges. Every fine collected in police court from drunkards is so much bread taken from hungry mouths.

And when it comes to the test we hope the members of the present State Legislature will be found on the side of the people, hearkening to their appeals, voicing their sentiments and carrying out their wishes in matters of legislation.

This prohibition fight is not a new one. It is not a crazy demanding freak law. Every southern state, every northern state but two and every western state but those immediately surrounding Utah has curtailed, or entirely abolished the sale, or manufacture, or intoxicants. If Utah would justify her reputation as the home of a temperate and religious people, she cannot afford to be the last of all the states to join the procession marching towards national prohibition.

Our legislators should see to it that Utah takes her proper place in line.

A WEALTHY CHURCH.

The Trinity Church corporation, of New York, have announced their plan of abandoning St. John's chapel, one of the old land marks of the city, because its maintenance has become financially unprofitable. But New Yorkers are protesting against this decision. They object on various grounds, but chiefly on the ground that it is an old, venerable relic of great architectural beauty. "The beautiful spire," one of the protestants says, "is an outward and visible sign of what is best in life. To many its influence has been great, although they never went to church. It should be preserved, and an active interest taken in the maintenance of its services for the betterment of the community." This is a commendable sentiment. Old land-

marks should not be removed without sufficient reason.

The agitation has brought the financial status of the corporation to public attention, as never before. According to a report that is considered a much higher figure, at least \$20,000, and this money goes to the support of ten churches and several schools, and a number of charities. From its real estate holdings it receives \$752,141.30 in rents. The plan is made that a debt of \$200,000 has been incurred for improvements in the tenement houses, and that it, consequently, is necessary to realize on some of the property to meet the obligations.

The New York Evening Post suggests that, as the productive property of the church is taxed at \$12,000,000, it would be better to sell this property and invest the money in interest-bearing securities. As a matter of fact, the Post says, if it sold out its property, it would probably realize a much higher figure, at least \$20,000,000, which at five per cent, would bring in \$1,000,000, enough to make it possible to carry on St. John's—no matter what its congregation. "Now," the paper quoted adds, "if Trinity had always been a model landlord, instead of a generally conscienceless one; if it had years ago blazed the way to tenement reform; if it had made itself sponsor for every advance in tenement legislation, and had on its property the best and handsomest tenements—in other words, if it had injected some of the spirit of the founder of Christianity into its business dealings, we should hesitate to suggest the sale of its lands."

All this is interesting reading here in Utah, where there has been so much hypocritical agitation against the predominant Church on the alleged ground of mixing business with religion. It has frequently been the practice of anti-"Mormon" agitators to denounce in Utah what they have passed by in silence, or even lauded, in other parts of the country.

The true star of empire—the police star.

Patrons of the theater always want to be shown.

A man convicted against his will is a convict still.

Most readers make short work of long speeches.

Even the cheap guy is getting scarce owing to the cost of living.

One swallow does not make a summer, particularly in the winter.

As a rule political gossip is as ill informed and malicious as social gossip.

What a collection of skeletons in the closet must be in Chief Wilkie's keeping.

The way Mr. Roosevelt receives attacks reminds one of Leonidas at Thermopylae.

The inauguration of Mr. Taft as President will be the most expensive on record.

Whether or no it is better to give than to receive depends altogether on circumstances.

In correspondence schools students too often find that promise and results do not correspond.

Don't set a thief to catch a thief. If you do, the chances are they will enter into partnership.

Prohibition means drying up the source of drunkenness and its attendant evils; that is all.

Senator Foraker must be a good man, for on the Brownsville affair it is impossible to keep him down.

Why talk about tax dodging? Is it not a historic fact that you cannot escape death and taxes?

It makes no difference to a secret service man whether or not you live in a glass house, he will find out all about you anyhow.

San Francisco gave Francis J. Heney such a welcome on his return as Rome used to give her returning heroes. And he is worthy of it.

Mrs. Russell Sage could not have become one of the country's greatest philanthropists if Uncle Russell hadn't been one of the country's closest saviors.

So long as England builds battleships much cheaper and in about a third quicker than the United States does, this country is terribly handicapped in the naval race.

Turkey showed good business sense in taking that \$10,000,000 as indemnity for Austria-Hungary's annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It was taken that or nothing and she chose the better part.

"Nebraska's divorce laws need reforming a good deal more than Nebraska's marriage laws," says the Omaha Bee. Which comment suggests the thought that Nebraska's moral sense may need reforming.

New York is trying to understand Browning. When her effort ceases she will be in the same condition as the lady who visited in Boston. "Have you read Browning?" asked her hostess. "Yes." "Did you understand him?" "No." "Have you prayed?" "Yes, but it did no good."

The pyrotechnic displays of oratory that have marked the present session of Congress are really not edifying to the country. No one can contemplate the spectacle of the Executive and Legislative branches of the government of this country in a duel, without feeling that the dignity of the Nation has suffered. In the eyes of the world. Whatever may be the legitimate use of the "big stick" and the "ditchfork" they are not to be employed in the legislative halls of the Nation for personal vindication.

or the gratification of private feelings of animosity.

Is the testimony of councilman Martin in the "red light" district case bona fide? It seems that he testified under oath that he did not know that the rooms he planned at the order of Dora Topham were to be used for immoral purposes. He admitted that he knew by hearsay what a "crib" is, but protested ignorance as to any knowledge that the rooms he had planned for that "Ogden woman" were to be used as "cribs." And this although a chief of police and the Mayor had recommended that such rooms be constructed for special purposes. Is that testimony of the councilman bona fide? Does he speak the truth? If not, what business has he in the City council?

SOUND THAT TRAVELS FAST—THEATRE.

Louisville Courier Journal. What kind of sound travels fast? A discussion of that question in the evening resulted in a unanimous verdict finally being returned in favor of the steamboat whistle, one instance being given by a man from western Kentucky who had heard a steamboat on the Ohio whistling for a landing when he was 15 miles away from the river. The deep, resonant tones of the steamboat whistle seem to make the air vibrate and no other sound can be heard. It is like misty pipe organs in churches, the lower tones of which make the churches throb from floor to dome. The higher notes seem to penetrate better for short distances, while the lower ones carry better.

HUNTING THE HIPPOPOTAMUS

Wide World Magazine. A dead hippopotamus invariably sinks to the bottom of the river if shot while swimming, and it is only after an interval which varies between two and eight hours that the body rises and floats on the surface. For this reason, if you kill a hippopotamus in a river the current of which is at all rapid, you must, in nine cases out of ten, give up all hope of ever recovering your quarry. The carcass may be carried a great distance under the water, reappearing at the surface miles away, where it furnishes a providential feast to the native inhabitants on the banks, who call down ironical blessings upon the infallible rifle of the white man.

THE PEDIGREE OF THE SHIRT

January Atlantic. Why does the being we call a "gentleman" wear around his neck a band of spotless whiteness and unbreakable stiffness, at his wrist similar instruments of torture, and before his chest a rigidly starched linen plate? No one outside of a madhouse would call these articles of apparel agreeable. There is for the custom no reason at all drawn from comfort, hygiene, or usefulness. There is, however, the ghost of a dead reason. Once upon a time a "gentleman" was presumed to do no work, and he dressed to show this, by putting on the visible signs that he never soiled his hands, sweated his neck, or bent his noble back; we did believe it once; its ghost rules on. No man is bold enough to appear in society without this impossible harness, like Mark Twain, or some one who wishes to pose as a mild lunatic, dares rebel. Addison said that the man who would clothe himself according to common sense would find himself in jail within a week.

ARGUMENT FOR IMMIGRATION.

From a letter in the St. Paul Pioneer Press.

If the only thing needed to insure permanent prosperity is an outlet for our surplus products, would it not be far more profitable to bring the consumers of said products here rather than continue the present wasteful system of shipping the product to the consumers? If we can feed 35,000,000 more than our present population why not encourage them to come here rather than keep shipping the food to them, for they would become consumers of our other products as well as our corn. If they were on this side of the water, it is true they would immediately begin to produce things themselves, and thus add to the surplus; but as a big volume of business seems to be the chief aim and end of life this would simply help to swell the volume. As an academic proposition the discussion of the subject of immigration presents a number of seemingly paradoxical phases that would hardly occur to a layman; as, for instance, the false notion held by the workmen of Australia that it helps them to try and confine the labor market to their own narrow sphere, when a moment's thought would convince them that every workingman helps to create a market for the product of others as well as for his own. It is hard to discuss these abstract questions during the heat of a political campaign with any hope of making converts to one's cause, for the very reason that political prejudices bias one's better judgment, and, as the saying goes, "A man convinced against his will, is of the same opinion still."

JUST FOR FUN.

Wise Marjorie's Correction.

Six-year-old Marjorie and four-year-old Josephine were making the first transcontinental trip—from New York to San Francisco—Jand, of course, encountered new marvels at almost every mile of the trip. But the crescendo of their ecstatic outpourings was reached when they saw their first Indian families—braves, squaws, and papooses.

"Oh-h-h!" sighed Josephine, gazing wide-eyed at the impenetrable, gradually-blanketed squaws, "ain't those squaws just splendid, though?" Marjorie's equally deep admiration was momentarily quenched in her feeling of responsibility as an elder sister, monitor, and she eyed Josephine severely as she admonished: "They ain't squashes, Josephine; they're squaws."—New York Times.

Making the Motion Unanimous.

Gallier had recounted. "The world was not to be moving now," he said, "but just you wait till the first of May."

Herein we see that the sturdy old man really stuck to the main proposition.—Chicago Tribune.

Those Chilly Bostonians.

"Are you interested in Prof. Wright's comments about glacial men?" "Not particularly. I was in Boston not long ago and met several glacial women."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

To Supply the Warmth.

"The critics all say that my pictures lack warmth." "Do you work in oils?" "Yes." "Then why not paint in a few oil strokes?"—New York Times.

Easy Money.

"I've sworn off all gambling for a year." "But you ten dollars you'll break your resolution." "Don't put up your ten."—Boston Transcript.

Wanted It True to Life. "Your story has considerable verve,

rattle, dash and go, yet it breaks down in spots."

"Well, what do you want in an auto story?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

No Novelty.

"A novel always ends with the marriage." "Which is proper. There's nothing novel about the subsequent hunt for a flat and a cook and job lot of furniture."—Puck.

Why He Brought Him Up.

Irascible Magistrate—Officer, why did you bring this prisoner up before me? Can't you see he's as deaf as a door nail? Policeman—Oh was told you'd give him a hearing, sir!—Judge.

SALT LAKE THEATRE

TONIGHT LAST TIME

The Captivating Singing Comedienne.

CORINNE

In Klaw & Erlanger's Liberty Theatre New York Success.

LOLA FROM BERLIN

15-Joyous, Singing Hits—15. Great Cast. Girl Chorus. Prices: Evening, 5c to \$1.50; Matinee, 2c to \$1.00.

BOTH PHONES 3559

Opheum THEATRE

Hall McAllister & Co. The Italian Trio. Bowers, Walters and Crocker.

With Laura Hudson & Co. Agnes Mahr. La Petite Mignon. Ebb and Tip Company. The Kindromer. Orpheum Orchestra.

Matinee daily except Sunday. Matinee—5c, 10c, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00. Evening—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50.

Colonial Theatre

Third South Between Main and State Bell Phone 434; Ind. 190.

TONIGHT

MR. WILLARD MACK, supported by Miss Blanche Douglas and associate players, presents David Belasco's Greatest Success.

The Girl of the Golden West.

Owing to the magnitude of the performance, the curtain will rise at 8 o'clock sharp. Matinee at 2 sharp. Prices: \$1.00, 75c, 50c, 25c; matinee, Wednesday and Saturday, 50c and 25c.

COSY GRAND

TONIGHT

Matinee Wednesday and Saturday, 10 and 25c. Nights, 10, 25, 50, and 60c.

CUNNING

MAGIC AND JAIL BREAKING.

Next Week: THE LIEUTENANT AND THE COWBOY. Lorch and Big Company.

AUDITORIUM

Roller skating afternoons and evenings. Nine-piece brass band. No charge for teaching. Ladies admitted free at afternoon sessions.

THE Charlton Shop

Women's Outfitters Exclusively.

EXCLUSIVE

Tailor Made Suits, Coats, Gowns, Evening Wraps

AT MODERATE PRICES

122 So. Main Salt Lake.

Tailor-Made Suits.

Ladies and gentlemen will find here special inducements. You furnish the material and we will make them up in the newest styles and latest fashions. Big variety of samples to choose at our tailoring shop.

Utah Tailoring Co.

121 West 1st St.

That Good "Coal"

The odor from some coal while burning is a small thing but it's disagreeable. You'll not find this unpleasantness with CLEAR CREEK.

Bamberger,

161 Meighn St., U.S.A.

Dr. Pratt's Canker and Diphtheria Remedy

No home should be without this new and scientifically prepared remedy, which is the result of long practical experience. Unexcelled for the treatment of sore throat of every description. First dose gives relief. A small bottle cures. Suits both the old and young. Both phones 457. Remember the number—

209 MAIN STREET, KENYON PHARMACY.

Geo. T. Brice Drug Co.

Z-C-M-I
Great Reductions in
The Staple Dept.
SHEETS, size 81x90. Extra quality, linen finish, worth 85c, sale price..... 51c

Table Napkins	Bleached Table Damask
11.25 regular, for.....\$1.00	66c regular, for.....52c
12.00 regular, for.....\$1.00	75c regular, for.....60c
12.25 regular, for.....\$1.00	85c regular, for.....65c
12.50 regular, for.....\$1.00	1.00 regular, for.....70c
13.00 regular, for.....\$1.00	1.15 regular, for.....75c
13.25 regular, for.....\$1.00	1.25 regular, for.....80c
13.50 regular, for.....\$1.00	1.35 regular, for.....85c
14.00 regular, for.....\$1.00	1.45 regular, for.....90c
14.50 regular, for.....\$1.00	1.55 regular, for.....95c
15.00 regular, for.....\$1.00	1.65 regular, for.....1.00
15.25 regular, for.....\$1.00	1.75 regular, for.....1.05
15.50 regular, for.....\$1.00	1.85 regular, for.....1.10
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18.00 regular, for.....\$1.00	2.45 regular, for.....1.40

Cream Table Damask
65c regular, for.....52c
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