

# DESERET EVENING NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.  
(Sunday Excepted).  
Corner of South Temple and East Temple  
Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah.  
Hornes O. Whitney - Business Manager.  
SUBSCRIPTION PRICES:  
(In Advance).  
One Year ..... \$3.50  
Six Months ..... \$2.00  
Three Months ..... \$1.25  
One Month ..... \$0.40  
Saturday Edition per year ..... \$2.50  
Retail Weekly per year ..... \$2.00

Entered at the postoffice of Salt Lake City, Utah, as second class matter according to Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.  
SALT LAKE CITY, - JAN. 30, 1909.

## CHURCH INFLUENCE.

Mr. Taft, the president-to-be, is not afraid of church influence in the state. In an address delivered before the Protestant ministers of Augusta, Ga., recently, he explained his attitude on this subject. He referred to the moral awakening of the nation, and declared that the churchmen "must take an important part in moral reform. He referred to the Philippine islands and our responsibility for the moral advancement of the race. "Without the moral influence of the churches there," he said, "we could not accomplish anything."

The speaker explained the attitude of the secular government of the church as follows:

"It is difficult sometimes to explain to one who has been used to the close union of church and state, such as was preserved in Spain, such as is preserved in some other countries, the real attitude of the American government toward the church. He assumes that if we separate the church from the state it means that the state does not favor the church. I had the honor to represent this country in a transaction, a business character with Leo XIII, at the Vatican, and there I pointed out to him with all the emphasis possible, that the separation of church and state was in the interest of the church, and that in America he could count on the sustaining of the rights of the church and its encouragement by every legitimate means on the part of the people, without its assuming any governmental function or having any governmental right, such as it has in other countries. It comes over me every once in a while, when I am charged with accomplishing something among the people, how absolutely essential it is that we should have the influence of the church behind everything that we do."

With this presentation of the case all enlightened American citizens will agree. Church and state are entirely separated in this country. Each has its own distinct functions to perform; each has its own sphere. But they are not separate in the sense that one does not need the other. Both are divine institutions established for the benefit of mankind. Both exist in the same world and both are composed, very largely, of the same individuals. It necessarily follows that the two must come in frequent contact with each other. It is, therefore, necessary that they should work harmoniously together for the furtherance of the welfare of the people. But if political leaders fail to sense their responsibility and perhaps enter into compact with corruption and unrighteousness, it becomes the duty of the churches to lift up their voice in warning. That is the function of religious teachers.

## CAUSE OF HIGH PRICES.

A thorough investigation of the causes of the high prices on various commodities that prevail in this City, would be welcome. Whether the Legislature should be burdened with the difficult task of taking the soundings is a question on which opinions may differ, but that the people here are suffering under anomalous conditions in the matter of prices, is generally believed. This is usually charged to combinations and trusts, and that such exist it would be futile to deny. But their operations do not account entirely for high prices. They have an equally strong hold in communities where prices are not so high. Among the chief causes of exorbitant prices in any city are extravagant city governments and enormous indebtedness. This is plain without investigation. The man who maintains an expensive house on which he owes a large sum of money for the use of which he pays interest, cannot get along with a small income. The cost of living is raised in proportion to the extravagance of his establishment and the extent of his indebtedness. Communities are subject to the same rule.

Salt Lake City has an enormous public debt. It is owing somewhere in the neighborhood of \$5,000,000—an enormous sum for a city of this size. The cost of carrying this burden is, of course, assessed again: the property of the taxpayers. In addition the City has been unfortunate at times in the selection of officials. It has had administrations that seem to have had no higher aim than the spending of the people's money. The extravagance of city fathers has, of course, also been charged against the taxpayers. The result of it all is that rents are higher than they would be under normal conditions. But the rent the business man pays for his store is added to the cost of the goods he sells. The taxes paid by the landlord are added to the cost of the house. The consumer pays the interest on the five million dollars the City owes and the cost of its government, no matter how extravagant it is. It is included in the cost of what he buys to eat, and to wear; in his bills for fuel and lighting; for education, or amusement. Wherever he goes he carries this load on his shoulders. That is one of the reasons why it costs more to live in a debt-ridden, badly-governed city than in one that is governed on rational business principles.

The same reasoning holds good if the situation is considered from a national point of view. When the gov-

ernment expenses increase, the cost of living increases. The reports show that the cost of maintaining the army and navy has increased during the past decade no less than 250 per cent. The army appropriation of 1897 was \$44,950,267; that of 1907, \$175,540,545, an increase of 290 per cent. During the same period the navy expenditures have increased from \$24,541,546 to \$113,037,079, an increase of 240 per cent. The per capita expense of the two departments was: War department, increased from 67 cents to \$2; navy department, increased from 47 cents to \$1.26. That means that the cost to each man, woman and child in the country for keeping up our war establishment was no less than \$2.26.

The Intermountain Catholic, from which we copy these figures, says that it is figured out that the cost of maintaining the government has increased 50 per cent, the revenues 73 per cent, and the population only 22 per cent. In these figures there is a partial answer to the oft-repeated query as to the cause for the present high cost of living. We have to keep up with the government expenditures.

What the American people need in both municipal, state, and national affairs, is economy and honesty.

## "BUSINESS MEN OPPOSED."

Facts indicate, clearly, we believe, that Senator John V. Smith of Utah county is utterly mistaken and misinformed in his assertion that the business sentiment of the State is against prohibition.

But accepting this assumption as correct, we assert, without the possibility of being mistaken, that the unanimous religious and moral sentiment of the State demands prohibition.

In such contest, where the struggle is between "good business" and good morals, and the issue is whether the almighty dollar or the human soul shall triumph, we feel certain that we can force where, in the final test, the Utah legislature, including Senator Smith, will be found.

## TO AID HIGH SCHOOLS.

Senator Kuchler's bill for submission to the people of the amendment to the Constitution providing for an increase in the rate of taxation from 5 to 8 mills is a good measure, provided that the use of this proposed increase in the revenues shall be limited to the specific objects in view.

The author of the bill explains that the proposed amendment has for its purpose the extension of state aid to high schools and the prevention of a decrease in the revenues of the state when the assessed valuation of the property in the state reaches \$200,000,000. A similar amendment to the Constitution was voted on at the last general election, and defeated by 177 majority. The Constitution as it now stands written, provides that the rate of taxation must decrease from 5 mills to 5 mills. The assessed valuation of the taxable property in Utah for 1908 was \$166,019,855, and it was taxed 5 mills on the dollar. It is thought that the assessed valuation for 1909 will exceed \$200,000,000, but since the maximum amount of taxation under the Constitution must not exceed 5 mills on the dollar, it seems that the reduction of the tax rate will cause an actual loss in revenue.

The proposition is to amend section 7 of article 13, to read as follows:

"7. The rate of taxation on property for state purposes shall never exceed 8 mills on each dollar of valuation; 4 1/2 mills on each dollar of valuation for general state purposes; 3 mills on each dollar of valuation for district school purposes; 1/2 mill on each dollar of valuation for high school purposes, and whenever the taxable property within the state shall amount to \$200,000,000, the rate shall never thereafter exceed 5 mills on each dollar of valuation; unless a proposition to increase such rate, specifying the rate proposed and the time during which the same shall be levied, be first submitted to a vote of such qualified electors as shall have paid a property tax assessed to them within the state in the year next preceding such election and the majority of those voting thereon shall vote in favor thereof in such manner as may be provided by law."

If the bill passes it will be voted on at the next general election, and if the amendment then carries, it will go into effect Jan. 1, 1911.

Since the proposed amendment provides that the rate of taxation shall be 8 mills until the assessed valuation of the taxable property reaches \$200,000,000, and that 4 1/2 mills be used for general state purposes, and 1/2 mill for district school purposes, and 1/2 mill for high school purposes, it seems to be sufficiently guarded and explicit.

## NEEDLESS APPREHENSIONS.

Would the prohibition of the manufacture of alcoholic liquors within this state amount to a practical confiscation of at least a part of the property devoted to the brewing of malt liquors?

Would the state in such case be morally bound to afford the brewery owners some kind or some measure of compensation?

Or could the brewing plants be turned as profitably to other uses of industry without sensible diminution of their present money value?

These are important questions that have occasioned needless apprehension in the minds of some of our citizens.

Fears have been expressed by conservative people that the passage, in its present form, of Mr. Cannon's prohibition measure might deprive brewery owners of a large part of the value of their property without due process of law and without allowing them any time or opportunity to readjust their business affairs so as to avoid or diminish the loss that appears to be implied in stopping their continued manufacture of spirituous malt liquors.

The consideration is not without weight but the objection might be met by providing sufficient time for the breweries in which to wind up their business, and dispose of their property to the best advantage or possibly, some method of compensation might be found by the state.

But all such speculation and the necessity for any such provisions was

believe to be entirely mistaken because these properties could readily and perhaps more profitably be turned to the production of non-alcoholic beverages, without sensible diminution of their present cash values.

Under prohibition there would be a vastly increased demand for temperance drinks, and the brewers would most likely find their profits increased rather than diminished by catering to the demand for the non-alcoholic beverage in place of cultivating the present abnormal appetite for intoxicants.

In Atlanta, Georgia this is said to be the case. The brewers, by turning out a beverage that does not intoxicate are said to be pretty well satisfied with the workings of prohibition in that state. No doubt it would be the same in Utah. Indeed, we have already been informed of expert testimony to this effect.

What would, therefore, have amounted to a perplexing question as to the absolute justice of a prohibition law is already answered and the main objection removed through the example afforded by its operation in other places.

The apprehension that the brewers (we have no distillers in this state) would be unjustly dealt with by the prohibitory law, may be laid aside as of little moment because of its lack of probable ground.

## AS LIAHONA VIEWS IT.

Liahona, the Elders' Journal observes that there is every reason to believe that in the immediate future Utah will be the peer of any commonwealth in respect to temperance.

In support of this view it notes, how, some time before the legislature met, a poll of its members-elect "disclosed a strong sentiment among them in favor of prohibition."

It adds that the sentiment among the Latter-day Saints, who have always comprised a majority of the people of Utah, has steadily favored prohibition; but that while Utah was a territory and the courts and judges were not elected, but appointed, they repeatedly refused to enforce temperance legislation, until the people of several different towns, who attempted by municipal ordinance to abolish the saloon, were defeated after prolonged and expensive litigation.

But now that the people of the State make their own laws through representatives chosen by themselves and elect also the judges who administer the laws, Liahona thinks it hardly possible "that the pronounced sentiment of the majority of the voters of the state upon the liquor question will fail to be embodied in a statute that will be intended to wipe out the saloon." It adds that many voters who are members of other churches than the one above named, are working zealously in favor of prohibition and regards this fact as one element of moral certainty that the movement will succeed, "at least to the extent of procuring the desired legislation."

It regards the question of enforcing the laws as one that may safely be left to the future, since without doubt, it will be endorsed by the moral sense and well-known wishes of a strong majority of the inhabitants of the state, and concludes that this law "will be executed as strictly and successfully as similar legislation is in any other state in the Union."

There can be little doubt as to the last point mentioned; for the people of this State, united as they are in sentiment as to the strict regulation of the liquor traffic can scarcely be thwarted by any attempts at the evasion of measures framed with this end in view.

## AN APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

A call has been issued signed by Mr. Sam. Gompers and the members of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, asking for contributions for the defense in the pending injunction proceedings "against the American Federation of Labor."

As will be remembered Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison were declared guilty of violating an injunction issued by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and Justice Wright, of that court, sentenced them to terms of imprisonment. The original injunction issued on the application of the Buck's Store and Range company was appealed to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, and the intention is also to take an appeal against Judge Wright's decision, and, if necessary, to carry the case to the Supreme Court of the United States.

We may not agree with the Call, that Judge Wright's decision was directed against the Federation of Labor, but we believe, nevertheless, that it is important that the question of the right of any organization to use boycott in the furtherance of its aims should be determined by the court. The laborers are not alone interested in that question. It is one that concerns the general public, and we presume, therefore, that contributions will be freely given by all classes of citizens who may feel that they can afford it. Contributions are received by Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, 423 G street northwest, Washington, D. C., who will acknowledge and receipt for the same and make due accounting thereof.

## LINCOLN LITERATURE.

Among the notable publications on Abraham Lincoln are two by Harper & Bros. They can be obtained through the Deseret News book store. One is a beautifully illustrated little book of about fifty pages, Lincoln and the Sentinel, a true story told by E. E. Chittenden. The other is a large volume, containing over 400 pages of Reminiscences of Abraham Lincoln by distinguished men of his time, collected by Allen Thorndike Rice. Both are highly interesting.

Lincoln was raised up by the Divine Power that rules and ordains everything, to liberate a race and save a nation. For this work he was peculiarly gifted. He was, as Henry Ward Beecher says, "a man that embodied all

the best qualities of unspoiled, middle-class men. He had the homely common sense; he had honesty with simplicity; and he had sympathetic nature that prepared him to accept any stormy times."

The editor of the Reminiscences set himself the task of presenting a true picture of the great American from his private utterances as remembered by men who had met him, and he has succeeded in this to a remarkable degree. Both volumes have special interest at this time.

The storm king often reigns in this republic.

Will Uncle Sam sell Joseph Pulitzer into Egypt?

They who fight for prohibition fight the good fight.

The Italian situation is Europe's Banquo's ghost.

A flood of bills isn't water on the legislative wheel.

A man who can't float a bad loan can float a bad egg.

Did any politician ever tread the straight and narrow path?

It is easier to find out the seven ages of man than the one age of woman.

"A corker" is something that some one has tried to cork and couldn't.

What is the difference between a mess of potage and a glass of beer?

If the butter combine is as strong as some of the stuff it sells, it cannot be downed.

The large water users are not content to be mere choosers; they would be dictators.

In California the race-track bill seems to be to the active, the valiant and the brave.

So radical and unreasonable are the anti-prohibitionists that they are opposed to dry farming.

The government has plenty of glory for all but it is lacking about \$135,000,000 for general expenses.

Prevention is better than cure. Prohibition is prevention of whisky drinking and its attendant evils.

The Kaiser has reached the age of discretion. He talks no more. He has just celebrated his fiftieth birthday.

No one seems very much astounded by the alleged astounding land frauds, perhaps because people are so used to such things.

When it was suggested to Judge Taft that the Billy Possum be substituted for the Teddy Bear he simply replied, "Non possumus."

Any department of the government considers it beneath its dignity to ask for an appropriation for any purpose, of less than a million dollars.

Senator Dewey says that Mr. E. H. Harriman is the strongest and ablest railroad man in the world. This comes near being praise from Sir Hubert.

Even President Gomez shows some of the effects of having been associated with Castro, proving that evil associations corrupt good manners.

Even great and appalling disasters are soon forgotten. It is just a month since the earthquake and tidal wave destroyed Messina and today people are thinking of other things.

War department officials say that the refusal of the House committee on appropriations to grant a liberal sum for military aeronautics has knocked ballooning in America sky-high.

"The threat of prohibition is doing the State incalculable harm," says a "boomer." If that were true, it can't do the State a hundredth part of the injury that whisky does it.

"Utah properly re-elects Reed Smoot to the Senate. After so much trouble to get him in, it naturally wants him to stay there," says the Boston Transcript. And right the Transcript is.

## JUST FOR FUN.

A Left-Handed Comment.  
Clyde Fitch was talking about Christmas pantomimes.

"We don't have them," he said, "but in England in December innumerable theaters are given over to them. The pantomime has developed. It is no longer silent. 'Peter Pan' is its best type, and 'Peter Pan' is the best successful pantomime of the century."

"Peter Pan" has harmed other pantomimes enormously. They don't draw at all now. Hence last Christmas a well-known pantomime writer was pleased when a little girl said to him: "I just love to go to your pantomimes."

"Do you, my dear," said the author, patting her on the head fondly. "I just do," said the little girl. "Peter Pan" is so crowded you can never get in, but at your pantomimes there are always oceans of good seats—oceans and oceans."—Washington Star.

He Was the Limit.  
Of all the bodes he was the limit.

"You don't know," he intoned, "I sometimes feel the call of the polar regions. Really, I think I'd like to join a relief expedition. What do you think of it, Miss Wose?"

"Well, Henry," responded the wary girl, with a yawn, "I certainly would be a relief to some of your acquaintances."

And without a word he took his hat and cane and departed.—Chicago Daily News.

"I hardly know my wife by sight. You see, I made her acquaintance at the masked ball, and now we're traveling in our auto all the time!"—Jugend.

Winnie. I wouldn't marry you if you were the last man on earth.  
Jack. I know you wouldn't. I could have my choice then.—Es.

"He says he's interested in uplifting the farmer."  
"Early that," answered Farmer Corbush. "I'm pretty in with up his own voice."—Washington Star.

# Gathered On The Battlefield of Thought.

A Bird. What is the bill of a bird? Above it and what does it mean? I don't refer to the bill of a hawk, or a heron, or an owl, or an ostrich, but to that which is the abstract of all these and a thousand more. I hold, regardless of anatomy and physiology, that a bird is a higher being than a beast. No beast soars and sings, its sweetest heart, no beast remains in lifelong partnership with the wife of its youth; no beast builds itself a summer-house and decks it with flowers and bright shrubs. A beast is a groveling denizen of the earth; a bird is a free citizen of the air. And who can say that there is not a connection between this difference and other developments? The beast, thinking of its appetites, has evolved a delicate nose, a discriminating palate, three kinds of teeth to cut, bear, and grind its food, salivary glands to moisten the same, and a perfected apparatus of digestion. The bird, occupied with thoughts of love and beauty, with "fields, or waves, or mountains" and "spaces of sky or plain," has made little advance in the art and instrument of good living. It swallows its food whole, scarcely knowing the taste of it, and a pair of forceps for picking meat, and a pair of forceps for picking the whole of its dining furniture. For the bill of a bird, primarily and essentially, is that and nothing else. In the chickens and the sparrows that come to steal their bread from the robin that looks on, and all the little dicky-birds you may see in its simplicity. The size and shape may vary, as a Canadian ax differs from a Scotch ax; some are short and stout and have a sharp edge for shelling seeds; some are longer and finer-pointed, for picking worms and caterpillars out of their hiding-places; some a little hooked at their point, and one, that of the crossbill, with points crossed for picking the small seeds out of fir-cones; but all are practically the same tool. Yet the bird distinctly points the way to those last advances by which the simple bill is gradually adapted to one special purpose or another, until it becomes a wonderful mechanism in which the original intention is quite out of sight.—Strand Magazine.

Wicked. We see plainly now that the wickedness of the wicked City lies not in the transgressions of its inhabitants. Sin for sin, and man for man, matching every group of human habits with another clear to the backwoods where they still plow with oxen, one is every bit and grain as wicked as another. They may not be so frank about it, but whether there is much to choose between open and secret devilment I'm not prepared to say. The essential wickedness of the Wicked City we perceive to be that it exists at all; that it is a place not to make the things that support life, but to make prices on the things of life, that it denies that it is worthy to be had in honor that has caused two blades of grass to grow where one grew before, for such a man if he contents, and honors him who can already get two blades of grass and give the worth of

only one in exchange, so that the overall burn like Nessus' shirt, and only a white collar can hold a man's head up. I don't command of the Almighty that man should eat his bread in his crow's nest, that if he lives by food and clothing and shelter he himself must bear his part in making food and clothing and shelter, to the solemn words, "Six days shalt thou labor," the Wicked City impudently answers God with: "A-h, gwan! I know a better scheme than that."—From "The Wicked City," by Eugene Wood, in Collier's for January 23.

Vulcan's Furnace. "As I stood there in the cold, in the midst of those cheerless and God-forsaken wastes, I gazed down with speechless awe upon the bottom-molten trolleys of the God of Fire. The tempest-tossed lake of molten lava below the rim of the great cauldron was a typical workshop of Vulcan. The face of the lake of liquid fire alternated continually between black and white, like molten iron in a furnace. Oxidation and cooling of the fiery fluid would blacken the surface with a pat that covered it in darkest gloom; then a trembling, caused by further subterranean outbursts of steam, would break this ice-like oxide into a network of cracks, lighting up the smoke-charged pit with a fierce glare. Another moment, and in different parts of the lake's surface of every imaginable color would rise like fountains in a public garden. Walking across the congealed masses of lava one began to think that at any moment one was liable to drop through to the very guts of Hades and be precipitated to the most horrible of deaths. Underneath one was a bottomless abyss of mud, sulphur, and rock; and to contemplate being cast into that furnace-looking lake of fire and brimstone was not at all comfortable. The Biblical description of hell does not convey even a faint idea of that terrible lake of fire below us, which appeared to be fretting and fuming as though anxious to get loose and destroy everything in its path. The crater of Makuawewee at that time without doubt attracted the spectator a more awe-inspiring display of the forces of nature than has been granted to man elsewhere on earth without the sacrifice of life."—Frank Dwyer in the February Wide World Magazine.

When a Woman Is Old. "No man can ever understand the heart-dread, the cold, abject terror with which an unmarried woman realizes that she is no longer young—that her face has faded, her hands cry out that youth has passed. This merciless aging of the flesh—God!—what a horrible thing it is to a woman! Each day, a life more withered, a little less round; angles coming where curves have been! Each day, her chances of wifehood growing less; her stock in the marriage market decreasing; her value, her youth, her freshness, her fairness slipping away! Old age, lonely, loveless, childless—a hideous barren old age—ooms gray before her. Frantically she re-

verts to massage, creams, lotions, "beautifiers," she becomes a slave to all the devices for preserving and "restoring" eyes to eye with his fellows; that is to the plain command of the Almighty that man should eat his bread in his crow's nest, that if he lives by food and clothing and shelter he himself must bear his part in making food and clothing and shelter, to the solemn words, "Six days shalt thou labor," the Wicked City impudently answers God with: "A-h, gwan! I know a better scheme than that."—From "The Wicked City," by Eugene Wood, in Collier's for January 23.

Really. The past year has not been one characterized by any great epoch-making event in mechanics and

one. This year man has for the first time really sailed the air without the help of a lifting gas. Whether or not the aeroplane shall prove the solution to aerial navigation is too early to determine. Great, very great advances, have been made, but we are yet upon the threshold only. The door opens. Whether it leads to the star chamber or only into the court yard time alone will tell. There has been in 1908 much progress along many mechanical lines of far greater practical value than that of aviation. Things that really make for the safety and comfort and employment of the human race. The scope of many materials has been enlarged; improvements have been made in machines and processes, but in mechanics no historic page has been driven in the wall of time as would answer to hang a Davy's safety lamp upon.—H. H. Windsor in February Popular Mechanics.

# Z. C. M. Sale of Carpet Size Rugs

For one week commencing Monday morning, Feb. 1st. Just now when the plans for new floor covering are under way, this announcement will be specially interesting. These are all new goods that have just been received—the latest designs and colorings.

WINDSOR FRENCH WILTON RUG, 9 ft.x12 ft., regular price .....	\$60.00	now	\$50.00
VENTNOR EXTRA QUALITY WILTON RUG, 9 ft.x12 ft., regular price .....	\$47.50	now	\$36.50
BEST QUALITY BODY BRUSSELS RUG, 9 ft.x12 ft., regular price .....	\$32.00	now	\$26.50
RADNOR VELVET RUG, 9 ft.x12 ft., regular price .....	\$29.00	now	\$23.00
KORDO VELVET RUG, 9 ft.x12 ft., Regular price .....	\$26.00	now	\$20.00
EXTRA QUALITY WILTON AXMINSTER RUG, 9 ft.x12 ft., regular price .....	\$36.00	now	\$29.00
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS RUG, 9 ft.x12 ft., regular price .....	\$26.00	now	\$20.00
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS RUG, 9 ft.x12 ft., regular price .....	\$25.00	now	\$19.00
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS RUG, 9 ft.x12 ft., regular price .....	\$11.00	now	\$12.00
WILTON VELVET RUG, 9 ft.x12 ft., regular price .....	\$30.00	now	\$23.50
AXMINSTER RUG, 9 ft.x12 ft., regular price .....	\$29.00	now	\$23.00
AXMINSTER RUG, 9 ft.x12 ft., regular price .....	\$27.00	now	\$21.50
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS RUG, 11 ft. 6 in. x 12 ft., regular price .....	\$31.00	now	\$25.00
EXTRA QUALITY WILTON RUG, 10 ft. 6 in. x 14 ft. regular price .....	\$70.00	now	\$55.00
EXTRA QUALITY WILTON RUG, 12 ft. 9 in. x 14 ft. 6 in., regular price .....	\$87.50	now	\$70.00
EXTRA QUALITY AXMINSTER RUG, 10 ft. 6 in. x 13 ft. 6 in., regular price .....	\$40.00	now	\$31.50
EXTRA QUALITY AXMINSTER RUG, 8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in., regular price .....	\$25.00	now	\$20.00
ALL SMALL SIZE RUGS from 18 in.x36 in. Axminster, Wilton and Velvet, at .....			20% Off

ALL WOOL ART SQUARES, in a great variety of sizes, at WHOLESALE PRICES.

Come in and See the Shackford Rug, 30 in.x 60 in. for

\$1.00

See page 7 for announcement of great Embroidery and White Goods Sale.

OUR DRUG STORE IS AT 112-114 SOUTH MAIN ST.