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SALT LAKE CITY, - NOV. 21, 1908.

RAILROAD RATES.

A few days ago, commenting briefly on an address delivered in this city by a gentleman from Denver on railroad rates, we suggested that this question, as every other, has two sides and that both sides must be considered by anyone who wants to form a just estimate as to the real merits of the controversy. Anent this article, Mr. W. S. McCarthy, secretary of the Commercial Club Traffic bureau, favors the "News" with the following communication:

"The freight, for instance, to Sacramento is the freight to San Francisco with the rate from San Francisco to Sacramento added. If you will take the trouble to investigate you will find that all the unseasonable rates in effect to San Francisco apply to Sacramento, without any addition. Sacramento is a Pacific Coast terminal. (See Trans-Continental Freight Bureau West-Bound Tariff No. 1-G.)

"Further along you say: 'It is not many years since a ticket to the Missouri River from here, which cost \$30.00, was more than double that amount.' Freight rates have been lowered proportionately. I don't know what you consider many years, but to the writer's knowledge the ticket rate between Missouri River and Utah for the past twenty years has not exceeded \$30.00, and the round trip rates for Eastern points every summer season just have been one fare plus \$2.00, or to the Missouri River \$22.00, to Chicago \$44.00. During the past summer (note the decline), they were, to the Missouri River \$20.00, to Chicago \$40.00, a decline in the purchaser's bank account of \$8.00 in one case—\$10.00 in the other—and added to this the purchaser, at the point where it was necessary to have his ticket validated, paid 50c per ticket for the protection of the railroad company against the ticket scalper, whom, with the assistance of the public servants, they several years ago drove out of business.

"Freight rates have been lowered proportionately. Let us see. Ten years ago the tariff rate on pipe from Pittsburgh to Utah common points was 91c per cwt., but the actual rate paid by all shippers averaged about 70c. Today we pay \$1.15, another decline (in the shipper's bank account) of 41c per cwt., or \$168.00 on a minimum car.

"In 1898 the tariff rate on wool, all rail, Utah common points to Boston, was \$2.00 per cwt., and it was actually charged for from that figure down to about \$1.30, probably averaging \$1.50. Today it is \$2.15—another similar 'decline' of 63c per cwt., or \$126.00 on a minimum car, and there are by no means the only instances that might be cited.

"Railroads will call your attention to the sweeping (?) reductions made in November, 1906, when class rates now applying to Utah common points were put in effect, first class from Chicago being lowered from \$3.10 to \$2.95 and proportionately through the classes, but will neglect to tell you that the lower scale was for years applied on freight hauled through Salt Lake to Butte while the tariff to Salt Lake remained at the higher figure. It is (or is it?) fair to presume that this condition was due to that patient bearer of railroad burdens 'water competition'?

"The Commercial Club Traffic Bureau, under whose auspices Mr. George J. Kindel delivered the address which brought out your editorial expression, was formed after most careful consideration by a committee composed of business men familiar with existing rate conditions; men who have time and time again heard the 'other side' for each manufacturer, jobber, retailer and consumer from every railroad and in our efforts to obtain it we feel that we are entitled to the loyal support of every citizen of the community and of every newspaper."

We are indebted to Mr. McCarthy for calling attention to the fact that Sacramento is a terminal point, and that the rule of the rate to the coast plus whatever it is from the coast and back to the inland point, consequently, does not apply to that city. We regret the inaccuracy. But it does not affect the general argument. The rule by which the rates are determined is, according to our information, as stated by the "News" in the article referred to.

Concerning the passenger rates, it is only necessary to say, in justification of our former statement, that the fare to Missouri river was at one time \$7.50; then it was reduced to \$6.00; then to \$4.00; then to \$3.50, and now it is \$3.00. The fare to Denver was, at one time, \$6.00; now it is \$1.75. To Chicago the fare used to be \$11.50; now it is \$3.20. To Portland the fare was \$3.50; now it is \$2.75. And so on.

As to freight, it is probably true that the rates on some commodities have been raised, as our correspondent's figures show, but the general tendency has been downward, as stated in the "News." Freight rates, taken as a whole, are lower today than they were some years ago. The tariff on pipe from Pittsburgh to Utah, given by Mr. McCarthy as an illustration of higher rates, is hardly fair. We are advised that the old rate of 91 cents was based on 11 cents Pittsburgh district to Chicago plus a specially low rate of 89 cents, granted by the railroads, in the nature of a donation towards the erection of the famous Salt Lake Copper Company's plant, and which plant was erected largely by public subscription, and for which, if we remember correctly, the City council made an appropriation. Subsequently the rate was advanced to the normal basis, we understand. If this is correct the illustration is not well chosen. Nor is it pertinent to make a comparison between secret, and probably unlawful, rates that may have been granted in past years, as compared with the legally published rates prevailing today.

We have not taken sides in this controversy. If any reasonable measure can be suggested by which lower freight rates can be obtained for the benefit

of the consumers it will be supported by the "News," as this paper is always found on the side of the people. The "News" is itself a heavy consumer and is no more fond of paying exorbitant rates than any other consumer. Besides, the city is fast obtaining a reputation for its abnormally high cost of living. Any move to find a remedy for this deserves support. For our City cannot develop as rapidly as it ought to under the prevailing conditions. And we know of no reason why the railroads should not be willing to meet every reasonable demand by the public. It would be to their own interest to do so.

It is well known that the question of terminal rates to the Pacific coast, versus those in effect to interior territory, has been discussed pro and con for many years. It is also well known that the necessity for a lower basis to and from the coast in competition with water carriers has been recognized by the judicial courts and the Interstate Commerce Commission. These facts must be given due consideration if the entire discussion is not to be barren in good results and cause merely aimless agitation.

THE FACTS.

One of the Rev. gentlemen of this City some time ago went east and slandered the people of Utah, as some of them are in the habit of doing. His misrepresentations aroused quite a little resentment. The following letter from a correspondent at Grouse Creek, Utah, states the facts:

"Editor Deseret News:—I have been reading a report of an address delivered by a gentleman who, after mentioning the splendid organization established for the elevation of the young among the Latter-day Saints, goes on to cast reflections on the young people out of the smaller Utah towns. He says: 'For it is by their fruits that we shall know them.' That is right. We are perfectly willing to be measured by that standard as compared with our enemies.

"He says he cannot attempt to describe the social conditions existing in the smaller towns. If he has not got the moral courage to do this, permit us to do so for him. After having about twenty-six years of experience out in the country, I find the people as a whole have no saloons, no questionable pleasure resorts, no 'red light' districts, even on a small scale. Our young people grow up strong and healthy, our girls need no paint or powder to beautify their rosy cheeks. Yes, they can be seen around the table in their happy homes studying the Bible and their parents assisting them. Now that is the happy, innocent, trusting hours of courtship and clean, pure love, are unknown. The country is just the place where these pleasures are enjoyed to perfection. The thought arises in our mind. What kind of a moral atmosphere and environment has that 'gentleman' moved in to cause him to have such a depraved conception of his fellow men? We breathe the pure mountain air. Yes, pure morally. Morality and morality live together as neighbors in peace and contentment. If we follow the counsel of our leaders it is because we love them and have confidence in them, for we have seen the 'fruits' of their advice. I have told the truth about the conditions of the country people as a rule. The gentleman says Salt Lake City is an exception to the rule because of the presence of a majority of non-Mormons. Now that looks bad, according to the view of a 'COUNTRY HAYSEED.'"

Salt Lake City, notwithstanding the numerous "missions," is the place where the social evils flourish. The country settlements not yet reached by the civilizers are comparatively free from the social problems.

THE CHRISTMAS STAMP.

One of the novelties of the year, says the Omaha Bee, will be the Christmas stamp, which is a happy idea borrowed from the Red Cross society of Denmark, and whose proceeds will be devoted to the anti-tuberculosis campaign in the United States. The Christmas stamp was introduced in this country last year by the Red Cross society of Delaware, which placed 50,000 of the stamps on the market two weeks before Christmas. The supply was exhausted in a few days and finally 300,000 stamps were disposed of before Christmas day. With the proceeds the society prepared an anti-tuberculosis exhibit in ten days.

It is proposed to issue these stamps this year in every state in the union, under the direction of the Red Cross societies. The stamps are to be sold singly or in sheets, like ordinary stamps. They can not be used for postage, but merely as a message of good will and an evidence of a disposition on the part of the sender to help a good cause. Every stamp purchased is a contribution to the fund to fight consumption, the cause of more deaths than all wars. The stamps cost 1 cent each and their use is certain to become popular, particularly as they will be in vogue at the time when the Christmas spirit of giving and helping is at high-water mark.

IBSEN.

The presentation at the Theater, this week, of one of Ibsen's plays, "Peer Gynt," reminds us of the curious fact that the famous dramatist of the North is said to be better understood and more appreciated in Latin countries than elsewhere. With the exception of Peer Gynt, a national fairy story that has been strangely mutilated, few of Ibsen's plays are given in his native land.

In Germany and Austria he has many admirers, but "Nora" and "Ghosts" are about the only Ibsen plays that are offered, though others are kept in the repertoire of all the prominent theaters. In England an Ibsen campaign has been carried on for twenty years and from time to time series of his plays have been given, but the receipts, it is said, have not been encouraging.

In the countries inhabited by the Latin race, Ibsen is appreciated. In France, it is said, the Ibsen public has doubled in the last few years. It is claimed that he is liked in Buenos Ayres and Rio de Janeiro, where Italian companies have made his name a household word. The Spaniards cut the text of his plays to suit themselves, but among them his plays go.

An Ibsen admirer has said: "In fifty years the common people will be Ibsen's true public, and Ibsen's

fiery satire, Ibsen's passion, Ibsen's ferocious jeering will accomplish that moral revolution which no one today dares so much as think of. And when that time comes Ibsen will no longer be regarded as a Norwegian, or a German, or a preacher, or a theosophist, or a Socialist. He will be regarded simply as a human being, a great and splendid citizen of humanity who made the theater his platform."

That may be true. In "Peer Gynt," for instance, the dramatist presents a soul struggling with evil propensities and temptations, yet not depraved enough to be changed into a fiend, though very near the brink of perdition, and finally finding salvation through the redeeming power of love. But what a round about way of saying in an almost unintelligible way what the Scriptures teach so clearly that the little child can understand it!

THE WORD OF WISDOM.

The testimony of Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese minister to the United States, on the value of the observance of what we call the Word of Wisdom, is of considerable interest. He is probably the most popular and best informed Chinaman who ever visited the United States.

The Ambassador on one occasion was the guest of a New York food scientist and partook of a dinner consisting of uncooked food. Several addresses were delivered on the occasion and Wu Ting Fang was also one of the speakers. He related some of his experiences. He said that the subject of diet was brought to his notice in the shape of a book written by an American lady. The author urged her readers to give up flesh food, and also the use of strong drink, tobacco, coffee and tea. Wu Ting Fang said he could endorse all but the advice as to tea, the national beverage of China.

At the time the Ambassador was, he said, suffering from sciatica. He described the symptoms and the excruciating pain, and then continued as follows, as reported in The Nautillus:

"I consulted Chinese and European doctors and took all sorts of medicines, but could not be cured, and so when I again read this book of this lady friend of mine which stated that if we gave up flesh food and strong drink, the use of meat, Now I find that diseases that we are subject to would be cured. I gave the matter a great deal of consideration, and finally made up my mind to give up a trial. I at first reduced the quantity of meat that I was in the habit of eating and after a time found that the pain was not so severe when it came on, so I abolished the use of meat. I feel myself, after two years of abstinence from flesh eating, liquor, tea and coffee drinking all my former complaints, including sciatica, have been entirely cured. I feel that I feel myself, not only cured, but I feel stronger, healthier, and younger in spirit. I feel twenty years younger—and I attribute it all to the giving up of this diet together with a reasonable amount of physical exercise."

The Ambassador deplored that he did not know of the doctrine of diet years ago. That reminds us that the scientists are just beginning to find out the truth of what the Prophet Joseph taught the Saints from the beginning. The Saints have known the importance of a correct diet. But many of us are far behind the distinguished Chinaman in conforming to what we know is correct doctrine.

THE UTAH INDEPENDENT.

The first number of the Utah Independent, a new weekly published in this City by Mr. Fred V. S. Peet, has just come to hand.

An editorial on the first page declares the platform and policy of the new paper. Among other things, it says:

"This paper will tell the truth and will speak it out. It will not mince matters. It will have no friends to shield and even no enemies to attack except as men make themselves such by their hostility towards the fact. The situation as the editor sees it, and not as viewed by party, sect, clique, or society, this paper will honestly endeavor to portray. On all subjects of public moment the opinions of the paper will be freely given, and this freedom will apply to controverted political, ethical and religious questions as well as to the general truths upon which there is, in theory at least, substantial agreement among thinking men. And whenever the opinions of this paper thus given on any subject are an equal space will be accorded to any person who desires to add to, comment on, or present an opposite opinion with his reasons therefor. Thus will the paper be truly independent without being spiritless. Independence does not mean apathy or neutrality. We all advocate the truth wherever we find it, whether in the creeds, the platforms, or the acts of churches, of parties, of unions, or of men, and shall refuse to belong to any party or organization whatsoever further than it 'belongs' to the right, the good, the true, in human conduct."

We hope the Independent will be able to carry out the promises here given. It takes considerable courage to begin a new enterprise of this kind in a City already overburdened with periodical publications, but there should be room for a good, independent weekly, and we wish Mr. Peet success.

HOUSE PLANTS IN WINTER.

Many homes could be made more beautiful during the winter if plants could be successfully kept alive in the rooms.

A row of thriving geraniums in the winter is a symbol of comfort, refined taste, and a regard for nature.

The following hints are given by a practical gardener for the care of potted plants:

"To find out if they need water, knock the side of the pot with your knuckles. 'If it rings clear and sharp the plant needs watering.

"Let the soil get fairly dry before wetting it again.

"Plants thrive much better if not permanently kept in jardiniere.

"The extremes of day and night in a window sill are too much for most plants.

"Carry them into the middle of the room at night.

"In ventilating the room see that the current of cold air does not strike them directly and remember that gas fumes are deadly to them."

Where it is desired to keep the plants in the cellar during the winter, it is best not to dig them too early; but rather to cover them from the lighter

frost and leave them out of doors as long as possible. Another successful gardener gives the following procedure:

"To store them, dig up each one with a spade, being careful not to shake the dirt from the roots, set quite close together in a box, and pack soil in among them to keep roots well covered. Leave this box on a sunny porch for a while if the weather will permit. Sometimes take up the plants a little early and keep them on the porch for some time, supplying moisture as needed, and they keep on blooming as nicely as ever. Begonias, petunias, coleuses, and many varieties will not live through the winter in the cellar, so these must be potted or new slips started from them. Geranium slips rooted any time during October will bloom long before spring, and as the plants are small many can be kept where but one of the larger and older ones could be. Include a single petunia from the garden in your collection of window plants, choosing one with dark, rich colored flowers, and pot same as other plants. Likewise a root of salvia."

"Gladiolus and dahlias bulbs after being nicely dried off will keep in any cellar that will keep potatoes. To store them, put in sacks and hang up. Set the box containing geraniums near a window and give a little water occasionally, but not too often or they will rot."

"Set the tulip bulbs and other early spring flowering bulbs in October, and then try to find time to cover the beds to be set with flowers next summer heavily with manure, spade it under, and then spade again in spring. They will then be in fine condition for producing flowers."

Wherever our early and unseasonal frost did not cut down the flowering plants of the gardens, these suggestions put into practice would have a remarkable effect on the indoor environments of the home.

To save the forests—petrify them.

In Utah the big four are Lead, Wool, Sugar and Hides.

It doesn't take two to make a bargain sale.

There is more charity than gratitude in this world.

There is nothing like mince pie to make both ends meet.

Even the sober second thought of the teetotaler is best.

Misfortunes never come singly. But fortunes do, if they come at all.

A college education is a good thing but it isn't always a quick asset.

They have had several tag days recently in Germany—reichstag.

Mr. Rockefeller does not consider an extra dividend extra hazardous.

The fish trust, strange as it may seem, is not composed of devil fish.

The heavier the guns the heavier the ships; the heavier the ships the heavier the taxation.

If Senator Platt's shoes were Cinderella's slipper more people could not be after them than are.

Up in Minnesota there is talk of forming a new party. It is a party by the name of Johnson.

The cause of Mayor Tom L. Johnson's financial downfall seems to have been too much Johnson, brother.

A soft answer turneth away wrath, but not tramps and bill collectors.

When a woman says that her husband is clever it means that she runs him.

These cement machines seem to be good mixers though they make poor politicians.

False economy—making municipal reports show a surplus where a deficit exists.

A new compass without the magnetic needle has been invented. But with most people hope will continue to be their guiding star.

President-elect Taft is determined that the forthcoming revision of the tariff shall be thorough, made in good faith and in accordance with the pledge of his party.

Governor-elect Shallenberger of Nebraska had his leg broken while being initiated as a member of the Mystic Shrine. This is very unfortunate for him, as he will have to have that leg "pulled" during his entire term of office.

There was nothing sensational or startling in John D. Rockefeller's testimony though great expectations had been aroused. It recalls the story of the ambitious reporter who followed Dickens around New gardens that he might hear and record some remarkable saying of the great novelist. And what he heard and what he recorded was this: "Maria, be careful of the children."

"The emperor's moods have always been an object of study from hour to hour by the members of his household, and they have been carefully, almost painfully, watched during recent days," says a Berlin dispatch. His majesty's prevailing mood is imperative; in the famous London Telegraph interview it was indicative, and since the Potsdam conference it has inclined to the subjunctive.

It is claimed that the new theology movement started by Rev. R. J. Campbell of the City Temple, London, is already showing signs of disintegrating. Several ministerial members have withdrawn. Dr. Warschauer, one of the ablest of the Congregational ministers who identified themselves with the new school, declares in an extended article in the Christian World that there is no hope for the new theology except by purging itself from Campbellism.

"Of greatest significance," he says, "is the doctrinal development of Mr. Campbell himself along lines which have made his own official and authoritative version of the new theology 'a pitiless pantheism.' Dr. Warschauer confesses, 'With a regret far deeper than would ordinarily accompany a confession of having been mistaken, I have to admit today that it was the critics who were right.'"

Gathered On The Battlefield of Thought.

Many Ways Getting about Paris is a sort of joyous progress. Gay Paris. There are so many ways of doing it. Not all of them are good. But the worst are so much more comfortable than the barbarities of local travel in America that one comes to remember with merciful dim horror the Chicago cable cars, the Brooklyn trolleys, and the inferno of the New York subway. Parisians complain, indeed, of the "Metro"—the tunnel road which is being extended in augmenting loops to cover the city pretty thoroughly. But, from an American point of view, it is clean, comfortable, and fairly competent to meet its requirements. But to Paris, one should patronize the buses, both horse and motor, and the two-story (double-decker) tram-cars. If one would make a list of the public conveyance routes, and take a trip over each, he would cover a good deal of Paris and see some extremely interesting sections to which the tourist seldom penetrates. Such a list would include the narrow, busy, dashing boats that shear through the Seine water like pickers, going about their swift concern of passenger traffic. —Collier's for Nov. 14.

Husbands About seven times out of ten, when a man hurts his wife's feelings he wonders why she is hurt. Many times he does not know she has been hurt until the falling temperature gives him pause. Meanwhile, she is battling with a bruising sense of wrong and gnawing little doubt of his affection and a dreadful suspicion that she is not the woman that he ought to have married. She longs to clarify her perturbed soul with speech. She recalls the misunderstanding in their days of courtship which ended in such a rush of light and happiness. Let us suppose that she does speak. He is bewildered, but promptly penitent—at first. Happy are they both if she shall discover in time that men do not enjoy clearing-up showers so much as women. He feels himself an awful brute to have hurt her, and he is grateful to be forgiven; but he would be more grateful if she could forgive him without a reconciliation. And he has some reason to believe that a reconciliation might happen to any married pair, but a reconciliation is the premeditated darn which confesses the poverty of affection. But women do not expect reconciliations and the prostrations of remorse. Such darkling pleasures are not for men. They would as lief try getting intoxicated on ice-cream. Sometimes I think their instinct in the matter is truer and more delicate than ours. But underneath is always the same thing, our pathetic craving for assurance of love.—Octave Thanet, in Harper's Bazar.

Machine A new type of flying machine, which ascends by climbing the air, is described with full-page illustration in the December number of Popular Mechanics. The machine is constructed to perform an operation just the reverse of the parachute. The inventor describes it as follows:

The framework is constructed of bamboo, with cross braces in the lower portion, and a light shaft with grooved wheels at each end, at the bottom of the frame. At the top is another shaft carrying a wheel built like a bicycle wheel without any tires, at each end. These upper wheels are eight feet in diameter. A rope drive from the lower wheels passes around the grooves in the upper wheels. The large wheels are four feet in diameter. These wheels are also similar to bicycle wheels, and between the spokes is placed a circular piece of canvas with a hole in the center as in a parachute. These "parachutes" by means of the sprocket wheels shown in the illustration, are made to revolve with the large wheels, but in doing so assume a horizontal plane as they begin to travel downwards, and change like the feathering of an air as they reach the bottom, and commence to travel up rope drive from the jack shaft at the bottom, which in turn has a sprocket chain drive from the engine.

The dier, with all its equipment and engine weighs 175 pounds.

Thanks—The people of the United States are able, even a year ahead, to determine the day upon which they will be officially exhorted to close their places of business, rest from their labor, and to their usual places of worship, specially remember the poor, etc.

The proclamation is little more than a matter of form so far as fixing the date is concerned. So far as precedent counts it will be the last Thursday in November as has already been designated for the present year. But in Canada it has been movable feast, fixed by the proclamation of the governor-general and ranging all the way from early October to late November.

This year it was fixed for Oct. 26, but it was postponed until last Monday. That had some advantages, as, taking place on King Edward's birthday, the rule of that monarch has been followed in the taking place on that date. It was postponed until last Monday. That had some advantages, as, taking place on King Edward's birthday, the rule of that monarch has been followed in the taking place on that date.

At the Top Except for courtesy's or And Below friendship's sake, it is not Of Society. Northcliffe the individual who concerns us, but Northcliffe the type, the living indicator of the fundamental truth whose recognition has made great every Anglo-Saxon people. The success of Lord Northcliffe is a triumph of individualism, an exemplification of the wisdom

of conferring upon the maximum capacity the maximum of reward, it could never have been achieved in a state held in communal bondage. The brains and like energizing forces doubtless are stored in the heads and hearts of thousands of human beings whose environment holds their powers as with bands of steel in the clutch of mediocrity. The incentive lacking, the spirit refuses to exert itself and disuse performs its inevitable function as the most potent agency of decay. If the individual accomplishment of but one man, even this man, were at stake, there would be no growing socialist tendencies in both England and America. But vastly more than the success of one or of scores of hundreds or thousands is concerned. The future of the entire human race is in the balance. History proves conclusively that the only hope of the mass is the development of able individuals. Withdraw ten thousand best men from any country and you would atrophy the nation. Deprive the ego of the hope of distinctive reward and you not only wither personal ambition but effectively dam the stream of natural progression. France has already become a nation of mediocrity. Great Britain stands hesitatingly upon the brink of economic heresy. America, our own great Republic dedicated to freedom of conscience and liberty of the individual, has paused in her marvelous career, under the leadership of political aspirants to the spirit of greed which demands confiscation of the results of the toil of others and a distribution of the spoils—George Harvey, quoted in Harper's Weekly.

Not Wholly In Vain. Uncle Allen Sparks was returning gloomily from the funeral of an acquaintance. "Well," he said, brightening visibly after a period of profound thought, "this life was a useful one, after all. He once planted a tree."—Chicago Tribune.

Different Now. "I tell you what," said the old maid, "they make love much faster than they used to in my day."

"Yes," replied the sweet young thing, "in your day it was a rented horse and buggy; now it's a mortgaged, four-horse-power, mile-a-minute touring car."—Detroit Free Press.

Not What He Wanted. "I trust we will make you feel quite at home," remarked the hotel proprietor. "Don't you try it," expostulated the married man, "I'm away from it to have a jolly good time."—Bystander.

He Traveled Light. "That hall-room boarder moved today?"

"I didn't see any trunk go out."

"There was none. I guess he placed his effects in an envelope and mailed 'em to the new address."—Kansas City Journal.

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