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## REMEMBER THE SABBATH.

We hope our legislators will not forget the Sunday closing law. There are such laws on the books, and they prove what the sentiment of the people was when they were enacted. There is no change in that sentiment. But of late years various concerns have presumed to violate the laws relating to Sunday observance and outrage public sentiment. For that reason new legislative enactments may be necessary, and they should be enacted. The Latter-day Saints in Conference assembled have pledged themselves to do all in their power to try to influence the legislators, with all proper means at their disposal to strengthen the Sunday closing laws. And we cannot but believe that members of other churches in Utah will, as citizens, join them in their efforts in this direction.

The question as to whether the seventh, or first, day is the true Sabbath is one with which the Legislature has nothing to do. It is clear that no day, no identical portion of time, can be simultaneously observed in all parts of the earth; nor even in one large country; the difference of time produced by difference of latitude and longitude makes this impossible. But it has been fully proved that man needs one day of rest in seven. It has been proved that a laborer who works six days and rests the seventh, accomplishes more and gives better satisfaction than one who works every day. There is, therefore, every reason why legislators should take cognizance of this fact and, for the benefit of all, enact Sabbath laws not from religious but from civil motives. And inasmuch as Sunday is the day generally agreed upon by a majority of the people, that day should be generally hallowed about by suitable legislation. The Sabbath was made for man. Man has a right to it.

The Latter-day Saints have been taught to observe the Sabbath by attending the house of worship and there receiving the Sacrament. They have been taught to do no unnecessary labor on that day. It follows that they cannot with good conscience attend to business on that day, or engage in amusements by which others are drawn away from the places of worship where they ought to attend. The Latter-day Saints will keep the Sabbath, as the Lord has directed them. They have the promises that the fullness of the earth shall be theirs; that they shall have peace in this world, and eternal life in the world to come.

## AGAIN THE UNIVERSITY.

In this paper endeavoring to show, a few days since, it is true that the University of Utah has still some work ahead of it in order to reach the standard laid down by the national association of State Universities. But let these remarks be taken to mean that the Utah institution is of inferior rank, or that it does not do its work so well as some others, it may be as well to add that in all the work that the University professes to do, it is fully up to the standard set for this work by the best institutions in other states. Its standard of admission ranks with that of the highest of the state universities and is higher than that of many of them. Its requirements for the B. S. and the B. A. degrees are as thorough as the requirements for these degrees in other universities. In these respects Utah leads rather than follows the new states of similar wealth and population.

A visit to the great educational institution in this city has served to impress upon the writer the extent, character, variety, and thoroughness of the work given in all of its courses. From the officers of the institution and from the public records we have gleaned the following illustrations of its history and achievements:

During the fifty-nine years of its life, the University has graduated about 3,000 students. Among these are many of the most valuable and prominent citizens of the State. In recent years each graduating class has numbered about two hundred young men and women. Many of these are trained for some particular calling, upon which they at once enter. For the past fourteen years ninety-eight per cent of the graduates of the National school have become teachers. Practically all the graduates of the School of Mines become engineers of one sort or another. Other graduates enter other occupations which demand responsibility and the skill which comes from intellectual training.

The education which the University provides, whether it directly leads to some particular calling or not, is thoroughly practical. Education is practical when it grounds students in the facts and principles underlying nature and society, when it teaches them to think straight, when it develops in them responsibility and moral purpose. Students so educated have a power of achievement in any undertaking to which they turn. They are the leaders in their community; to them we look for the development of our resources, and for the furtherance of all our interests. They are our substantial citizens. To the extent to which the State University provides such education, it confidently rests its claim for state support.

all parts of the state and all classes of people. This year there are in attendance 1,677 students, classified as follows: In college and post graduate work, 135; in normal and preparatory work, 150; in the training school and kindergarten, 332. The latter are included here for the reason that they occupy a University building and of course cost the University a considerable sum of money. In the summer school, not already counted, this school year there were 510—a total in all departments for the school year of 1907 students.

These students represent every county in Utah. They not only represent all parts of the State, but also all the callings of the people of the state and all kinds of life that characterize the people of the state. Among them are the sons and daughters of day laborers, of carpenters, masons, machinists, farmers, merchants, bankers, and of men in all the occupations carried on in the State.

The University is in no way a school of the classes. It is a school of all the people. It is believed that no body of students more representative of their community than the students of the University can be found in the United States.

A large percentage of these students work their way wholly or in part through the University. In November of this school year two hundred students—one hundred and five men and ninety-five women—responded to a request to give their expenses and earnings. Of the one hundred and five men, ninety-six are earning a part or the whole of their college expenses, forty-five are earning more than one-half of their college expenses, and twenty are entirely self-supporting. Of the ninety-five women, forty-seven are earning a part of the whole of their college expenses; eighteen are earning more than one-half of their expenses; and six are entirely self-supporting. Of the remaining students a great many must by their own efforts a part or the whole of their expenses.

A sample consideration of these and many similar facts that might be adduced will quickly dispel the idea, if any entertain it, that the University of Utah is lagging behind in the general progress of education throughout the country. It is, on the contrary, well abreast of the times; and while lacking much that is desirable in way of facilities for higher research work, yet it lacks nothing, compared with its sister institutions in the work leading to the several degrees which it actually offers.

The praise bestowed upon the University is equally due to the other magnificent institutions of learning with which this State is blessed, and the excellence of which is a remaining monument to the solicitude of President Young and his associates in empire building for the welfare of the young. We have excellent schools scattered all over the State, and we have a population appreciating education in all its branches.

## THE "ERA."

There are twenty-five illustrations in the March Improvement Era, among them Mars Hill, Athens, and the translator of the Book of Mormon into Greek, with a page of III Nephi, Chapter eleven, in Greek. There are four scenes on the new Church farm in New Zealand, and several scenes from Hawaii; also a cut of elders preaching in Nome, and the first Eskimo school in Alaska. Among the illustrated descriptive articles, is a "Visit to Kilauaea," by E. Wesley Smith, and "Washington in Hungary," by J. Hamblin Gardner. Preston Nibley writes on "Lincoln and the Latter-day Saints"; Elizabeth R. Cannon, on "Patrie Diaz," and Prof. Milton Bennion, on "The Young Man on the Farm." President Joseph F. Smith, in a doctrinal writing, treats of the "Holy Ghost, Holy Spirit and Comforter," a subject uppermost in many students' minds who are following the Manual Lessons. Dr. Widsoe, contributes an article on "Ether and the Holy Spirit," in further explanation of the Manual. The "Priesthood Quorum Table," discusses important matters to the Priesthood, and contains a concise history of the movement to date. The "Mission Messages," "Mutual Work," "Events," and other departments are very attractive; and the general articles, poems and stories, make the March Era as valuable as it is interesting.

## A FEW DATA.

The following data from the American Magazine give a good idea of what the prohibition agitation has accomplished in the United States so far: State-wide prohibition now prevails in Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, North Dakota and Oklahoma. Kansas adopted prohibition in 1890 but did not enforce it rigidly in the larger cities until 1906, and Maine has galvanized her old law into new efficiency. Prohibition now has abolished the saloon in a majority of the counties in Arkansas, Missouri, Texas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia. And in every one of those states excepting New Hampshire and Iowa, where prohibitory laws were repealed in 1903, there is a strong movement for state-wide prohibition, endorsed more or less definitely by one of the two ruling parties.

In the election of 1904 the anti-saloon league made gains in New York, Illinois, South Carolina, Washington, Idaho and Ohio. The movement is strong in southern California, and is moving rapidly up the coast. In Colorado the saloon has been abolished from 93 towns within the past two years. In Massachusetts in five years there has been a gain of 119 towns for the anti-saloon territory, and Worcester is said to be the largest prohibition town in the world. In Michigan there are now 11 prohibition counties and 100 prohibition towns, as against two counties and 400 towns five years ago. In Minnesota five years have seen the prohibition towns grow from 400 to 1,511. In New Jersey, where there has been a war against for four years, the temperance

people have secured Sunday closing. And a state-wide campaign for county prohibition is waging in Pennsylvania. The fact is that the anti-saloon agitation is gaining headway in every American state. The people realize the baneful influence of the liquor traffic, and they want it, by law, branded as illegal, just as gambling, prize-fighting, and similar pastimes have been prohibited. They are tired of the impudent interference of the liquor interests with politics. They want to see the moral, decent element reinstated in their rights to run state and municipal governments. And Utah should not be behind other states in this great movement in the interest of morality, economy, and the home.

## THE CAPITOL BUILDING.

That Utah is without a Capitol building is due to the fact that, owing to anti-Mormon agitation by ambitious office-hunters, the State has been kept in an almost perpetual condition of turmoil. Chances have been brayed against class, and in the conflict development has necessarily been slow. It always is where peace does not prevail. But for this un-American agitation, Utah would today have a much larger population than it has, and the natural resources would have reached a higher degree of development. The State would have been prosperous enough and wealthy enough, long before this, to own one of the finest buildings in the inter-mountain region.

The question is again up before the Legislature. It should be considered carefully from every point of view. Everyone regrets that we have not a Capitol building. Everybody is anxious to see the beautiful dream realized. The State needs a building of its own. And if, in the judgment of the people, it can afford to undertake the enterprise, it should be done. And we should have a building of which the people can be proud when strangers come to see it.

We suppose the question of a special tax will not appeal to all the taxpayers. While an extra mill would not materially affect property owners outside Salt Lake, it would be an addition to the tax-burden of those in this City who are already taxed to death by regular and special taxes, and who are now staggering under the load that an extravagant city government has heaped upon them year after year, without regard to sound business principles in the administration of public affairs, and without humanity or mercy. The people in the City would gladly undertake their share of the work in the construction of public buildings and make other improvements, to the utmost of their ability, were they free from the incubus of a local administration subservient to political dictators whose leading motive is hatred, and who are unscrupulous as to means and methods. They have in the past shown their willingness to make sacrifices for the public good—as witness the magnificent buildings that were reared all over the state by the people, without incurring indebtedness to rest as a curse upon them and generations to come.

We refer to these facts, not because we are opposed to the construction of a Capitol building, as now proposed, but merely to point out that, if some opposition should develop in this City, there are economic reasons for it in the abnormal conditions existing.

## LEAVES OF TRUTH.

A little volume entitled "Leaves of Truth, Utah and the Mormons," is about to appear in the local book market. It is by Mr. John P. Meakin, and contains papers, poems, and letters, some of which are familiar to those who have had the pleasure of attending Mr. Meakin's lectures and entertainments, while others are new. The lectures on "Utah and the Mormons" contain the substance of what the lecturer told the people of the East about this State and its people; and they are, therefore, of considerable local interest. The letters tell something about the people of the East and the poems are selections from many sources—sweetness gathered from many a fragrant field.

Among the various "leaves" in this booklet we notice one on the story of the Mormons. There is another on "The Mind of the Mob," which is an earnest appeal for liberty and toleration; "Music in Utah" receives special attention; "Out in the Desert" is the story of crossing the plains as told by Mr. Walter L. Price, who made the journey as a boy. There are "leaves" on "The Pioneers," on President Joseph F. Smith, and Senator Reed Smoot, and a letter to Mrs. Frederick Schaff. This is another earnest plea for toleration.

We are pleased to call the attention of our readers to this little volume which many, we feel sure, will peruse with interest. Mr. Meakin has done good work in the lecture field, trying to remove the misunderstandings about Utah which have been created in the East by misrepresentations and falsehoods. His book contains the essence of his lectures, and it can be placed in the hands of those who are desirous of learning the truth about Utah, because the author is entirely impartial. The book is full of bright little anecdotes.

## TOO MUCH LAW-MAKING.

Are we not becoming too much governed? The American system of government strongly tends, without doubt, to the creation of the masses; but it has a notorious tendency to overwork the country with legislation. To begin with, our statutes have been accumulating at a tremendous rate. We now enumerate forty-five laws, every one of them with a legislative grinding out biennially, a more or less chaotic mass of rules for human conduct. The Congress of the United States is generally active—sometimes, it is claimed, with a perfunctory activity, and the law-making power in the territories and our insular possessions add to the general confusion of legal perplexities. Personal damage claims have more than kept pace with the vast number

of the laws intended to define private rights and to enforce suitable remedies. Some sort of scientific codification of the laws now seems necessary. Yet even now, the changes, such as they are, in almost every law are so numerous that it is difficult to keep track of them.

A practicing lawyer, writing in the Wisconsin Farmer, declares that there is a constant and apparently everlasting change going on. As soon as a person becomes somewhat familiar with laws that have been passed, some of them will be changed, others repealed, and new ones passed. No one out a lawyer who gives his entire time to the matter, can keep up with the procession, and it keeps him guessing, yet every person of sound mind is impressed by the law to know what it is, and to construe it correctly. No one can escape the legal consequences of his conduct, by pleading that he was ignorant of the law which is applicable to it. He must suffer the consequences the same as though he were perfectly familiar with the law.

The conviction is becoming somewhat general that the legislatures convene too often and pass too many laws; that there is too much machinery, too many officials, too much red tape; and that the mere cost of enacting these laws, though one of the least of the evils of excessive law-making has become a distinct burden to the taxpayers.

## VIGOROUS OLD AGE.

The oldest member of the British House of Lords is Baron Gwydyr, ninety-nine years of age, who has been a member of the House of Lords thirty-nine years. He still conducts all the business of his estate, attends to correspondence and personally supervises outdoor work.

The vicar of the established Church of England, in Galval Penzance, the Rev. Mr. Wingfield, recently celebrated his ninety-fifth birthday, and the seventy-fifth anniversary of his appointment to the Church where he now is. He is still able to preach and write with much vigor.

There are six other clergymen in the Church of England who have been in charge of their churches for more than sixty years, and it is quite common to meet a minister who had been in charge of the same church for forty years.

The longest service on record, in the Church of England, is that of a Vicar of Rickmansworth, who held the position of minister in the same church for eighty-one years, from 1699 to 1870.

When an English clergyman gets located satisfactorily in a church he rarely ever cares to change and usually prefers to remain permanently in the one position.

In view of such instances, what becomes of the so-called Ostler theory?

Practice does not make perfect; it only improves.

Is the unwritten law to become the common law?

A traveling library sometimes gives people "wheels."

Invariably the campaign cigar is reduced to the "ranks."

Next to a sense of duty a sense of humor is the best thing.

Honesty is a better policy than any insurance company can give.

The best loser is the fellow who doesn't know that he has lost it.

Playing golf makes a man more links-eyed than a Hawkshaw.

It is well at times to vary "sawing wood" with chopping kindling.

Whether a new broom sweeps clean largely depends upon who handles it.

Some of those English suffragettes are made of the same stuff as the Maid of Orleans.

A bee commission would doubtless feel it incumbent upon it to run the Hive of Deseret.

The New York World wants to know the feminine of astronaut. That's easy, Woman, of course.

Possums have proven that they belong to the mammals by jumping from fifty cents to ten dollars in the Georgia market.

The German reichstag is nearly rent in twain over the death dues. Rent or solidified, death will have his dues everywhere.

A "Country White House" at West Point for the President. But as we recall its recommendations, the commission on country life did not make any such.

And now Professor Percival Lowell is telling how life on this earth is to be wiped out through a collision of planets. Can he tell a waiting world how and when it will be wiped out on Mars?

Senator Tillman seems to be of the opinion that the report of the President's commission on country life is scarcely fit to go through the mails. And why not? Train robbers sometimes go through the mails.

President-elect Taft says that presently waits on tariff revision. And here for several months the country has been assured that it had returned in all its power and glory.

The Civic Federation of Huron, S. D., has petitioned Congress in favor of a constitutional amendment providing for three presidents. The members must have read about Rome once having six emperors, all at the same time.

When Colonel Cooper was asked, "Why did you draw your gun?" he answered, "To kill Carmack if he killed my son." That is almost the same answer that William Tell gave Gessler when the latter asked him why he had the extra arrow in his bosom. "To kill the tyrant, had I slain my boy."

## Gathered On The Battlefield of Thought.

Lincoln. If Lincoln had ever learned to play the fiddle, or words, there was that in him that would doubtless have got out of a fiddle somewhat of what it held. David lifted up his voice, and the sound of it still endures among the treasures of living language. A few short deliberations of Lincoln have sufficed to enthrone him among the masters of human speech. Scholars dissect his letters and speeches to discover the secret of his style, and wonder where he learned his use of words. Who taught David? Who taught Homer? Who taught Shakespeare? Lincoln had the same master. His words were caught from the same currents. The common technique of expression he had learned and in a good school. He learned to read, and read great thoughts and his heart felt what a great heart can feel, the little, nimble, common words shaped themselves forth for him in forms of simple majesty. It was said, yes, a little, but all but lost in the splendid current of inspiration. It is not Lincoln's words that made his great piece great, but the tones that are behind them, the same tones in the Gettysburg address. In the letter to Mrs. Dix, in portions of his great addresses. How the tone sets behind the words is so rare and so inexplicable as to be a kind of miracle that leaves the doctors of letters perplexed and dumb.—Harper's Weekly.

Where Are the Franks? The Human Phinchon was but yesterday an indispensable member of every well-regulated dime museum family. He used to sit at the charmer and the strong man, Nevada days his clan is dwindling. Disappearing also is the tattooed man. Runs the ditty: "You can't beat a tattoo, But you can't beat a tattooed man!" Substituting in glory is that noble specimen of humbuggery for the youth, full eye with daggers, anchors, serpents, and even a skull. Where has he gone? Has he foregone triumphs and purple ribbons to mingle fortitude with his kind, as bow-walker or life-insurance agent? Almost extinct, too, is the Indian Rubber man. Once his resilient integument enthrilled hundreds; today he runs a trolley car in Railway or Danville. The fat lady from her dais no longer sheds abroad her changeless, all-embracing smile. The living skeleton no longer shivers beside her. Jo-Jo, the dog-faced boy, is amid the vanishing cavaliers. Occasionally a few from all these are to be seen in rural bistrottes, but as a metropolitan concourse they have joined the panorama and the horsecar. The "professor" who lectured on them has given silent before the patter of the glib vaudeville and the whirl of

the moving-picture film. Great men not yet slain them but they are gone. Where are the franks of yesterday?—Editorial in Colliers for February 13.

Mr. Taft. No one who has followed his career or has had the privilege of his friendship has any doubt as to his success in the presidency. He will enter upon its duties not only the most thoroughly trained man that has ever held the office, but the only man who has had long and specific training for it. He has been the wheelhorse of the Roosevelt administration for seven years, taking a leading part in the solution of its problems, in the formulating of its policies, and in the execution of many of the most difficult of them. His capacity for work, like his intellectual capacity, is well-nigh inexhaustible. His literally a sound mind in a sound body, and it works with the ease, precision, and effectiveness of a perfect machine. He will represent in the White House all that is best in our national life, and in his policies and acts he will seek to attain those results

which will conform most nearly to the ideals and aspirations of the American people.—The Personality of the New President in the March Century.

Origin In Africa. And, as we may trace the refined and civilized comedy of a German court theater, from back to the "banqueting" of the man-herd-place, so may we trace the beginnings of our own national theater, now in the first flush of its lusty youth, and really back of the very blackest soil that our country has ever known. It is a direct outgrowth of negro minstrelsy, which accurately reflected African slavery in the pathos of its lachry, the headlessness and inconsequence of its mirth, and the suggestion of savagery in its dancing. Unquestionably, the Interlocutor, Bones, and Bad Men of minstrelsy have traced their origin somewhere in slavery, just as Harlequin, Columbine, and the other characters in pantomime may be traced directly back to those same Italian provinces of which they were the comic divinities.—James L. McClure's Magazine.

## ARE WE PROUD OF THEM?

Editor Deseret News:

With the memory of the inspiring fidelity of Washington and Lincoln conspicuously before them in the form of patriotic flag displays, centennial memorials, and innumerable magazine articles, the members of the Utah state legislature, with six brilliant exceptions, deliberately and unaccountably caused the death of a bill which, by an overwhelming majority represents the will of the people, whom these legislators are supposed to serve. My pride takes a fall, and I feel more than ever that the days of chivalric incorruptible legislation rest with our ancestors in their graves. Knowing our state senators as I do and appreciating the apparent unpossibility of their characters, I am both surprised and chagrined that I am forced into the belief that, on this occasion, they voted, not as they sincerely felt, not as the people desired, but in accordance with the dictates of a surreptitious voice, too debased to find followers who dare claim allegiance to it in any but an equivocal way. How a man dare permit himself to vote directly against the will of his constituents, how he does not appreciate that, by so doing, he sacrifices his reputation, his loyalty, and his future, is a mystery to me. No one even partially conversant with the salient features of representative government, will venture the opinion that a legislator has a right to vote directly against the will of his constituents. That, in this instance, the people desired prohibition is a fact which cannot influence the principle involved. Trust has been violated; and moral turpitude has been permitted—for

what consideration we can only surmise—to take the seat made for integrity and honor.

Evasions, excuses, reasons—these are useless, for the fact still remains that duplicity exists, and much stand recorded in an inglorious column which is entirely inconsistent with their labors, and the wishes of their trusting friends.

Six men, let us place on the roll of honor, they are unsullied and firm in their refusal to do aught but the will of the people. They are Christopher Burton, Jr., Alonso Brinkerhoff, William C. Horsley, Albert E. Miller, William N. Williams and James H. Wilson. As Cicero said, "Honorificum praemium"—"Honor (let me speak gold) is the reward of virtue."

Very respectfully yours,  
CLAUDE T. BARNES.

## PROBLEM OF LIBERIA.

Chicago Record-Herald.

Great Britain now provides an office to administer the Liberian customs, and France has given aid in the same field. Great Britain has suggested that if the United States would send an official to introduce reforms into the judiciary, acting in the capacity of judicial adviser, it would be well. It was Secretary Root's preference, however, to have a first-hand investigation made before taking any definite reform steps. Such an investigation should be made with all the care and skill which we can provide. Hooker Washington is quite right in saying that we should give as freely of money and men to uphold Liberia as we have given for the Philippines, Hawaii, Cuba, Porto Rico, and Santo Domingo.

## Sale of Sample Blankets at Z. C. M. I.

Manufacturers' samples—you know what that means. Each pair is the pick of it's respective line. The manufacturer invariably sends the best of his goods for the customer to select from.

When you see the blankets you will agree with us that they are extra good values at their regular prices. At the prices now asked they are undoubtedly genuine bargains. Only one pair of a kind, although there are many more at the same prices mentioned here.

## Wool Nap Blankets.

60x76 in., white, \$2.00 values	... \$1.60
60x76 in., white, \$2.25 values	... \$1.75
12.4 size, white, \$3.00 values	... \$2.25
12.4 size, white, \$3.25 values	... \$2.50
12.4 size, white, \$3.50 values	... \$2.75
60x76 in., tan, \$2.25 values	... \$1.75
11.4 size, tan, \$2.00 values	... \$1.50
11.4 size, tan, \$3.00 values	... \$2.25
11.4 size, tan, \$3.25 values	... \$2.50
60x76 in., gray, \$2.25 values	... \$1.75
11.4 size, gray, \$2.50 values	... \$2.00
11.4 size, gray, \$3.00 values	... \$2.25
11.4 size, gray, \$3.25 values	... \$2.50
12.4 size, gray, \$3.50 values	... \$2.75

## Cotton Blankets.

50x72 in., white, 75c values	... 60c
60x76 in., white, \$1.50 values	... \$1.20
10.4 size, white, \$1.00 values	... 80c
11.4 size, white, \$1.00 values	... \$1.25
11.4 size, white, \$1.75 values	... \$1.30
11.4 size, white, \$1.85 values	... \$1.45
11.4 size, white, \$2.25 values	... \$1.65
12.4 size, white, \$2.50 values	... \$1.90
40x68 in., gray, 60c values	... 45c
10.4 size, gray, \$1.00 values	... 80c
11.4 size, gray, \$1.00 values	... \$1.25
11.4 size, gray, \$2.25 values	... \$1.05
12.4 size, gray, \$1.75 values	... \$1.30
12.4 size, gray, \$2.25 values	... \$1.60
12.4 size, gray, \$2.50 values	... \$1.90

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