

DESERET EVENING NEWS

Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints

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SALT LAKE CITY, DEC. 18, 1901.

OFFICIAL NOTICE

The anniversary of the birth of the Prophet Joseph Smith will occur on the 23rd inst. He was born December 23, 1805. We suggest to the Brethren, everywhere, that it would be highly appropriate to hold special services in commemoration of that important event, on Sunday, December 23, 1901. The authorities of the several States and Wards will please make arrangements accordingly.

JOSEPH F. SMITH,
JOHN R. WINDER,
ANTHONY H. LUND.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

The tragedy at Forest Dale, particularly of which started the community this morning, has shocked the people of this city more than any other event of recent occurrence. The Deseret News gave the first account of the disappearance of James R. Hay and the suspicious circumstances attending it. The information that he had absconded with the pitiful sum of \$2,000 was received by all his friends and acquaintances. His reputation was of the very best. His general character among those who knew him most was irreproachable. If he had been at all dishonest, or there had been any occasion for leaving his present home and leaving family, opportunities of a far more lucrative character had been repeatedly within his reach. There appeared to be no sufficient reason for the suspected criminal act.

The theory of foul play seemed to be the most feasible explanation of his disappearance, but no clue presented itself or was then discovered. The findings of the finding of his body, showing evidences of murderous violence, was received at the "News" office early this morning and was at once bulletined for public information. It sent a thrill of horror to the hearts of the numerous friends of the victim. All that can be gleaned in relation to the sad event will be found in our local columns this evening. All kinds of rumors are afloat, and there is a universal desire to trace his assassination and the attendant robbery to the guilty parties.

It is hard to give credit to the suspicious surmises of many persons as to the connection of Mr. Peter Mortensen with this horrible transaction. The solution of the mystery surrounding the dreadful affair remains as yet undetermined. It is possible that the deed may remain for some time in the darkness by which it is at present shrouded. Yet careful and persistent detective work should be employed, with a determination to reach the bottom of the crime and the conviction of the robbers and assassins.

The thought that a peaceable citizen can be seized, plundered and beaten to death, almost within touch of his own residence and the houses of his neighbors, is of the most depressing and alarming character. That there are desperadoes in this city and its suburbs, who will not hesitate to go to any length of crime in order to secure the booty they covet, is clearly evident. Our force of peace-officers is small, taking the city and the country together. Extra vigilance during these winter months is demanded, and it may be found necessary to increase the force. For the hunting down of footpads and burglars and the protection of the public.

The only gleam of the sunshine of comfort attending this terrible affair, is that which clears away the dark suspicions that briefly clouded the character of the lamented victim of criminal cupidity. To the bereaved wife and children of the bright and talented young husband, cut off in his prime, there will be extended universal sympathy. The sorrow and grief which now weighs them down will be very difficult to lighten. Kind relatives and friends will do their best to relieve their affliction, but God alone can give that comfort which they so sorely need. May the consolations that come from His peace-giving Spirit enter their hearts and their home, and may they be cheered with the assurance that they will meet with their loved one again and enjoy an eternal reunion!

CHRISTMAS GIVING.

The season is upon us when giving and receiving are uppermost in the thoughts of all. There is more money in actual circulation among the people than ever before, and the holiday displays are more tempting than usual.

Often it is very difficult to find, among the great variety of articles so handsomely exhibited by our enterprising merchants, that which is most suitable to the various members of the family and friends. Much thought will necessarily be exercised on that subject, as a gift needed, or much desired, is doubly wanted. But after all, it should be remembered that a present given and received in the true spirit of the season, has in that fact its greatest value. Is it helpful at this time, to say a word of caution against extravagance?

In the generosity of spirit people sometimes give far beyond their means. This is not necessary. To go into debt in order to gratify the desire for giving, is unadvised. Times are prosperous, work abundant, and wages generally satisfactory. But it is just during such times that the prudent laborer lays by all he can, for the day of need that may come in the future. It is during the years of abundance that the saving disposition can be exercised with the best results. When times are hard, there is nothing to save.

Then, the poor and the sick should be specially remembered. It is a pleasure to distribute tokens of love and affection among friends and relatives, and to receive such tokens. But it is still more pleasant to perform a deed of Christian charity—to give without expecting to receive anything therefor. That is the gift that blesteth, in a peculiar manner, both him that giveth and him that receiveth.

THE GOSPEL FOR DEAF MUTES.

We have in this State a number of deaf mutes, and there is a State institution for their instruction. It is well conducted and is a great benefit to the afflicted children who are cared for therein. Of course, like the general educational institutions of this State, it is free from sectarian teachings, therefore, the Gospel as understood by the Latter-day Saints cannot be promulgated there, but such work as may be performed in that direction, or under the auspices of any other religious denomination, must be conducted entirely apart and apart from the asylum. That is eminently proper, for no one particular sect can be permitted to promulgate its tenets in any State establishment. Each of the churches, however, may conduct its own institutions, religious and educational, according to its own plans and purposes without interference from the State or from other ecclesiastical organizations.

There are a number of deaf mutes, in Utah and elsewhere, who are associated by parentage or otherwise with the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Some months ago, in a report of a conference held in Sheffield, England, it was stated that out of thirty-three deaf mutes, nine were of Latter-day Saint parentage, and that several others were about ready to embrace the Gospel. Since then, four more at least have joined the Church, and one of them who is a teacher of the deaf and dumb, was ordained an Elder and arrangements were made for Sunday meetings among them, open to others of their unfortunate class. The Gospel was introduced to them by a brother who had investigated the Gospel for about two years, and who had been reading the Bible become convinced of the necessity of obedience to the law of tithing, and had shown his faith by his works for about a year before he was baptized into the Church.

Those mutes are described as "an unusually bright class of people, who can read and write well, who understand the Gospel and are very earnest and anxious to do right." There are many thousands in the world who are afflicted with the deprivation of speech and hearing, who might through proper instruction be led to embrace the truth, and whose souls are precious in the sight of heaven. Some means ought to be provided whereby they can be reached and a special work be performed for their enlightenment.

We have some competent men in the Church who are adapted for this work, and who have done considerable good in this direction at home. We think that some of our Elders abroad ought to apply themselves to the study of the deaf and dumb signs, so as to become proficient in the art of teaching them, and they could not doubt accomplish as good a work in some other places as that which was done at Barnsley. We make this suggestion in behalf of a class of persons that should arouse the sympathy of men and women, blessed with the use of all the ordinary faculties of mankind. The work of learning the signs would not be any greater, if as great, than that in acquiring a foreign language. Let the Gospel be preached also to the deaf and dumb!

THE CHARGE AGAINST DOWIE.

One Samuel Stevenson charges Alexander Dowie with having defrauded him of \$15,000 invested, it appears, in the lace industry of the Chicago "Zion," but the attempt to account for the successful consummation of the alleged fraud is too puerile to engage the serious attention of a court.

The plaintiff alleges that Dowie waved his hands and hugged him, and that he, while thus caressed, felt an "undescribable awe," and became completely subject to the influence of the old man. Three times he had tried to get away from that influence, but failed until now.

In corroboration of this story he told how Dowie is said to have "influenced" Dwight L. Moody to death. Dowie, it is claimed, had declared that if the late famous evangelist did not cease his opposition to him, "he would not say that Moody might not die, and that later Dowie told how Moody had taken sick and died."

To any ordinary person all this appears as the rankest superstition, and if Mr. Stevenson is counting on establishing his claims on such grounds, he may as well drop his case. Probably he invested some money in the lace industry, in the hope of obtaining good returns. Probably the investment turned out different from expectations, and the investor naturally desires to withdraw. Probably, too, the eccentric gentleman who claims prophetic honors, represented the scheme in colors not warranted by facts, and in that case there should be redress to be had. But the contention that the money was extorted by hypnotism is too weak. The proposition that one human being can, by will power alone, force another to do silly things, or even commit crimes, cannot be entertained upon the unsupported assertion of one who poses as a victim. What could become of individual responsibility, if by will power alone one individual could hold another completely captive?

No surprise would be caused by disclosures to the effect that people have

been "taken in" by giving financial support to the schemes of the defendant in this case. But we are not sure that much public sympathy will be accorded them. The very fact that Mr. Dowie comes with preposterous claims, should have made them suspicious of his business plans. The Prophet Elijah did not turn his mission into a money-making business. He was content to rely upon the Lord for his daily wants and when he left earth in the glowing chariot, his mantle was about all he had to bequeath his successor. Everyone ought to know that Mr. Dowie is not the prophet he claims to be.

A TIMID RULER.

A dispatch says that the Sultan of Turkey is apprehensive about his annual visit to Stamboul during the Ramadan. This is the month of fast in the Mohammedan world, kept with great rigor in remembrance of the alleged giving of the first part of the Koran to the Arabian prophet. The Sultan generally appears in public in honor of the occasion, when he goes to perform certain religious ceremonies.

Probably no living ruler of men has more cause to fear his subjects than has Abdul Hamid. The conditions surrounding him are by those who are in a position to know, described as "moral anarchy." Depravity is the characteristic of the upper classes, and haired shoulders continually among the lower. He keeps his brothers and the princes of the royal family under lock and key, and the heir apparent is watched, like a prisoner. The people are suffering under the rule of tyranny.

But the poverty and destitution general in the country do not prevent the monarch from living in luxury. It is claimed that his income is about 25,000,000 francs a year, besides what he derives from the numerous estates he owns. But he keeps 5,000 servants, of whom no less than 500 are employed as cooks. His ideas of administration do not include the development of the resources of the country. The schools, being considered dangerous, are under severe restrictions. The press is about silenced, and public meetings are prohibited.

Under such conditions, the head of the government has cause to fear. Turkey is not so far from the civilized world that it can be kept closed to all modern influences. Light will penetrate even the smallest openings, and the people are beginning to feel the distress in which they are kept. If Abdul Hamid were wise, he would open the country as much as possible to modern civilization and make for himself a name in history. Turkey needs a ruler who can do for it what Peter the Great in his day did for Russia. Without great statesmanship, the country must ultimately fall to pieces, as a structure always exposed to the elements and never repaired.

TROPICAL CLIMATE TO ORDER.

An extraordinary engineering project is proposed, says a correspondent from St. John's, N. F., in a communication to the Chicago Record-Herald. It involves the construction of a dam, closing the Belle Isle strait, between Newfoundland and Labrador, where the channel is about ten miles wide and 200 feet deep. The purpose is to protect the gulf of St. Lawrence against the icebergs, fogs, and cold winds of the north. Under present conditions, the gulf is invaded by these frost giants toward the end of November, causing fogs, cold, damp and late springs and closing navigation for several months. The construction of the dam, it is thought would divert the cold currents and the icebergs to the eastern coast of Newfoundland. The route of Quebec, Anticosti, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island would then, it is presumed, become veritable gardens where tropical and semi-tropical fruit would flourish. Labrador would have the climate of France.

The cost of this is estimated at \$30,000,000, and at that sum, the enterprise would certainly seem to be a profitable one. But we fancy the great question is whether such a dam would accomplish all that is claimed for it. There is no experiment on which to base conclusions. And \$30,000,000 for an experiment, the result of which is uncertain, is a considerable sum.

The project, however, is grand and entirely in line with the twentieth century ambition of man. We are no longer content with the surface of the earth as left by nature. Improvement in the contours are steadily going on. Mountains are being leveled, or placed to let man pass more quickly from one part of the earth to another. Oceans are connected with oceans, for the same purpose. Parched deserts are being made into gardens. Man, in the beginning, was charged with the duty and responsibility of ruling over the earth and all it contains. Since then there has been a steady conflict with natural forces and conditions, with one victory after another over these, for the benefit of man. It is not impossible that in time, man will so control even the climatic conditions. To divert the ocean currents may be a good beginning. To become master over other forces on which climate depends, may be within the future possibility of man, when these forces are better known than at present.

CHRISTMAS CAROLS.

In Los Angeles some commotion seems to have been caused, on account of Christmas songs in the public schools. Rabbi Hecht recently took occasion to say in a sermon, that the schools are conducted without sufficient regard for the rights of the Hebrew children. As a proof he stated that he had examined the hymnbooks used in one public school and found such sentiments as these placed before the pupils: "Christ, Our Triumphant King," "Come, Yeary Souls, for Jesus Bids You Come," "Ring in the Christ That is to Be," "God in the Three Persons, Blessed Trinity," and many others. He protested against this, as being against the laws of California.

For a long time, it seems, there has been complaint among the Jewish people of Los Angeles as to denominational teachings in the schools. The matter of the Christmas carol, however, has not been brought up before, and the agitation along this line appears to have arisen from objections made by the parents of a Jewish boy who had been taught a Christmas hymn by his teacher. In the hymn the following stanza occurs: "Away in the manger, no crib for his bed, The little Lord Jesus laid down His sweet head, The stars and the sky looked down where He lay, The little Lord Jesus asleep on the hay."

Many of the ministers express regret that the rabbi should take exception to Christmas carols in the schools. If Christ is to be left out of the celebration, they argue, it is better to have no celebration at all. But in this democratic government, they further reason, the majority rules, and the minority must give in. It is impossible to eliminate the sentiment of Christianity from our literature. Other clergymen, however, think the Jews are right in protesting against religion in the schools in any form.

It is a unique question, and not particularly tending toward "peace on earth." Undoubtedly there are many parents everywhere in this country who are pleased with school teachers who take the pains of teaching the children a few songs considered appropriate for the occasion. But why could not these be taught after regular school hours, and only to those whose parents have no objections? That would simplify matters. In this country the minority has a right to protest against teaching the religion of the majority in any public school, but half an hour's singing practice regularly for a few days before the holidays, would suffice for the purpose of learning a simple song or two, and to that there would be no reasonable objection on the part of those who would not care to take part in the exercises.

Winter has got its entering wedge in all right enough. A local restaurant man is strangely missing. Here is food for thought. The Hay-Pauncote treaty, having been ratified, it is somebody's treat. Admiral Schley's counsel should be ware lest they, like the lady, protest too much.

It is hard to dissipate the idea that the treasury surplus will not be dissipated. A "ragar dance" has just been held at Springfield. The young girls were the sweetest things there. English papers may praise or condemn Lord Rosebery's Chesterfield address, but none will deny that he is a man of great address. Postmaster-General Smith has resigned. Thus a great American tradition—that office holders never resign and seldom die—is shattered.

Announcement is made of gifts of over a million and a half dollars to the University of Chicago. How true it is that to them that hath shall be given.

Mr. Carnegie's offer of ten million dollars to found a national university has proved to the President a genuine embarrassment of riches.

Mr. Richard Croker will go to England in January for his health. But he can never regain in England what he lost in New York in November.

Mr. Thomas Lamson is now going in for the ownership of the best dogs in the world. Has this decision anything to do with the fact that Amalgamated Copper has gone to the dogs?

When the Pennsylvania railroad gets that tunnel under North river, Manhattan island and East river completed, people will still be in the dark about underground New York.

"Soup-house and free food depots are springing up in most of the large cities of Germany on account of the industrial depression," says an exchange. Which goes to show that German workmen are in the soup.

The Chicago Historical society has just bought, for thirty-five hundred dollars, the manuscript diary and correspondence of President J. K. Polk. The diary is in forty manuscript volumes, and with the correspondence, covers twenty years of American history, including the period of the annexation of Texas and the conquest of California. It is doubtless a most important work and it is to be hoped that the society will publish it, that students may have the benefit of it. It should throw much light on a very important era in American history.

MR. COCKRAN AND THE BOERS. Chicago Record-Herald.

Nothing Mr. Morley and his associates on the platform and in the press of Great Britain has said or written, has had the effect to turn the British public from the determination to carry this war through to the recognition of British supremacy in South Africa. It is therefore little short of a crime for an orator like Mr. Cockran to attempt to delude Boer sympathizers in America, with the suggestion that one word from President Roosevelt can change a policy for which the British government has the warrant of an empire's will.

New York Evening Sun.

But while American sentiment is largely with the Boers, American judgment is opposed to intervention by our government. Mr. Roosevelt is ready to offer his good offices to bring about a suspension of hostilities which shall prepare the way for peace in South Africa, but so was Mr. McKinley. Great Britain, however, will not consent to arbitration; and, as the Boers demand unconditional independence, there is nothing to arbitrate. Intervention the President cannot urge, and Congress, which represents the people, has shown no inclination to bring the question up.

A QUESTION OF "RIGHTS."

St. Paul Pioneer Press.

A woman's rights woman, Mrs. Hoffman by name, in an address before the Illinois Equal Suffrage association declared that "women are and always have been doormats and dishwashers for men in government and in the church." Doormats is good. It is a delicate metaphorical intimation that the soles of men are dirty and that robbing against the dowry for peace in South Africa, is also a little full of meaning. It illustrates the office of men to make things dirty

and of women to make them clean—to purify and brighten and beautify the home. Mrs. Hoffman wants to leave the dishes unwashed and make the men attend to it while the women run the politics and the offices.

MILWAUKEE WISCONSIN.

Great commotion has been caused by the declaration of Mrs. Clara C. Hoffman, before the executive committee of the Illinois Equal Suffrage association, that "women are and always have been doormats and dishwashers for men in government, and in the church." Is this strictly true? To examine the last prong of the proposition first, are women mere slaves of men, compelled by stern taskmasters to mental labor? How is it then, that so many of them in Chicago find time to devote to clubs organized for the discussion of the woman question? How is it that a many of them frequent the matinees? No one ever goes to a matinee expecting to find many of the sterner sex in attendance. Neither is it usual to find great crowds of the men's clubs in Chicago, except after business hours.

Chicago Record-Herald.

So far as the dishwashing is concerned, few women care to resent the characterization of Mrs. Hoffman, but we note a stampedede among the fair ones to keep out of the doormat class. Even those women who feel aggrieved over man's reluctance to give them "rights" are inclined to draw the line at doormats. The doormat is bristly and soggy, and stays out all night. When Bridget turns it over and hammers a broom through the million microbes are driven from its embrace, and when Towser has nothing else to do he chews a corner of it. The doormat metaphor will not do—even a corrugated rubber one that catches the rain and is tough enough to defy the elements.

WILHELMINA AND HENRY.

New York Evening Sun.

If the stories of Henry's behavior toward Wilhelmina are true, we confess to great resentment. In short dresses she was a dashing little girl, a young lady comely and sweet, and as a queen we are sure that she is worthy to be the wife of any man who ever called himself king or consort. A man who goes tipsy at table with such a wife and hurst her feelings ought to be flogged and banished. If Prince Henry fought a duel with the gallant Van Tets, we regret that Van Tets got the worst of it. Courtiers who succeed queens in distress ought to know how to fence.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The current issue of the Living Age gives a number of interesting articles from the leading Magazines. Among these are "British Foreign Policy," from National Review; "Elihu Cartwright," Church Quarterly Review; "Art and Unfitness," Contemporary Review; "Household Art," and "Nathaniel Hawthorne's Place in Literature." There are some fine verses of various authors, and notes on books and authors.—The Living Age Co., Boston.

The leading article in The National Geographic Magazine for December is "Diary of a Voyage from San Francisco to Tahiti and Return," by S. P. Langley. This is followed by an illustrated paper on "The Lost Boundary of Texas," by Marcus Baker. W. Y. McGee writes about "Ice Caves and Frozen Wells," "Western Progress in China," an interesting sketch of Chinese conditions. The number as usually, gives space to geographic notes, geographic literature and news of the Geographic Society.—McClure, Phillips & Co., New York.

SALT LAKE THEATRE,

Geo. D. Pyper, Manager.

TONIGHT,

ONE NIGHT ONLY.

CONSUL EMMA BOOTH-TUCKER

Of the Salvation Army in her great lecture.

"LOVE AND SORROW,"

With Col. Higgins, Chief Secretary, and Staff Band.

Tickets 25c and 50c, now on sale.

TOMORROW NIGHT,

Reappearance of the UNIVERSITY.

DRAMATIC CLUB

In Pinero's

"The School Mistress"

Press comments on the club's work last year:

"The piece was received with great favor."—News.

"The entire stage management reflected great credit on Miss Babcock."—Tribune.

Popular prices, 25c, 50c and 60c. Sale now on.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,

MARY MANNERING

—IN—

Janice Meredith.

NEW GRAND THEATRE,

M. E. MULVEY, Manager.

ALL THIS WEEK,

Mr. Carl A. Haswin

AND COMPANY.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and

Wednesday Matinee.

"A LION'S HEART."

Thursday, Friday, Saturday and

Saturday Matinee.

"THE SILVER KING"

The greatest melodrama ever written.

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STOCKS & BONDS

Bought and Sold,

Bank and Commercial Stocks Securities.

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Great Sale For the Holidays!

Here is Something Good For Christmas.
You Get the Reductions in Prices Before
the Holiday Time, so you get real benefit.

Special Sale

OF OUR ENTIRE
STOCK OF

Dress Goods.

For
one week, all black and other
dressed Dress Goods will be on
sale at

20 Per Cent Off.

In Holiday

Jewelry.

We have the finest Bargains
in the city.

Z.C.M.I.

1-3 Off.

In Z. C. M. I. Cloak and
Suit Dept. Commenc-
ing Monday, Dec. 16.

Entire stock of Ladies' Suits goes at
ONE-THIRD OFF.

Entire stock of Ladies' Long Coats in
Tans, Castors, Grays, at ONE-THIRD
OFF.

Entire stock of Ladies' 27-inch Coats,
all colors and blacks, at ONE-THIRD
OFF.

Entire stock of Flannel Waists at
ONE-THIRD OFF.

Entire stock of Silk Skirts at ONE-
THIRD OFF.

Entire stock of Children's Coats, at
ONE-THIRD OFF.

Entire stock of Plush and Cloth
Caps, at ONE-THIRD OFF.

20% Off.

Our entire stock of Wrappers, Gowns,
Bath Robes, Shawls, Fur Goods, Silk
Waists, Children's Dresses, Cloth Skirts,
Storm Skirts, Basques, Dressing Suits
and Babies' Coats, at TWENTY PER
CENT OFF.

Xmas Sale

OF ALL OUR
BLACK AND COLORED

SILKS!

Just the
thing for Xmas Gifts. For
one week our entire stock is
offered at

20 Per Cent Off.

Our Xmas

Novelties

Comprise the Largest and
choicest Stock in the city.

Z.C.M.I.

T. C. WEBBER, Supt.

Santa Claus

Will find a great array of useful and ornamental presents at our store, consisting of our giant ornamental lamps, dinner sets, chafing dishes, chocolate sets, pocket-knives, razors, skates, tool sets, etc.

Scott-Strevell Hardware Co.

109 MAIN.

GARDNER DAILY STORE NEWS.

Getting close now to Christmas. Getting a little more worried about what you're going to give the man or boy. We've a whole lot of helpful hints here. And you can't go astray if you accept any one of them. Couldn't begin to tell the story of all of them. So just a reminder of a few. Neckwear—new patterns—new designs—new colors—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50. Handkerchiefs—Silk, plain white with colored border, or all fancy—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50—some of the white ones with initial letter in corner. Suspenders one pair in a dainty box 75c to \$2.00, satin, plain and fancy.

Mufflers, all sizes, 25c to \$3.00. Umbrellas, with plain and fancy handles, \$1.00 to \$12.00. Gloves, for dress wear lined or unlined, 50c to \$2.50. For work wear, 25c, 50c, \$1.00, and \$1.50. Wool Gloves, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50. Suspenders, plain or fancy, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.50, \$3.50. All these things for boys too. Some things just for men, House Coats. They're the handsomest Xmas presents we have. \$4.00, \$5.00, \$6.00 and up to \$15.00. The 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.25 ones are of the double-faced cloth.

J. P. Gardner, 136-138 MAIN ST.