

## DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, - MARCH 2, 1904.

DESERET NEWS 'PHONES.

Persons desiring to communicate by  
telephone with any department of the  
Deseret News, will save themselves and  
this establishment a great deal of an-  
noyance if they will take time to notice  
these numbers:For the Chief Editor's office No. 14,  
3 rings.For Deseret News Book Store, 74,  
3 rings.For City Editor and Reporters, 359,  
3 rings.

For Business Manager, 389, 3 rings.

For Business Office, 359, 2 rings.

STAND BY THE LAW!

The Deseret News has stated, repeat-  
edly that the ordinance which was  
decapitated in the City Council on Mon-  
day night needed amendment, and that  
wherein it appeared to give the Mayor  
authority as to appointments without the  
concurrence of the City Council it was  
faulty. But a few verbal changes  
would have easily remedied the appar-  
ent wrong.The Deseret News stands today for  
the rights of the council just where it  
has always stood, as well as for the  
rights of the Mayor. It would not have  
either of them infringed. The appoint-  
ing power of the Mayor is undoubted,  
but it is to be made effective "by the  
advice and consent of the City Council."  
That is all we have contended for in  
this connection at any time. We main-  
tain it now. But the initiative must be  
taken by the Mayor.The council has no lawful right to  
make appointments and present them to  
the Mayor for his approval, nor to say  
to that officer you may make such and  
such selections, and if you don't we  
will "balk" you and "resist" all you  
attempt to do. This course is recom-  
mended and insisted upon by the organ  
of the fact that is blocking the way  
to an equitable settlement of the pre-  
sent dispute, and which demands that  
the Mayor shall stop exercising the  
right and duty imposed upon him by  
law relating to this matter.The Mayor has made no "raid"  
upon the council nor interfered with  
its rights in any particular. If any  
proposition has been made by a member  
or members of that body which would  
curtail the lawful powers of the council,  
it should be voted down or expunged.  
That is our position today, and always  
has been. Let every public official be  
sustained in the exercise of his lawful  
authority, just that and nothing more.  
It would be a very easy matter to settle  
the difficulties in view, if the public welfare  
instead of private schemes and fac-  
tional advantage were subordinated to  
the interests of this municipality.Since the foregoing was in type our  
attention has been called to an attempt  
of the Salt Lake Tribune, to make out  
that "The News Reverses Itself." The  
effort is a miserable failure. In the  
first place isolated passages are picked  
out of "News" editorials without the  
explanatory context. In the second  
place remarks of the Tribune itself are  
substituted for "News" paragraphs,  
and in each instance a direct falsehood  
is told by the Tribune in order to es-  
tablish an apparent contradiction. In  
the third place there is not the slight-  
est inharmonious between the position of  
the "News" correctly stated, at former  
times and that which it occupies today.  
We stand for the right of the Mayor  
to appoint "by and with the advice  
and consent of the City Council." We  
do not and never did claim that he can  
or should do so without that concurren-  
ce. We never claimed, as the Tribu-  
ne did, that the Council had no other  
prerogative but to do what the Mayor  
dictated. We endorse and repeat all  
that this paper uttered editorially on  
this question in 1903, and claim that it  
is in perfect accord with what we have  
said on this subject in 1904.We are not surprised that the Tribu-  
ne has interpolated its own comments  
as a "parallel" (?) to garbled quota-  
tions from our columns, as its adoption  
of journalistic and untruthful tactics  
in order to misrepresent an opponent  
is very widely notorious. But how  
much it must despise itself, for its own  
contemptible meanness!

AT ITS OLD WORK.

The anti-"Mormon" morning paper in  
this city has reverted to its old-time  
maneuvers. Under the big black head-  
line of "Important Witnesses in Smoot  
Case Dodged Service By The Marshall,"  
it endeavors to give the impression to  
the public that, as stated at the close  
of the article, "the Church has organ-  
ized to avoid the service on all those  
who might be forced to make damag-  
ing admissions." The malignity of these  
falsehoods is evident to every reader ofthe mess of untruths the Tribune has  
concocted.There is not a particle of evidence  
that any of the gentlemen named as  
"witnesses" at Washington, "dodged ser-  
vice." The Marshall does not make any  
such statement. If he did it would not  
be correct. And the assertion that "the  
Church organized to avoid service," is  
not only absolutely false but entirely  
without reason or excuse. No one here  
knew anything about the names of wit-  
nesses wanted until they were pub-  
lished. Senator Smoot was unable to  
obtain them in advance, when he was  
desirous of knowing whom he should  
need for the defence.There has not been any proof of re-  
luctance to go to Washington on the  
part of either of the witnesses want-  
ed. The gentlemen subpoenaed who  
were unable to go, had physician's cer-  
tificates to show their condition. In each  
case the inability was and is known to be  
genuine. There is no doubt about that.  
In the cases of those absent it is  
beyond reasonable dispute that they  
were away on business, and had been  
long before it was known they were  
wanted.The Tribune says they were "the  
more important witnesses," that they  
were "those who were most wanted,"  
and that they avoided service because  
"they might be forced to make damag-  
ing admissions." Yet it says that  
President Joseph F. Smith went will-  
ingly, though. "He will be compelled  
to answer the charge that he is the  
husband of five wives and has had  
many children by them." There will  
be no compulsion or need of compul-  
sion as to any witness, and the Salt  
Lake Tribune is not likely to gain any  
comfort from the investigation when it  
is completed.In publishing such a string of base-  
less charges and insinuations as its ef-  
fusion of to-day, it establishes nothing  
but the fact that it is still the same  
old organ of abuse and defamation.  
See II Peter 2, 22.

## THE TWO CONTESTANTS.

The question is sometimes asked, how  
many troops has Russia at the seat of  
war? The movements of Russian troops  
toward the east has purposely been  
kept secret, and it appears that the  
number has been somewhat exaggerated.  
The Pekin correspondent of the  
London Times stated at the end of  
January, that the Russian strength  
"east of Baikal" consisted of only 150,-  
000 men, and 200 guns. "East of Bai-  
kal" means, however, a stretch of ter-  
ritory 2,500 miles in length. This force,  
the Times correspondent said is com-  
plete and well equipped. Among the  
army corps in full strength or strongly  
represented are the 1st and 2nd Siber-  
ian, the 10th Kharkoff and the 15th  
Moscow. Of the reserve infantry there  
are sixteen battalions in Manchuria.  
There are five Cossack voiskos in East-  
ern Asia with a possible complement  
of 60,000 men. The field artillery con-  
sists of 265 guns, of which thirty-six  
are of the new quick-firing pattern;  
but the war department is straining  
every nerve to increase the number of  
the 4-inch field piece which is said to  
have a greater initial velocity and a  
longer range than the Arisaka, the Ja-  
panese quick-firing gun.Another estimate based on informa-  
tion obtained by the United States war  
department places the Russian strength  
at the seat of war at 195,000 officers and  
men, on Feb. 1.It would seem from these estimates,  
that Russia is hardly prepared yet for  
decisive battles on land. Russia is  
thought to have a million soldiers to  
spare for the eastern war, if she can  
only find transportation for them, and  
maintain them in the field. And it is  
certain that an immense force will be  
needed to protect the railroads, hold  
the forts, and meet the enemy at  
whatever points will be selected for at-  
tack.The Japanese are said to have 500,000  
troops available now, with the possi-  
bility of arming four million men,  
should the emergency require. Ac-  
cording to Japanese conscription law,  
all males between 17 and 40 years of  
age are liable to duty, either in the  
army or navy. Conscripts are divided  
among various branches of the service,  
according to age, physical ability, or in-  
tellectual capacity. Conscription lasts  
12 years and four months, divided into  
actual service and reserves. Service is  
required for the first three years after  
entering the Japanese army, during  
which time the conscript must live in  
barracks. Though the period of con-  
scription is 12 years, length of actual  
service is seldom more than three  
years; though at any time during the  
whole period the soldier is liable to call  
to active duty.And these Japs are said to be perfect  
fighting machines. There is not a mili-  
tary maneuver known to European or  
American army practice that has not  
been carefully studied in Japan. All the  
arms and equipment of every sort are  
modern to a degree, the army keeping  
up with improvements as soon as they  
come out, and testing constantly to ac-  
quire the best arms.It is quite evident that Russia has a  
gigantic task before her. The coming  
struggle is one between giants.

## TEMPERANCE SALOONS.

A writer in Medical Talk for March  
suggests "a substitute saloon," in the  
interest of temperance. He takes the  
view that the saloon fills a place that  
cannot be left vacant, among our mod-  
ern institutions, but that the objec-  
tionable features of it can, and ought  
to be, eliminated.According to his ideas, the temper-  
ance resort should be located, as the  
saloon is, on prominent streets and be  
easy of access. The interior should be  
elegantly furnished. Its walls should  
be decorated with pictures represent-  
ing our national heroes. It should have  
mirrors, glasses, bottles, and the para-  
phernalia that go to make a first-class  
saloon attractive. The bar keepers  
should be gentlemen who would know  
how to make friends, and keep them.  
All kinds of refreshing temperance  
drinks should be served. In addition,  
there should be a complete lunch coun-  
ter, provided with every delicacy. There  
should, further, be a dining room pro-  
vided for the exclusive use of ladies  
accompanied by gentlemen. Thereshould be a separate entrance to this  
room. Everything should be neat,  
clean, and comfortable. Instead of the  
lunch-counter there should be tables,  
with immaculate napery or polished  
surface. In this room could be faintly  
served the same things as provided for  
the men's restaurant. Here the two  
sexes could mingle together in friendly,  
convivial intercourse. Something good  
to eat, something harmless to drink,  
lingering at the table in conversation,  
if they choose. Every detail orderly,  
genteel, refined.That is the suggestion. It is based  
on the assumption that many people  
patronize the saloon, because they can  
find no better place to go to, and that  
it is not a depraved craving for in-  
toxics that drives them into such  
places. Temperance saloons, we believe,  
have been successfully operated in  
many places in Great Britain, and there  
is no reason why they should not be  
equally successful here. It might be  
necessary, though, for a temperance or-  
ganization, or some philanthropic so-  
ciety, or individual, to furnish the  
funds, as the investment, for some  
time, in all probability would prove  
unprofitable.March came in like a lamb. And the  
next day it snowed.Russia and Japan seem to be taking  
a much needed rest.Eggs are getting lower because the  
hens are dropping them.The honest merchant shuns devious  
ways though he seeks but ways.The Pasture Diary company of Ogden  
has failed. Gone to grass, so to speak.The Russians have been praying. It  
now behooves them to do a little watch-  
ing.That patent medicines are more or  
less adulterated is patent to all who  
have used them.The protestants have made their  
charges on the theory that surplage  
does not vitiate.It is proposed to raise the salary of  
the President and Vice President. They  
are worthy of their higher.Investigation of the beef trust will  
reveal the fact that there is a good  
deal of stock jobbing in it."Now, Mr. Roosevelt, dig the Pana-  
ma canal," says the New York Ameri-  
can. What! Single handed?The Japanese seem to be a match  
for the Russians in the field of diplo-  
macy as well as upon the open sea.A Logan man swallowed a dollar but  
the doctors got it out of him. Trust  
a doctor to get money out of a man ev-  
ery time.The only reason the protestants in  
the Smoot case have not made more  
charges is because they could not think  
of any more.A Frenchman has challenged Mr.  
Schwab to fight a duel. But duels in  
France are so common he preferred to  
take no stock in it.No troops will be sent to Panama,  
the orders to the Third Infantry having  
been countermanded. The marines are  
fully equal to the situation."Our navy is now efficient, but we  
must be content with no ordinary de-  
gree of efficiency," says the President.  
It will never be perfectly efficient until  
it has a coefficient.The Cabinet has decided that no  
money shall be paid for the Panama  
canal until a clear title can be given.  
And if it shall turn out that such a  
title cannot be given, what then?Switzerland is inaugurating a system  
of itinerant school teachers, who will  
visit and spend some time in the iso-  
lated outlying villages. What splendid  
walking delegates they will make in  
time!To accuse a man who lies at the  
point of death, and whose friends never  
expect him again to rise from his sick  
bed, of malingering to escape testi-  
fying in any case or hearing is so low  
that only the most contemptible will  
make it.THAT RUSSIAN NAVAL VICTORY.  
Milwaukee Wisconsin.  
The Japanese ships that the Russians  
succeeded in sinking were ships that  
the Japs wanted sunk, for the purpose  
of obstructing the harbor of Port Ar-  
thur. The great Russian victory chiefly  
consists in having caused the ships to  
sink in another spot than that which  
the Japs had picked out.Springfield Republican.  
There may be a special significance in  
the effort to sink ships in the harbor  
of Port Arthur. It shows, apparently,  
that the blockade is becoming a strain upon  
the Japanese fleet, which must run some  
danger from the wintry storms that oc-  
casionally visit in those waters. The  
sooner the naval phase of the war is  
settled beyond all possibility of re-  
opening it, the better for Japan; but  
so long as a considerable and even for-  
midable Russian naval force remains  
undisturbed in the land batteries,  
the naval phase must continue to  
engage the Japanese strategists. The  
teaching of this incident seems to be  
that Russia, while inferior, still has  
power to worry her antagonist in the  
sea.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

In fact, the Japanese tried to play at  
Port Arthur the trick that Hobson at-  
tempted at Santiago, and failed as he  
failed. He took the coiler Merrimac  
into the bottle-shaped mouth of the  
harbor, blew her up under the guns of  
the forts and was captured with his  
party, all of whom escaped unhurt. He  
had, however, miscalculated the vessel's  
drift and the entrance remained open.  
Cervera's fleet making its exit without  
serious difficulty. The entrance to Port  
Arthur harbor is wider than that at  
Santiago, and several vessels were re-  
quired to block it. The forts, too, are  
much more formidable than those de-  
fended by Hobson. The Japanese under-  
taking was, therefore, a far more seri-  
ous one, the success of which only a  
series of fortunate circumstances could  
have made possible. Its failure reflects  
no discredit upon the attacking party  
and in fact illustrates once more the  
ceaseless activity of the islanders.San Francisco Chronicle.  
The hopes of the Russians that seri-ous damage had been done to the Ja-  
panese warships were quickly dispelled,  
for after the main body of Togo's fleet  
steamed past Wai-hai-wel on Wednes-  
day they soon returned re-enforced to  
renew the attack on Port Arthur with  
greater vigor than before. A London  
dispatch says none of his ships or tor-  
pedo boats was damaged in the least by  
the Russian fire during the Wednesday  
morning attack. Evidently Togo's pur-  
pose in withdrawing the greater num-  
ber of his ships into the Yellow sea  
was to join the Chemulpo or some other  
squadron and to get a new supply of  
ammunition. This interpretation of  
this movement is strengthened by a  
subsequent St. Petersburg dispatch  
which states that Togo renewed the at-  
tack on Port Arthur yesterday morning  
with 23 ships.

Kansas City Star.

There is a parallel to the operations  
against Port Arthur in the siege of Se-  
bastopol as well as in the attack on  
Santiago. The cases of Sebastopol and  
Port Arthur are analogous in that both  
harbors are situated at the extremity  
of a peninsula—a location which fa-  
cilitates siege movements. In both in-  
stances the Russian fleet took refuge  
within the harbor. But in the Crimean  
war the Russian commander feared lest  
the allied squadrons should enter the  
port. So he sank several warships  
across the harbor's mouth. By this ac-  
tion he actually prevented the ex-  
pected co-operation between the land  
and naval force of the allies. The pur-  
pose of the Japanese commander in at-  
tempting to block the entrance to Port  
Arthur was the reverse of this, since  
he desired to prevent the Russian ves-  
sels from menacing the line of commu-  
nications between Japan and Korea and  
to relieve his own fleet from arduous  
blockade duty.

Oakland Enquirer.

The story of Japan's losses at the  
recent attack on Port Arthur is remin-  
iscent of the story first telegraphed to  
the United States when Hobson sank  
the Merrimac at the entrance to San-  
tiago harbor. At that time the Span-  
iards believed they had destroyed an  
American cruiser and so telegraphed to  
Europe.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

There is a notable article on Senator  
Gorman in the March Leslie's Monthly,  
and a striking portrait of him, as from  
the magazine. There are  
two other notable articles in this num-  
ber, one about what women have done  
in the way of organizing trades-unions  
in Chicago, and the other, the second  
part of the "Flight for Copper"—the ac-  
count of the industrial war now going  
on between F. A. Heine and the  
Standard Oil interests. Frank T. Bul-  
len, contributes a story of "The Tur-  
tle," which is illustrated by some re-  
markable drawings by Charles Living-  
ston Bull. There are eight bright,  
short stories, including one by H. C.  
Rowland, a little sketch by George S.  
Wasson, a good western story, and a  
love story by Holman F. Day. Another  
little essay by Annie Payson Call, this  
time on how to go to sleep, together  
with the editorials, and good Margu-  
ria finish the number.—Fifth Avenue,  
New York.Cassier's Magazine of Illustrated En-  
gineering for March has the following  
articles: "Gas-Power for High-Press-  
ure City Fire Service," by R. H. B-  
bins; "Electric Power in British Ship-  
yards," by C. S. Vesey Brown, M. Inst.  
C. E.; "Multi-Cylinder Locomotives—  
Part IV," by J. F. Galra; "Possibil-  
ities of Diesel in Cargo Steamers," by  
George Nichol, M. Inst. N. A.; "The  
American Negro Artisan," by Thomas  
J. Calloway; "The World's Naval  
Strength," by Alfred Smith; "The Es-  
calator, a Moving Stairway," by  
Charles D. Seeburger; "A Week Laid  
in an Engineering Chain," by Francis  
B. Allen, and "Current Topics,"—New  
York.The Business Woman's Magazine for  
February devotes space to many inter-  
esting topics. "New Mexico," is de-  
scribed by Edward A. Wagener; Ezra  
W. Palmer makes a "Statement of  
Christian Science," Judge Ben B. Lind-  
sey has a paper on "The Colorado Ju-  
venile Law." Other notable features  
are: "Does Civilization Civilize," by  
Anthony James; "Out of the Strong  
Came Forth Sweetness," by William  
Justin Harsha, and notes on "The  
Stage," "Literary Reviews," etc.—Den-  
ver, Colorado.Wayside Tales for February contains  
about twenty short stories, by recog-  
nized authors, besides other interesting  
features. An article, "Teaching by  
Mail," by James Quincy Howard, is of  
special interest.—The Sampson-Hodges  
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40c and 50c heading and insertions, yard .....	20c	10c to 15c EDGES and INSERTIONS, yard .....	5c

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DRESSING SACQUES that sold up to 90c for .....	25c	\$3.00 Ladies' new WALKING SKIRTS cut to .....	\$1.98
\$3.95 Ladies' and Misses' SKIRTS cut to .....			\$2.95

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\$15.00 as others do for  
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to our \$25.00 kind,  
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find their equal among  
the ready-mades at any  
price.