

## DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, - NOV. 18, 1903

## 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 annoyance  
if they will take time to notice these numbers:For the Chief Editor's office No. 74,  
3 rings.For Deseret News Book Store, 74, 3  
rings.For City Editor and Reporters, 359, 3  
rings.

For Business Manager, 359, 3 rings.

For Business Office, 359, 2 rings.

## CONGRESS SHOULD COMPLY

As announced in the Deseret News  
several days ago, the memorial of the  
Legislature of Utah asking that the  
strip of land in Arizona north of the  
Colorado river be annexed to this State,  
has been presented by Congressman  
Howell to the House of Representatives.  
It is a request that ought to be  
granted, for reasons that have been re-  
peatedly advanced, and that have never  
been refuted.It is strange that any opposition to  
the measure should be raised either in  
Arizona or elsewhere. It is true that  
usually there is a reluctance on the part  
of a State or Territory to part with any  
of its possessions, or to have its domain  
diminished. But this is an exceptional  
case, and the ordinary objections do  
not apply.The Arizona strip, as it is commonly  
called, is of no real value to the Terri-  
tory in which it is included. On the  
contrary, it is a trouble and an ex-  
pense. It is situated in a mountainous  
region, almost impassable from the in-  
habited part of Arizona, but ad-  
joining Washington and Kane  
counties in Utah, from which it  
is easy of access. It forms convenient  
places of refuge for robbers and out-  
laws. Fugitives from justice find  
shelter there with little danger of pur-  
suit, because of the difficulty of ap-  
proach by officers from Arizona, while  
the other States have no jurisdiction in  
the "strip."There may be some mineral deposits  
of value in that region and spots where  
pasturage could be had for stock, but  
it is comparatively barren and unprofit-  
able for civilized residence at present,  
and such taxes as it may yield must  
surely cost more to collect than its own  
revenue. If it were attached to Utah it  
would soon be improved and brought  
under good government, and Arizona  
would be relieved of a responsibility  
that is only a burden without profit  
or compensation.We hope the Congress of the United  
States will be brought to see and sense  
the situation, and will take the neces-  
sary steps to settle this long-agitated  
question. If there was anything in it  
in the nature of a landgrab or the  
transfer of a valuable portion of the  
public domain without recompense, or  
anything ulterior or unjust in the propo-  
sition, we would not support it for a  
moment. But the annexation suggest-  
ed would be beneficial to Arizona as  
well as to Utah, and all parties should  
put irrational pride and prejudice aside,  
and unite in a measure that will cer-  
tainly be for the general welfare.

## "FAKE JOURNALISM" AGAIN.

The headline deceptions of "fake"  
journalism, animadverted upon in the  
Deseret News on Tuesday evening, re-  
ceived a couple of illustrations in the  
Tribune this morning: In the first col-  
umn on the first page of that paper ap-  
peared these big-typed headlines:"REED SMOOT'S FATE IS SEALED  
IN THE SENATE.""ENOUGH VOTES NOW FOR THE  
APOSTLES' EXPULSION."Examination of the purported Wash-  
ington dispatch from which these sen-  
sational announcements were taken,  
discloses a simple report that a Senator,  
who is opposed to the gentleman from  
Utah, "has made a partial canvass of  
the Senate and says he is confident that  
as soon as the matter is formally  
brought to the attention of the Senate  
by resolution from the Committee on  
Privileges and Elections a majority will  
vote to unseat Smoot."Now what justification is there in the  
alleged dispatch for the announcements  
in the headlines placed above it? A  
Senator is said to have made a "partial  
canvass" and to have formed the opin-  
ion that a certain result will be  
reached after some necessary proceed-  
ings have been taken. It is simply an  
exhibition of one of the methods em-  
ployed in "fake" journalism.On the same page over a double col-  
umn alleged dispatch appears the bigblack letters, "SENATOR SMOOT  
WORRIED." The very first statement  
in the body of the item is that, "Smoot  
maintains a smiling front in the face of  
the attacks upon him, but they have  
drawn forth a statement in which he  
says: I am not in the least worried  
about the matter." &c.The headlines were prepared to de-  
ceive people who scan the pages of a  
daily paper to get the news without  
wading through the details. They cre-  
ated a false impression, which is con-  
veyed by repetition and is spread  
abroad without intention of wrong on  
the part of the repeaters, and thus  
serves the purpose of the "fake" jour-  
nalism that resorts to that kind of im-  
position. And it fosters the growing  
doubt of the reliability of newspaper  
information, thus doing damage to the  
press of the age. It ought to be de-  
nounced and frowned down until it is  
stopped for good.

## SHOULD READ HISTORY.

The explanations offered for the rise  
in the coal prices in this region, do  
not explain, except in so far as they  
prove that the increase is effected by  
an agreement between the coal kings to  
squeeze more money out of the pub-  
lic.It is a bad time for that kind of con-  
spiracy, for the reason that the gen-  
eral tendency now is downward in  
prices, rather than upward. Several  
business enterprises throughout the  
country have commenced to reduce  
their working forces. Some are talk-  
ing of reducing wages. The Steel cor-  
poration, for instance, is planning to  
"save" next year fifteen million dollars  
by cutting the wages. Such whole-  
sale transactions are bound to have  
some influence in every part of the  
country, and a conspiracy that has  
for its aim the increase in the price  
of a necessary commodity, at a time  
when the earning capacity of the great  
masses of consumers is rather down-  
ward, must be characterized as un-  
wise in the highest degree. It is rob-  
bing the poor for the benefit of the rich,  
but the poor are rather numerous, and  
if they are aroused to a realization of  
the injustice perpetrated upon them, they  
may resort to radical remedies.Our time is quickly developing two  
classes, between which there appear to  
open a gulf that is becoming wider all  
the time. One class is revelling in  
luxuries of every kind; they other can  
only with difficulty meet the require-  
ments of the time. One commands  
enormous compensation for little work;  
the other is but poorly paid for brain  
or muscle. It was thus in France be-  
fore the revolutions a century ago. The  
result was terrible. For when the rab-  
ble, impelled by want and hunger, seized  
the reins, there was no reason, no mer-  
cy, any more than there would have  
been in a struggle between wild beasts.Our own country is not on the verge  
of a revolution yet; but it would be fol-  
ly to disregard the signs of danger  
that are multiplying around us. On  
one hand we see the mob element ris-  
ing, in lynchings, strike riots and such  
events, which clearly mean that regard  
for law is decreasing. On the other  
hand we see the money-makers reck-  
lessly putting their hands into the  
pockets of the people and extracting  
from them whatever they can, without  
regard to justice or equity. How long  
will the people stand this? It is safe  
to say, that when the spirit of lawless-  
ness gains control, the people will care  
little what means they employ to get  
even. In France one noble head after  
another fell, in the streams of blood  
that were shed by an infuriated mob.  
And it could all have been prevented,  
had those in power not treated that  
rabble with contempt, but lifted the  
heel of oppression that pressed on  
their heads. Has history no lesson  
for our careless times?

## THE EMPEROR'S ILLNESS.

Advice from Berlin indicate that  
there is much anxiety in Germany on  
account of the condition of the emper-  
or. To be sure, the bulletins issued  
are encouraging, and they are, but  
it would seem to be improved and brought  
under good government, and Arizona  
would be relieved of a responsibility  
that is only a burden without profit  
or compensation.When the emperor ascended the  
throne of his illustrious grandfather,  
the world held its breath for fear that  
he would ride rough-shod through all  
the cabinets of Europe and upset  
everything; but he curbed his ambi-  
tion, and lately he has been regarded  
as one of the main pillars in the tem-  
ple of peace. The present crown  
prince, Frederick William, is also said  
to be animated by ideas of glory and  
conquest. But, should he suddenly be  
called upon to take the reins, he might  
develop quite different qualities.

## SUCCESSFUL FLIGHT.

What is described as a successful  
journey in the air was performed the  
other day by the Lebaudy brothers of  
Paris. They made a trip in a dirigible  
balloon from the village of Moisson,  
thirty-five miles west of Paris, over a  
seventy-mile course, descending a few  
hundred yards from the Eiffel tower to  
the exact spot where it was previously  
announced the descent would be made.  
The airship was driven with a forty-  
horsepower Mercedes driving gear, and  
carried two men, a pilot and an engi-  
neer and two carrier pigeons which  
were released at the end of the voyage.  
The wind was blowing at the rate of 10  
miles an hour. Part of the course fol-  
lowed was with the wind dead ahead.  
No difficulty was experienced with the  
management of the craft.That sounds like a perfect success.  
The wind, however, was favorable to  
the travelers. What would have hap-pened had they encountered a strong,  
adverse gale?This voyage seems to prove that ab-  
solute control has been obtained over  
an airship in a moderate wind, and the  
Lebaudy brothers have therefore ad-  
vanced air navigation to that extent.  
But we are very far from perfect suc-  
cess in that line. It will come, though,  
and when it does come, it will, no  
doubt, be found, as has been several  
times suggested in these columns, that  
it depends on a combination of the bal-  
loon and the aeroplane. That is the  
principle on which the birds seem to  
be constructed, with the warm air in  
their bodies, giving them some buoy-  
ancy, and the wings lifting and prop-  
elling them. Nature seems to teach  
man air navigation, as it has taught to  
make the waters our highways.

## NOT LIKE ELIJAH.

According to newspaper reports, the  
Dowies are capable of as gigantic lying,  
as of advertising on a large scale. In  
London they told whoever wanted to  
listen to them, that their success in  
New York had been immense. They  
said that Madison Square garden had  
been crowded to its utmost capacity,  
and that 100,000 people had remained  
in the streets; that the New Yorkers,  
instead of being hostile, were enthusias-  
tic. They added that the mission had  
not been abandoned; it was intended  
to last only three weeks, and that time  
was up; and as for the statement that  
Zion City was ruined, and that the  
party had collected \$7,000,000 from the  
wreckage, the idea was laughed at.  
Zion City was flourishing.The following is part of a dialogue  
quoted by the New York Evening Sun:  
"Then the stories about the failure  
of the Dowie mission which have been  
called over here are untrue?"  
"Absolute inventions.""Why should the American reporters  
invent them?"  
"Because they are sinners, and 'Eli-  
jah' smites sin. He knows how to talk  
perpendicular English, and the report-  
ers did not like it and retaliated by  
telling 'whoppers.'""Is it true that Dr. Dowie turned  
them forcibly out of the mission?"  
"No; but he denied them the privi-  
leges of the reporters' table when they  
continued to misrepresent him."This, it will be seen, is plain lying.  
Everyone knows that the New York  
campaign was a failure in every re-  
spect. Dowie was defeated, and he  
himself was to blame.Various explanations of the Dowie  
movement have been offered, and, pecu-  
liarly enough, the public has been  
inclined to account for it on the  
ground of well-meaning but mistaken  
religious enthusiasm. But when wilful  
lying enters into the make-up of the  
system, even the mantle of charity  
must be denied its many peculiarities.  
It is possible to think of an Elijah full  
of righteous rage against idols and  
idolaters; but it is absolutely impos-  
sible to think of him as a falsifier of  
facts and a braggadochio. The spirit  
of Elijah cannot dwell in such a char-  
acter.We Americans keep our houses too  
hot anyway.The blacker it looks for the people  
the brighter it looks for the coal barons.President Marroquint is "the man  
without a country" so far as Panama is  
concerned.The fight on General Leonard Wood  
has begun. But he will never take to  
the woods.It is the coal barons and not the con-  
sumers who are living on the sunny  
side of Easy Street these days.It begins to look as though all the  
extra session would have to show for  
its work will be its labor for its pains.It has not been decided whether the  
postoffice department shall be repainted  
or whitewashed. But it is to be  
renovated.Mr. Chamberlain has begun on his  
propaganda again. To the Conserva-  
tives he always brings glad tidings of  
great joy.The University of Chicago is con-  
sidering the advisability of establishing  
a chair of "public life." One of public  
spirit would be better.On her reappearance on the New York  
stage, Maude Adams had forty-eight  
curtain calls. This shows that the stage  
is her proper calling.People who ride in Chicago's street-  
cars during the strike are oblivious to  
the saying that "fools rush in where  
angels fear to tread."Thieves have stolen one of the big  
bronze gates from Central Park. The  
correct thing to do is to lay it to the  
election of George B. McClellan as may-  
or.Mr. Philippe Bunau, envoy extraor-  
dinary and minister plenipotentiary  
from Panama to the United States, is  
getting to be the great universal letter  
writer."This is a white man's country,"  
says Senator Gorman. And yet he  
goes to the White House and shakes  
hand with the same hand that Booker  
T. Washington shook.There is some prospect that the United  
States Shipbuilding company will  
compromise on the receivership. The  
whole business has been a compromising  
one from the beginning.Hon. Fisher Harris' selection of Mr.  
George H. Wood to be his chief deputy,  
he himself retaining his position as  
secretary of the Commercial club,  
shows that during his term of office he  
will "saw wood."The New York Evening Post declares  
that the Panama revolution was cook-  
ed up in the Waldorf-Astoria. The  
hostelry is celebrated for its cooking,  
having probably the best cuisine in the  
United States.When the Panama commissioners ar-  
rived in New York, they refused to be  
interviewed because they did not knowtheir exact status. Or in the vernacu-  
lar of the street, they didn't know  
where they "were at."When in Paris Queen Helena cap-  
tured the hearts of the Frenchmen. In  
London will she capture the hearts  
of the Englishmen? As Princess He-  
lena of Montenegro she was known as  
the most beautiful woman in Eu-  
rope, and beauty usually carries all  
before it.

## THE CUBAN QUESTION.

New York Evening Post.  
The president's message to Congress  
on Cuban reciprocity is of exemplary  
brevity, pointing out in few words the  
mingled considerations of honor and  
interest that require Congress to pass  
the act enabling the treaty to become  
effective. He dwells upon the peculiar  
bond between Cuba and the United  
States, recalls that we are held to  
magnanimity, both by our record as  
liberator and by the frank way in which  
the republic of Cuba has granted us  
naval stations, trusting that we would  
not abuse this privilege and would in  
some fashion pay for it. We believe the  
president does well to emphasize the  
possibilities of profitable trade under  
the treaty. Morally the least argu-  
ment, it is practically one that may be  
made to appeal strongly to recalcitrants  
of the house and senate.Baltimore Sun.  
The president sent to Congress yes-  
terday a message urging legislation  
which will make the Cuban reciprocity  
treaty operative. "A failure to enact  
such legislation," declares the execu-  
tive, "would come perilously near a  
repudiation of the pledged faith of the  
nation. Mr. Roosevelt does not  
make his appeal to Congress solely on  
the ground of national honor and good  
faith. While emphasizing the obliga-  
tion of the United States to help Cuba  
along commercial lines, he does not  
ignore the fact that the reciprocity  
treaty will prove advantageous to the  
United States. "By the treaty," he  
says, "a large market is secured to our  
producers, which is capable of great  
expansion and which is especially im-  
portant to the development of our ex-  
port trade." It thus appears that we  
have the best and soundest of reasons  
for making a reduction in our tariff in  
favor of Cuba.

## Boston Herald.

But the worst feature in the treaty  
as it stands is the amendment offered  
in the senate, which makes it under  
treaty conditions for five years impos-  
sible to give any further concession to  
Cuban producers, even though in the  
natural present sugar duty should  
be cut down, other than the other fea-  
ture in the amendment, prohibiting the  
United States government from enter-  
ing into a trade treaty with any other  
country by which the present duty  
rate on sugar shall be reduced, will, if  
it is incorporated in the treaty, prove  
to be one of the worst instances of  
special legislation that the records of  
our country afford.

## Boston Transcript.

Thus if the treaty is ratified not only  
will "the products of the soil of the re-  
public of Cuba" enjoy a concession of  
but twenty per cent from our tariff  
rates, but our productions and goods  
will enter Cuba under a preferential  
tariff which will give our agriculturists  
and manufacturers great advantages  
over those of Europe. Machinery, etc.,  
will be admitted into Cuba at a reduc-  
tion of twenty-five per cent; butter,  
chemical and pharmaceutical products,  
etc., at thirty per cent; manufacturers  
of cotton, etc., at forty per cent. There  
are few articles which we produce and  
which Cubans could naturally be ex-  
pected to consume which do not come  
within the benefits of the treaty. These  
benefits can be obtained by simply ratify-  
ing the treaty. The president well  
says, by helping Cuba we help our-  
selves.

## San Francisco Chronicle.

That the Cuban treaty is a veritable  
revenue measure is at once seen when  
we consider that upon the item of sugar  
alone it involves a reduction of the  
revenue under existing laws by from  
\$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000. It will not  
be less than the latter sum next year,  
for Cuban sugar is now selling up to  
the warehouses to be shipped the im-  
mense tonnage is consumed and we  
shall get no sugar from any other  
source. It may be assumed that it is  
all the property of the sugar trust.  
What further reductions of revenue will  
come from the reduction on tobacco,  
citrus fruits and other commodities  
which will be imported from Cuba may  
be imagined. Is the treasury in con-  
dition to endure this reduction, in view  
of the general falling off in imports  
and consequently in customs revenue?  
Secretary Shaw begins to fear not. A  
good many Republican leaders fear not.  
A good many Democratic leaders hope  
not.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The novelette in Almage's for Decem-  
ber is entitled, "A Girl of Today." It is  
a story of the New York "400," with  
plenty of action, a good dash of drama,  
written in a charming style. Its author  
is Elizabeth Dyer. A thoroughly char-  
acteristic story is "A Suburban Chris-  
mas," by Charles Battell Loomis.  
Ralph Henry Barbour has an attract-  
ive Christmas story, "The Christmas  
Dinner." "The Defect in Peils" is a  
Christmas love story of the Bohemian  
set in New York, by Kate Jordan. Jack  
London has a short story, also of the  
Klondike, the title of which, "Too  
Much Gold," is suggestive of some  
scenes in the book. Another Christmas  
story is by O. Henry, and its name is  
"A Chaparral Christmas Gift." What  
appears to be another new department  
devoted to theatrical discussion, is  
inaugurated with an article on the  
opening of the New York season.—Al-  
mage Magazine Co., 156 Fifth Avenue,  
New York.The Red Book for December opens  
with a series of photographs of  
Bosley Wagoner and another, of Paris  
pictures. They are all of exquisite  
beauty. The magazine contains a num-  
ber of short stories by recognized writ-  
ers. It is a remarkably good short  
story magazine.—115 State St., Chicago.

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All Carpets Sewed, Laid and Lined, 10 Cents Yard Extra.

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\$1.25, \$1.50; "New Witness for God,"  
\$1.50, \$2.00; "Succession in the Pres-  
dency," 20c, 50c, 75c; "Rise and Fall of  
Nauvoo," \$1.25, \$2.25; "Missouri Perse-  
cutions," \$1.25, \$2.25. Deseret News  
Book Store, Salt Lake City, Utah.

## Salt Lake Theatre,

Thursday and Friday, Nov. 19-20.

## ELK'S BURLESQUE CIRCUS.

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