

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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

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SALT LAKE CITY, FEB. 14, 1901.

TROUBLE OVER TOMATOES.

The tomato industry is one of the profitable agricultural and manufacturing interests of the State. The farmers who engage in it, if careful and vigilant, can make fair profits in growing the product, and the canners and dealers can get good returns for their investments and labors. Utah ought not to import one or any number of cans of tomatoes. All that is needed for home consumption, and in addition a large quantity for export, can be raised within our own borders.

For the encouragement of this industry, there should be a mutual understanding and a co-operation of efforts between the producers and the canners. When they are "at outs," both classes are injured. The canning companies cannot do without the producers, and the farmers depend largely upon the canning companies to receive and market the tomatoes. They should come together and work for mutual advantage.

There has been a dispute between the canning companies and the farmers in Davis and Weber counties over this matter. It is in relation to the price per ton to be paid for tomatoes delivered at the canning factory, the responsibility of the company for delays in receiving when the goods are delivered in contract order.

The companies want to pay but \$7 per ton for tomatoes, "planted, cultivated and harvested in a husbandlike manner, hauled in wagons with springs, and to be large, smooth dark red, sound, free from frost and blight, delivered as fast as they become suitable for canning purposes." Boxes to be furnished from the factory not later than August 20, and charged at the rate of 15 cents a box, to be returned not later than Oct. 20, when ten cents per box is to be refunded, if the box is in as good condition as when received, allowing for natural wear and tear. The companies agree in their form of contract to purchase all the tomatoes produced by each farmer from as many acres of land as agreed upon, but then claim the option of refusing more than ten tons per acre, somewhat of a contradiction.

The farmers object to the clause rendering it optional with the companies to receive or decline more than ten tons per acre. Also to the delay sometimes of from one to thirty-six hours in receiving, thus greatly injuring the farmers. They complain of the trouble arising from the companies overstocking themselves through loose arrangements, and then making pretenses for refusing the products raised according to contract. They sometimes accept but about two-thirds of what they contracted for. Farmers want a definite arrangement which they can rely upon, so that they may be sure of having their goods received, and of obtaining payment therefor promptly. They have therefore assembled and passed the following resolution, after a number of sections by way of preamble, setting forth their grievances:

"Resolved, That we the farmers of Davis and Weber counties, in convention assembled, do hereby demand a just and equitable contract that will protect our interests equally with those of the said companies. And that we demand \$8 per ton for our tomatoes. And we hereby pledge ourselves to sign no contract, neither by our own hands or by substitute, directly or indirectly, or in any manner whatsoever, with any one or other of the said canning companies, until these demands have been acceded to."

A large number of signatures follow the resolution. The farmers say that it has been intimidated by the companies, that in the east the price of tomatoes delivered is only about one-half what they offer. But the farmers have conferred with some of the producers in other States, notably in Ohio and Indiana, and learn that the price paid is 25 cents per bushel, or about \$7.50 per ton.

However, notwithstanding the rigid resolution adopted, we are of the opinion that if the canning companies will meet with the farmers, and manifest a disposition to be equitable, and the farmers will be willing to listen to reason and to the companies' side of the question, definite agreements can be reached, which will be for the benefit of all the parties to the controversy. Their interests being mutual should be considered from all points, and while the farmers should gain a fair return for their land and labor, the companies ought not to be expected to invest their capital and run their machinery without some profit. We all want to see Utah industries flourish, and the tomato business is one that ought to succeed and be of profit to the producers and the distributors, as well as to the general public. Better be willing to combine than ready and anxious to fight.

THE PAN-AMERICAN SHOW.

The Pan-American exposition at Buffalo seems to be assured of quite general interest throughout the country. The eastern States have appropriated large sums, for suitable representation at the show and some of the southern States are preparing exhibits.

In the west California seems to have taken the lead. That State is said to have completed arrangements for an extensive exhibit through the state

board of trade and the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. The board has endorsed a memorial from the Water and Forest association to the State legislature asking that the State make an appropriation of \$500,000—equal to that given by the Federal government—to have California properly represented at the exposition.

Utah bills have been presented to the legislatures asking for appropriations for this purpose. Among these are Washington, \$50,000; Oregon, \$35,000; Idaho, \$50,000; Montana, \$50,000; Texas, \$100,000; Pennsylvania, \$100,000; and Kansas \$50,000.

If Utah is to have any special representation at this great show, there is not much time to be lost. At Omaha the Utah exhibition was very creditable. Utah artists set the styles, in many instances, in architectural features of booths, and decorations, and the specimens of ore, silk, grain, etc., were fine. But the display could have been still more creditable, had the commissioners from Utah had more time in which to search for exhibits, and sufficient funds for their proper display.

There may be a difference of opinion as to the economic value of industrial exhibitions. But the requirements of the age are such that the firm, the community, or the State, that does not advertise its business facilities, is likely to be left behind in the race caused by an ever increasing competition. If a State needs capital for the development of its natural resources, the surest way to secure outside investments is to advertise liberally and in an attractive form, those resources. The world may be looking for opportunities of investment, but the locality that does nothing toward keeping its advantages before the eyes of the world, is not the place where such advantages will be expected to exist. If this reasoning holds true, as it undoubtedly does, exhibitions at great fairs may be regarded as paying, even if their immediate returns cannot be counted in dollars and cents.

MINISTERS JOIN THE MOB.

The idea of women going on the war-path with axes and bricks is repulsive enough, but when "ministers of the gospel" join them in murderous attacks upon "sinners," the force becomes a burlesque which may have a tragic ending. The chivalry of Americans, as long as they are not expected to be sufficient to protect women from serious harm, even when they seek notoriety by the means adopted by Mrs. Nation, but their religious sentiments are not strong enough to prevent them from piercing a clerical coat with a bullet, if the owner of the coat leads a mob and swings a battle-axe. The men, and particularly the ministers, should keep away from the mob. But if they mingle with it, it should be as peace-makers, and not as inspirers of violence. Unless they do, there will be murder before the crusade is ended.

We notice in the dispatches that Rev. Charles Lowther of Winfield, Kan., does not take this view of his clerical mission. He, it is stated, came around with an axe, and when the destruction of a saloon was going on, he guarded the door. When the saloon keeper endeavored to enter, the minister, with a murderous blow struck him down, and it seems that only the unskillful way in which he handled the axe prevented a murder, for the blow made only a scalp wound, instead of crushing the skull. The minister's example was soon followed. Another axe was lifted for a terrible blow, and guns were displayed. The greatest excitement prevailed for a time.

If that reverend gentleman were asked by what authority he went out to engage in acts that might result in murder, the chances are that he would refer to the cleansing of the Temple premises, by our Lord. It is an episode in the life of the Nazarene, often used as an argument in favor of reform by violence. Rev. Lowther would undoubtedly say that, as Jesus scourged the merchants that polluted the Temple ground, His followers may fight the modern corrupters of public morals.

The gospel narrative of this event is, however, generally misunderstood. If Jesus inflicted any scalp wounds, or any other wounds, on the cattle merchants, it is not related. Nor is anything said from which the inference can be drawn logically. Our Savior made a whip, and it is expressly stated that it was twisted together of "small cords," because His purpose was to drive out the oxen and sheep, and we may feel assured that the owners anxiously followed the animals, so as not to lose them in the general mix-up outside the Temple gate. There was no occasion for driving the excited owners out with blows. To those that sold doves, and who did not follow the cattle and sheep, He administered a rebuke, telling them to take "these things" away. There was no hatchet display by Him who at the hour of His greatest trial had the gentle admonition to a follower who thought the time had come for using cold steel in His defense: "Put up again thy sword into its place; for all they that take the sword shall perish with the sword."

There is one redeeming feature of the Kansas crusade, and that is the lesson it conveys that public opinion cannot forever be defied by the law-breakers and the officers that, directly or indirectly, make law-breaking possible and profitable. This was shown when the people of Osage city went to the mayor and peremptorily demanded that the joints of the place be closed. The mayor, no doubt in view of the popular agitation, promised to close them, and gave orders accordingly to the officers to do so. For a time public sentiment can be defied, but such course is always sure to bring trouble, and when the popular storm finally rises, public servants will find their only safety in compliance with the demands that rest on law and general sentiment. In this way some good may come out of the Kansas agitation.

ARE CUBANS DEFIANT?

Washington dispatches have it that Cuba's attitude toward the United States is practically one of defiance. The decision of the constitutional convention, not to define specially the relations between the Cuban republic and

this country, but instead to empower the future Cuban president to conclude treaties with us and with other American countries, is so regarded in Washington circles. This may mean delay in the formation of a Cuban government, unless the people of this country are willing to trust to the gratitude and honor of the Cubans and withdraw from the island, before a final understanding of our mutual responsibilities and obligations shall have been reached.

The Cuban patriots have a strong case. When the war with Spain became a necessity, Congress solemnly declared "that the people of the island of Cuba are of and right ought to be free and independent," and added "that the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island, except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination, when it is completed, to leave the government and control of the island to its own people." Both the letter and the spirit of that declaration indicate that the war of liberation was entered into for the purpose of making the Cubans free, not only in the government of local affairs, but also in their international relations. Unless this pledge is redeemed, it is not impossible that Cuba will be the scene of another rebellion, and the United States cannot contemplate such a possibility without alarm.

It would seem to be an easy matter now that Cubans have been pacified, sanitary regulations enforced and the various branches of government put into successful operation, to withdraw and leave the people to work out their own salvation. But there is much fear that all that our government has done during the time of military occupation will be undone, and Cuba become the scene of political and military plots, such as are disturbing the South American countries almost incessantly.

This fear may be founded, but that should not be sufficient ground for any policy which may be construed as a desire to break sacred pledges. If the Cubans, when they have had a fair chance to demonstrate their ability, or otherwise, to govern themselves, are found to be deficient, it is still time to come to their aid, for it is a recognized principle in international politics that a country which has not the power, nor the will, to protect trade and establish peaceful conditions within its limits, must submit to interference by stronger neighbors, who may be the sufferers from the disturbances across the borders.

But as for the Cubans, they should certainly be given a chance to prove whether they can govern themselves, or not. That seems to be the general sentiment in this country. It is time enough to say that they cannot, when that fact is proved.

Cuba has cost this country a great deal of money, and many precious lives, for, but for the complications in that island, our war with Spain and the consequent operations in the Philippines would not have come. It is calculated that the loss of life has been in all, since May 1, 1898, about 10,000, while the naval and military expenditures are estimated at about \$400,000,000, as a direct consequence of that war. That the Cubans, in the formation of their government, should in some way give recognition to the sacrifices their independence has cost a neighboring republic, is but a natural demand. They should remove as much as possible the danger of further embroilings in their behalf, and prepare the way for specially favorable commercial relations with this country. That much can be done at the outset. What may follow later on belongs to the future. The Cuban people will ultimately, when perfectly free, be guided by their best interests and act accordingly, in the matter of their relations to this country.

The spirit of the Sunflower State raiders seems to have invaded Budapest.

To would-be strikers, the advice of Punch to would-be Benedictis is good—"Don't."

The reign of peace in the Philippines appears to be simultaneous with the advent of the rainy season.

Secretary Gage indorses Congressman Lovering's currency bill, but would he indorse Congressman Lovering's note?

The Nation against the State is the problem in Kansas. Thus far it has not been necessary to invoke federal aid.

It would seem that the Philippines are being pacified so rapidly these days that it will not be long before life there will be naught but one peaceful grind.

It is imperative Caesar, dead and turned to clay, can serve to stuff a hole to keep the wind away, why should not a death mask of imperious Napoleon be thrown on an ash heap?

Ex-Gov. Hazen Pingree has sailed for Europe. He may not be able to enlighten the rulers over there on matters of statecraft but when it comes to the raising of potatoes he has nothing to learn in the Old World.

It is well to have the smoke nuisance abated if it can be done, but efforts in that direction should not be sporadic or spasmodic, but constant. In this city we are compelled to burn soft coal, and that fact makes it impossible to keep the atmosphere as clear from smoke as where they burn hard coal. There are many appliances for consuming smoke, but none appears to be perfectly satisfactory.

Joint smashing in Kansas is beginning to assume a serious aspect. Yesterday a woman at Winfield was shot in the face and a preacher struck a joint proprietor in the head with an ax. So long as the crusading was confined to women, there was little likelihood of anyone getting hurt, simply because of the sex of the crusaders. But now that boys and men are beginning to participate, it will be almost a miracle if some one is not killed, perhaps a number. Rampant lawlessness is bound, sooner or later, to bring bloodshed.

It seems that President McKinley has sent supplemental instructions to Gen.

Wood in Cuba, directing him to call the attention of the constitutional convention to the importance and necessity of including the requirements of this government in the constitution. The requirements are such as only a sovereign power has the right to impose upon a subject territory. They may be likened to the requirements of an enabling act before a Territory is admitted as a State. These requirements treat Cuba as a dependent and not as an independent country. We are not sure that it would not be better to go the whole length and annex Cuba out and out than to deal with her after the manner of these supplemental instructions.

F. Hopkinson Smith has been repeating his tirade against Mrs. Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin. He is accomplishing no good by his attacks and it seems to us that he only stirs up the ill feeling he would ally. No one pretends that the book is a history; it is a novel dealing with an unusual social and political condition. Mrs. Stowe published a "key" to it and in that work added facts and cases to substantiate the assertions of the novel. Frances Ann Kemble's Journal of a Georgia Plantation, which is a record of the great actress's personal experiences, chiefly at Darien, shows a state of things quite as bad as that portrayed in Mrs. Stowe's work. The book doubtless gives some wrong impressions (most books do) but it was a great aid in a grand cause—human freedom. Mr. Smith would do well to drop the matter.

THE CUBAN PROBLEM.

Philadelphia North American.

The Supreme court has declared that Cuba is a foreign country. Congress has no right to legislate for foreign countries, no right to dictate to their people what form of government they shall adopt, and therefore, can neither ratify, reject, nor amend the Cuban Constitution. The only question to be considered is "Does the Constitution provide for a stable government?" If it does, that ends American occupation and military control of Cuban affairs under the express terms of the pledge given by Congress and confirmed by the Supreme court.

Baltimore Sun.

The fact is, our government has no warrant of any kind to interfere with the Cuban Constitution. The President's intention to send a message has no force in view of the later declaration of Congress, and it would be impossible to construe that declaration into anything but a recognition and grant of Cuban independence free from reservations of any kind.

Chicago Times-Herald.

Having said that the people were free and independent, and that of right they ought to be so, let us not descend to the "free and independent" of any particular. Let us pursue the straight and narrow path of common honesty, and there will be no cause for new alarms.

Washington Post.

The Cuban Constitution, now nearing completion, should be submitted to Congress before it receives our sanction and becomes the fundamental law of the island. We cannot make way for the installment of the new dispensation until we know that it will operate the blessings we stand pledged to bestow. We cannot assent to the establishment in Cuba of a governmental machinery which does not commend itself to our judgment and our conscience. And Congress is the tribunal to which the question must be submitted. The President should not be burdened with the responsibility of not properly his own. He ought not to be made to bear alone the weight of its consequences. There can be no two opinions in this connection.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

All the promptings of equity and good conscience require the amplest fulfillment of the nation's pledge, and to rely upon future diplomacy and the natural promptings of equity to effect by dictation. The eyes of the world are upon us, and our national good faith forbids the idea of any defection from the path of duty.

Hartford Times.

Duty and destiny do not permit a clear and straightforward course to be pursued in regard to any of the Spanish islands. The President waits and dawdles with his ear to the ground, to see what is going to happen. The Cubans are entrapped into the adoption of a Constitution, only to be told when they have framed it that the only right they really have in the premises is to wait until the American Congress, next year, or the year after, or perhaps in the next century, shall find out what its own mind is in regard to the relations of Cuba and this country. If we do not have Philippine conditions repeated in Cuba in the course of the next two years, it will not be for the lack of a willingness on the part of some people.

Buffalo Express.

It is easy enough to find excuses for breaking a national promise when the desire to break it is strong. But there is no excuse which could lessen the odium of broken faith. That pledge by Congress, which imperils the life of the nation, which saved us from a Cuban insurrection of the same nature as the Philippine war. Its violation would probably bring on a Cuban war now, and members of the Cabinet should be able to appreciate the fact that the Philippine war is not so popular with the American people that they are willing to have their government engage in a similar enterprise for the conquest of Cuba.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

In the current issue of Collier's Weekly Nicola Tesla has an article in which he alleges a discovery relating to communication from other worlds. Undoubtedly many will be glad to learn what the "conjuror" himself has to say on that subject.—New York.

The Engineering Magazine for February gives first place to Mr. A. H. Ford's illustrated article on Russia's internal waterways—the first of a series on the striking development of trade and manufactures in that great empire. This is followed by a review, by M. C. L. Redfield, of Anglo-American industrial supremacy, showing that advantages of racial constitution, of geographical position, and of political and social ideas assure the dominance of the English-speaking peoples. Mr. Sidney Walker has an illustrated study of electric-power applications in iron and steel works. Mr. Charlton begins a series of illustrated articles on "Gold Mining in Western Australia." Mr. B. H. Thwaites discusses "Auxiliary Steam and Water Devices for Wire-Rope Hoists." Mr. House Marten shows that high speed on railways is the counterpart of intensified production in the factory—a necessity in the modern struggle for constantly bettered economy. Sir H. C. Brown traces the relative merits and proper functions of the piece rate and premium-plan wage systems, and the conditions under which either should be adopted. Mr. Hogue has a brief, but interesting contribution on the organization of the sales department, and Mr. C. B. Going presents an original and

GREAT WASH GOODS SALE!

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And this is no exception. Our Great February Sale of NEW WASH GOODS distances all competitors in the Excellent Quality and Style of the Goods, and the Unusually Low Prices at which they are offered. This Choice Bargain Opportunity for the Ladies will prevail during

THIS ENTIRE WEEK

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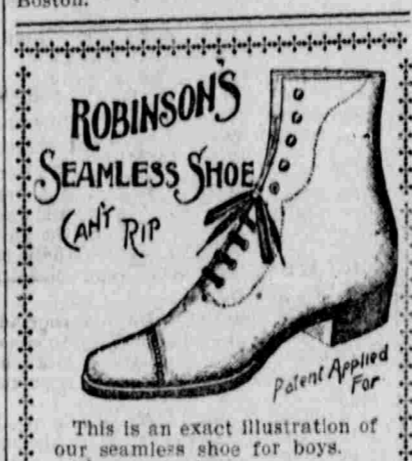
NOTE A FEW OF OUR MANY OFFERINGS:

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| All 12½c and 15c Corded stripes and Plaid Dress Gingham in Sale at— 10c Per Yard | All 12½c Percales go in the Sale at, per yard— 10 Cents | 33½ Per Cent off On all Applique Scarfs, Pillow Shams, Tray Cloths, Lace Bed Sets, and Cushion Covers. |
| A beautiful line of Etoule du Nord Gingham, in 10-yard Dress Lengths, will go in this Sale, per piece, at— One Dollar | We have a large and well selected stock of New Dimities, Lawns and Batistes, At the following prices: All 10c materials in Sale at... 8½c All 12½c materials in Sale at... 10c All 15c materials in Sale at... 12c All 20c materials in Sale at... 16½c All 25c materials in Sale at... 20c | A Special line of Cordettes, worth 12-20c, will go this week at... 10c Per Yard. Special Price on all Calicos, 5c Per Yard. |
| All Amoskeag Apron Gingham, reduced to 6c Per Yard | Special line of French Gingham, worth 20c, in Sale only— 12½ Cents | |
| All 15c Percales are offered at the Sale price, per yard, at— 12½ Cents | | |

Z. C. M. I. T. G. WEBBER, Supl.

effective argument for arbitration of labor disputes. The Review and Index of the Engineering Press concludes the number.—The Engineering Magazine, New York.

The National Magazine for February presents an illustrated article on Queen Victoria, with dates and circumstances of her demise. Another notable contribution is Joe Mitchell Chappell's "Washington Observations." The stories are strong in their Americanism. "The Development of American Railway Systems" is an article by E. E. Clark, G. C. C. Order Railway Conductors. The "Twentieth Century Prophecy" is a "poem in prose," showing what the census has revealed of the United States in comparison with other nations, and suggestion of what may be expected in the future.—91 Bedford St., Boston.



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Reserved Seats now on sale.

NEW GRAND THEATRE.

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And Balance of Week.

THE BLUE

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THE GRAY

25c—Matinee Saturday—25c

Seats now on Sale.

Regular Prices—25c, 50c, 75c.

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AND BONDS.

Utah Bank and Commercial Stocks and other high grade investment securities bought and sold. Loans on stocks. Dividend paying stocks bought and sold. Investment orders from institutions, trustees of estates and capitalists will receive the best of attention. JOHN C. CUTLER, JR., 50 MAIN STREET.

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BETWEEN THE GRAND THEATRE and Beardsley's Tavern, larvo cameo pin set in gold. Return to "News" and get \$5.00 reward.

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Boys' Lamb Knit Gloves 25c
Men's Lamb Knit Gloves 25c
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Men's Fleece Lined Drawers 25c
Ladies' Jersey Knit Underwear 25c
Boys' and Men's Sweaters 40c
Ladies' Black Cashmere Hose 40c
Turkey Red Handkerchiefs 40c
Overcoats less than cost.
We keep a full stock of Children's, Boys' and Men's Clothing at right prices.
Suits made to order by first class tailors.
We make Latter-day Saints' Knit Garments, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2.00.
Orders by mail carefully filled.

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To get wings. But you don't want them as bad as that do you? Let us show you something which will not only take the place of wings, but make the time awfully long before you'll need them. It's called the

Cleveland Bicycle.

You know all about it, don't you? The name stands for everything that is up-to-date and popular in bicycles. Won't you step in and look at it?

THE SALT LAKE HARDWARE CO.,
Sign of the Big Gun. 42, 44, 46 W. Second South.

GARDNER DAILY STORE NEWS!

As long as this weather keeps up—We know of nothing better to harp on—Than these men's suits that we're selling at a fourth less than our regular prices. One thing sure, if this weather had come two months ago, You'd have been here and paid full price for these suits.

You would have got your moneys worth, too. Think then, of the values you're getting when you can come and get a Gardner suit cut like this:

\$6.00 suits for \$5.00; \$7.50 suits for \$5.75.
\$10.00 suits for \$7.00; \$12.00 suits for \$9.00.
\$15.00 suits for \$11.00; \$18.00 suits for \$13.50.
\$20.00 suits for \$15.00; \$25.00 suits for \$18.00.

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ONE PRICE
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As long as this weather keeps up—We know of nothing better to harp on—Than these men's suits that we're selling at a fourth less than our regular prices. One thing sure, if this weather had come two months ago, You'd have been here and paid full price for these suits.

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